"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are fair, with probably threatening weather and showers at night.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market fairly active and strong.

Wheat, 83⅞; corn, 28¾c; cotton, 7¼c.

FOREIGN.—The yachts Britannia and Ailsa were in collision during their race off Cannes yesterday, and the latter was so badly disabled that the race was abandoned. Mr. Roosevelt, First Secretary of the American Legation in London, has resigned his position on account of poor health.—Page 9.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Senate last night tabled a resolution to investigate Superintendent Easton. Mr. Trainor tried to offer the resolution in the Assembly, but was choked off. Members of the Board of Managers of the Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath were nominated. The Assembly, after debate, killed the bill to provide free passage on railroad trains for legislators, Judges, and State officials.—Page 5.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday the credentials of Corbett of Oregon were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. In the House, Thomas B. Reed was elected Speaker and the members were sworn in. The officers of the last House were re-elected and the rules of the Fifty-sixth Congress were adopted. Committees were appointed on Rules, Ways and Means, and Mileage, and the House adjourned till Thursday.—Page 4.

Page 1.

An entire family perished as a result of the flood at Marion, Ark., and it is feared that other casualties will be reported.

Mr. Dingley estimates that the next tariff will add $112,000,000 to the revenues. It is claimed that $21,000,000 will be gained in sugar, and $44,000,000 in wool and manufactures of wool.

Importers yesterday continued the rush to get goods out of bond, with the result that $2,667,979.51 was paid in and the record of receipts at the custom house for one day was broken.

An official scandal, it is predicted, will be ventilated in Havana soon by the exposure of certain customs officials who have been accused of permitting false entries and dividing with those interested.

Page 2.

Ex-Senator Hill, in an interview, gives his impressions of Washington political and social life. He says that he greatly enjoyed his term in the Senate, and feels benefited by it.

Page 3.

The old whalers of Amagansett, L. I., yesterday sighted and captured another whale, the second within a month.

An investigating committee at Poughkeepsie reports adversely to Recorder Odell and Justice Doty, with respect to their official conduct.

M. G. Cope, former President of the First National Bank of Paducah, Ky., has disappeared, and it is charged that he is a forger.

The President is taking his time about appointments, and sent no nominations to the Senate yesterday. It is announced that Postmasters are to be allowed to serve out their terms.

The prices of rubber shoes have been reduced about 15 per cent. by the manufacturers. Competition has forced the combination to take such action, and the big companies will now act independently.

At a meeting in Brooklyn last night of the Manufacturers' Association of Kings and Queens Counties, a sub-committee on Brooklyn's water supply made a report recommending a system of driven wells.

An attempt was made, unsuccessfully, to poison Tip, a vicious elephant, at Barnum & Bailey's Winter quarters, at Bridgeport, yesterday. Another effort will be made to-day and if it fails the animal will be shot.

Gov. Black yesterday decided to grant the requisition for the extradition of Joseph A. Iasigi to Massachusetts. Proceedings probably will be delayed until after the arguments in the United States Supreme Court.

The mass meeting at the Real Estate Exchange to protest against further action upon the Greater New York charter until it has been more fully considered, was very largely attended. Resolutions expressing the purpose of the meeting were adopted, and addresses were made by Alfred E. Marlin, James L. Wells, Simon Sterne, and others.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission began yesterday the hearing of the complaint of the New York Produce Exchange against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and others forming the Joint Traffic Association. It is charged that the defendants have established and now maintain arbitrary differentials in freight charges between Western shipping points and seaboard ports to the disadvantage and injury of the trade of this port. John D. Kernan opened the case for the Produce Exchange.

Page 4.

About fifteen war vessels of the United States will be placed in reserve, and a large saving of money will be effected.

At Auburn yesterday, Frank Sheldon was found guilty of wife-murder, and was sentenced to die during the week of April 25.

Dr. James Allen Nichols of New York, who at the time of his marriage to Miss Seidenberg was thought to be dying in Chicago, is said to be recovering.

The Methodist ministers, at their weekly meeting, passed resolutions approving Mr. Roosevelt's course, denouncing any removal of the whole Police Board, and upholding Mayor Strong. The Congregational ministers took similar action, and the Presbyterian clergymen, though prevented by their constitution from passing any resolutions, put themselves on record as opposed to the Lauterbach bill. There was some talk at the Mayor's office about the City Club's charges against Commissioners Parker and Grant, but nothing was done.

Page 5.

The United Business Men's Association met last night to consider means for fighting the department stores. They claim 2,600 members in this city.

Trusts were the subject of discussion before the Congregational Club. Prof. J. W. Jenks gave a review of the advantages and disadvantages of monopolies, and Francis B. Thurber made a short reply.

The Rev. Dr. Elwin C. Bolles of the Church of the Eternal Hope, Universalist, has offered his resignation, and the reason, it is stated, is that the Church of the Divine Paternity has moved up on the upper west side, and he feels it is an encroachment on his field. Dr. Bolles's church is under a mortgage and the new church will be very fine, and it has a large surplus above the expense of building.

Page 9.

William Halsey Wood of Newark, N. J., an architect of wide reputation, died Saturday in Philadelphia.

The Attorney General of Ohio has instituted suits against nine insurance companies to prevent their doing business in that State on the charge that they have violated the anti-trust law.

The death of James Hayes on Sunday removes a figure well known in Tammany affairs a generation ago when he was the leading politician of the Fourteenth Ward and regarded as the equal associate of John Kelly and John Morrissey. He was once well off, but had lost all his property.

Archbishop Corrigan presided at a mass meeting at the Lenox Lyceum to consider "The Social Betterment of the Masses." Justice Daly of the Supreme Court suggested that the State build homes for the laboring poor and advises an appeal to politics.

Page 10.

The proposed tariff bill as prepared by the Ways and Means Committee and introduced in the House of Representatives yesterday.

Page 13.

Three prisoners escaped from Blackwell's Island Saturday night, and have not been recaptured. They were confined in an old building, the penitentiary being overcrowded. The Warden complains that he has not half enough guards.

Mrs. Blanche Goeltz, a sister of Mrs. James M. Gordy, victim of the Broadkill Creek tragedy, has gone to Milton, Del., to arrange for the funeral. The story of how the woman met the man who is suspected of killing her was made public.

Sorosis installed new officers yesterday and the assemblage was a brilliant one. Mrs. Helmuth, the retiring President, was invested with a badge studded with diamonds, and each member present received from her an engraved portrait with her autograph.

Page 15.

In the suit of Edward C. Heerwagen for absolute divorce from his wife, the latter alleged conspiracy. Two witnesses, one the alleged co-respondent, testified that $20,000 was to be paid for evidence against the defendant. The case is still on.

Page 16.

Mayor Strong will give hearings on the Leonard and Finn stoopline bills this afternoon, beginning at 2:30.

The sarcophagus which is to contain the body of Gen. Grant arrived in Jersey City, was carried across the North River, and will be transported to the tomb to-day or to-morrow.

The monitor Puritan arrived off Sandy Hook yesterday in tow of the cruiser Columbia, with her engines disabled. The machinery broke down twice on the way from Hampton Roads. Officers speak highly of the monitor's seaworthy qualities in storms.

Some of the dry goods merchants of this city are surprised and pleased with the action of Richard Healy of Worcester, who has been in the city, and paid his share of the debts, now outlawed, left after the failure, ten years ago, of Beechinor, Healy & Conway.

While the tugboat Reindeer was going up the North River, near the New York side, it was discovered that she was on fire. In order to save her as much as possible, Capt. Downer drove her across to the Jersey side, standing at the wheel until she grounded, when the flames were coming through the floor. All the crew were saved.

Eighth Avenue property owners and merchants had a conference yesterday with W. C. Whitney and John D. Crimmins, endeavoring to get positive assurances that the underground trolley system would be adopted by the Traction Company all along Eighth Avenue, instead of above Fifty-ninth Street only. As Mr. Whitney refused to give pledges, a threat was made that the whole scheme for a change of motive power might be blocked. Assurances were finally given that the improvement would be extended to lower Eighth Avenue as the company could reach it.

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DEATHS CAUSED BY FLOODS.

An Entire Family Perished Near Marion, Ark., and Other Casualties May Be Reported.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 15.—The first loss of life resulting from the high water was recorded to-day, an entire negro family and one white child being drowned near Marion, Ark.

It is believed that many have perished owing to the serious condition in all that country, but news is difficult to obtain. A levee on the Arkansas side, some fifty miles above, was swept away Saturday night, but full particulars are not available, and whether fatalities followed is not known.

The broken levee was a part of the old State system and incorporated in the St. Francis levee system. The water had a fall through it of about fifteen feet, and rushed with great violence over the adjacent country, so that casualties are regarded as certain to have occurred.

A number of local vessels are actively engaged in rescuing people and stock from the overflowed sections of Arkansas and the river islands, and hundreds of them are now being provided for in this city. The river is 36.4 here, a rise of nearly 1½ feet within forty-eight hours, and it is still rising. It is also rising at Cairo, so that the rise here and below will continue for at least two days more.

This carries additional water over the bayou banks in the northern part of this city, with consequent danger to residents in its vicinity, and they will have to seek more secure places. A Government steamer will join the relief forces to-morrow.

GREAT FLOODS PREDICTED.

Weather Bureau Reports Indicate a Rise in the Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Weather Bureau reports from the central valleys indicate continued rise in the Lower Mississippi River during the next ten days or two weeks, and from the water now in sight and rainfall likely to occur within the next few days, it is probable the impending flood will prove very destructive in Arkansas and Northern Louisiana.

The most destructive overflow is likely to occur between the mouth of the Arkansas and the mouth of the Red River, and the observers of the Weather Bureau in that region have been directed to warn the public generally of the approaching danger of the destructive overflow that is likely to occur in that section.

The flood will probably attain its maximum stage in the threatened region about April 1.

This notice is based upon the present river conditions as compared with those attending previous floods.

These river stages were reported at 8 o'clock this morning:

Cincinnati, 43.8 feet, falling; danger line 45 feet.

Louisville, 24.9 feet, falling; danger line 24 feet.

Cairo 49 feet, rising; danger line 40 feet.

Nashville, 41.6 feet, rising; danger line 40 feet.

Chattanooga, 37.9 feet, stationary; danger line 33 feet.

Memphis, 36.3 feet, rising; danger line 33 feet.

Vicksburg, 40.5 feet, rising; danger line 41 feet.

New Orleans, 13.3 feet, rising; danger line 16 feet.

A TERRIBLE FIRE IN INDIA.

Seven Thousand Persons Made Homeless by the Flames.

LONDON, March 15.—The Daily Mail has a dispatch from Bombay saying that 1,500 houses in Mandalay have been destroyed by fire.

Seven thousand persons have been rendered homeless by the conflagration.

The loss is placed at £400,000.

Father and Son Both Dead.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 15.—About two weeks ago a mad dog ran through the streets of the town of Duryea and bit a number of people. Among the number was John Cramer, aged fifteen, son of Jacob Cramer. After terrible suffering the young man died to-night. The father, Jacob Cramer, who had been away, was summoned home by telegraph. When he arrived and saw his son's sufferings he dropped dead.

MR. DINGLEY'S ESTIMATES

He Claims the New Tariff Will Add One Hundred and Twelve Millions to the Revenues.

CHANGES IN THE SCHEDULES.

It Is Estimated that $21,000,000 Will Be Gained in Sugar, and $44,000,000 in Wool and Manufactures of This Staple.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Mr. Dingley, Chairman of the last Ways and Means Committee, the Republican members of which prepared the Tariff bill presented to the House to-day, makes public this statement:

"The bill has two purposes, namely, to raise additional revenue and to encourage the industries of the United States.

"On the basis of the importations of the last fiscal year the bill would increase the revenue about $112,000,000, divided among the several schedules roughly as follows:

A.	Chemicals	$3,500,000
B.	Crockery and glassware	4,000,000
C.	Metals	4,000,000
D.	Wood	1,750,000
E.	Sugar	21,750,000
F.	Tobacco	7,000,000
G.	Agricultural	6,300,000
H.	Liquors	1,800,000
I.	Cottons	1,700,000
J.	Jute, linen, and hemp	7,800,000
K.	Wool	17,500,000
K.	Manufactures of wool	27,000,000
L.	Silks	1,500,000
M.	Pulp and paper	58,000
N.	Sundries	6,200,000

Basis of the Estimate.

"This estimate is on the supposition that the imports of each class of goods would be the same the next fiscal year as in the fiscal year ended last June. But as the imports of wool were three times as great, and those of woolen goods more than twice as great in pounds as in 1893, the committee assumes that their excessive importation would be largely reduced by the proposed bill, although the fact that our domestic production of wool has diminished 8,000,000 pounds since 1893 will necessitate the importation of much more wool now than in the latter year. Assuming that the importations of wool will fall off at least one-third from those of 1896, on account of anticipatory imports to avoid duties, we place the increased revenue from this source at $11,000,000. Anticipating also that the imports of woolens will fall off nearly 50 per cent. from the enormous imports of 1896, we estimate the increased revenue from this source under the proposed rates at about $14,000,000. From sugar we estimate $20,000,000 additional revenue. Anticipating a considerable falling off of imports of Havana tobacco because of the revolution in Cuba, we reduce the estimates of additional revenue to be derived from the tobacco schedule to $4,000,000. The remaining schedules would afford a revenue of about $39,500,000 on the basis of imports of 1896, but as there would probably be diminished imports at some points, although the gradual restoration of business activity would offset this by increasing the consumption of imported luxuries, we reduce the estimates on these to $31,000,000. These would aggregate an additional revenue of $80,000,000 the first year. A further reduction of $5,000,000 or $10,000,000 for contingencies would leave $70,000,000 to $75,000,000 as the probable increased revenue from this bill the first year, which would undoubtedly rise to $100,000,000 the second year.

"These estimates are below, rather than above, the probable result, unless a considerable delay in the enactment of the bill should greatly enlarge the opportunity for imports of articles on which duties are to be raised—particularly wool and woolens—for speculative purposes. Undoubtedly any delay beyond May 1 in placing the bill on the statute book would result in a large loss of revenue. This increase of revenue is secured by transferring wool, lumber, crude opium, argols, paintings and statuary, straw ornaments, straw mattings, burlaps, and various other articles from the free list of the present law to the dutiable list; by increasing the duty on woolens to compensate the manufacturer for the duty placed on wool; by raising the duty on sugar about three-fourths of a cent per pound in order to encourage the production of sugar in this country, which it is believed can be done, and thus give our farmers a new crop which we now import mainly from abroad; by increasing the duty on agricultural products affected by Canadian competition, and on fine cotton goods, some advanced manufactures of iron and steel, manufactures of jute, flax, and hemp, in order to encourage these and other industries here, and especially by increasing duties on such luxuries as liquors, tobacco, silks and laces, &c.

New Rates of Duty.

"As a rule, the rates of duties proposed are between the rates of the tariff of 1890 and the tariff of 1894, such reduction of rates from the former law preserving the protective principle, being made feasible by changed conditions.

"The iron and steel schedule is changed very little from that schedule in the tariff of 1894, the change being entirely in the more advanced articles. The same is true of the cotton schedule. In the agricultural, wool, and glass and earthen ware schedules alone are the duties of the Act of 1890 fully restored, as a rule, and in a few cases increased, with the view of amply protecting and encouraging our farming interests at every possible point. While the duty on clothing wool is larger in proportion to the foreign value than on manufactured articles, yet it is thought desirable for the public interest and for our agriculture that we should produce this prime necessity for ourselves. The duty on carpet wools, as well as upon many other articles, is imposed mainly for revenue. The irritation caused by the use of a few wools heretofore classed as carpet wools, being used for clothing purposes, has been remedied by transferring such wools to the clothing wool classes, but the duty on clothing wool has been restored to the rate of the Act of 1890.

"In framing this new tariff the aim has been to make the duties specific, or at least partly specific, so far as possible, to protect the revenue and also to protect our own industries. This has been done in response to the wishes of the better class of importers, as well as of the administrators of the law and of our own producers. The very general substitution of specific duties, even where they are only the equivalent of existing ad valorem, will of itself increase the revenue and strengthen the protection afforded to our industries.

Reciprocity Provisions.

"The reciprocity provisions of the act of 1890 have not only been fully restored, but this policy has been extended by adding to sugar, tea, coffee, and hides as articles on which to make reciprocal agreements, such articles as champagne, brandy, wines, artificial and natural mineral waters, chicle, argols, and silk laces. In adding these articles the reciprocity provision is strengthened greatly by providing for a reduction of duties on them to countries giving us similar concessions.

"The bill as a whole has the unanimous support of the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee, and will, it is hoped, receive the support not only of Republicans, but of others who believe that revenue should be at least equal to expenditures, with the conviction that in adjusting duties to secure such equality it is a wise policy to encourage home production and manufactures, and thus provide employment at good wages for the laborers of our people, upon whose purchasing power depends the market for our products."

STEEL RAILS FROM AMERICA.

The First Order Given by the Inter-Colonial Railway.

MONTREAL, March 15.—For the first time since the completion of the Inter-colonial Railway, which is owned by the Dominion Government, an American firm has received an order for a supply of steel rails, and the fact is more or less commented upon in trade circles.

All the English firms tendered, but the Maryland Steel Company's tender has been accepted. The price is in the neighborhood of $20 per ton.

INVITED TO GO TO HARVARD

Offer to Prof. Lee of the Northwestern University Law School.

CHICAGO, March 15.—Prof. Blewett Lee of the Northwestern University Law School to-day received a letter from the Dean of Harvard University Law School, offering him a position on the Faculty of the latter school, at an annual salary of between $7,000 and $8,000.

Prof. Lee has a lucrative law practice, and on this account he will probably refuse the offer.

Prof. Lee is thirty years old and a native of Columbus, Miss. He is a son of Gen. Stephen D. Lee of the Confederate army. He was related to Robert E. Lee.

MILLINGTON MAY BE INDICTED.

The Men to Whom He Confessed Before the Grand Jury.

NEWARK, N. J., March 15.—There was a new development in the Millington-Dickerson case to-day when Constable Schroeder served subpoenas upon James C. Blackford, John C. Bacheller, J. Harry Bacheller, George W. Kidd, Edward Robbins, Joseph Riker, and Edward Le Roy, deacons and members of the Fairmount Baptist Church, citing them to appear before the Grand Jury.

These are the men to whom the Rev. E. J. Oldknow Millington and Mrs. Dickerson confessed their relations. This afternoon the witnesses went before the Grand Jury as ordered.

It is expected that indictments will be found.

JAIL DOORS SELDOM LOCKED.

Massachusetts Institution Where Prisoners Enjoy Life Hugely.

BOSTON, Mass., March 15.—An interesting story was told to-day at the legislative hearing on the management of the county jail at Barnstable.

It was shown that prisoners there enjoy unusual liberties. Sheriff Whitcomb acknowledged that the prisoners were allowed to go courting, drive cows to pasture, and teach the jailor's wife to ride a bicycle. A convict named Knapp, he said, had been detailed as the bicycle teacher of the jailor's wife.

A Portuguese prisoner had been allowed to drive cows to pasture and to court a girl whenever he was so disposed. It was understood that when he was released he was to marry the girl, but he married another instead.

The jail doors seldom were locked. Life in the jail was so comfortable that no prisoner ever attempted to escape.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWO YEARS.

An Aged Woman to Celebrate Her Birthday Next Thursday.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 15.—On Thursday Mrs. Charlotte Amelia Whitbeck of Coxsackie will celebrate, at the home of her son, J. Bronk Whitbeck, the one hundred and second anniversary of her birth. She was born March 18, 1795, in New Baltimore, and is believed to be the oldest inhabitant of the Hudson River Valley. She is a daughter of Peter Coeyman Bronk and Elizabeth Van Wie, and a great-granddaughter of Barent Peter Coeyman, who came to this country in 1622 from Denmark and purchased from the Indians a tract of land twelve miles square below Albany, which became known as Coeyman's Manor.

Mrs. Whitbeck is the mother of nine children, five of whom are dead. She is in good health.

THREE KILLED IN A WRECK.

A Passenger Train Ditched by Horses on the Track.

HIAWATHA, Kan., March 15.—Five horses on the track ditched the northbound Missouri Pacific passenger train at 1:23 A. M. The engine, baggage car, and two coaches were wrecked. The killed are:

ATCHISON, J. MEADOW, traveling salesman for Simm Grocery Company, was badly scalded and had his leg crushed and died at 9 A. M.

NYE, EDWARD, engineer.

O'CONNOR, LAWRENCE, fireman.

The injured:

APPLETON, JOHN, baggage master, severely burned.

AUSTERLAND, N. M., Oklahoma.

BACON, B. E., traveling Passenger Agent for the Santa Fé, cut about the head.

KEMP, H. A., express messenger.

PIPER, V. P., Kansas City.

The engineer and fireman were found under the baggage car. The fireman was instantly killed. Nye died ten minutes afterward.

Newport Cottages Rented.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 15.—Two cottage rentals for next season were announced to-day. De Blois & Eldredge reported the letting of George S. Scott's handsome villa on Bellevue Avenue to George Crocker of New York, formerly of San Francisco. It was understood the Scotts would pass the season here, entertaining the Earl and Countess of Essex, but instead they will remain abroad. Buchanan Winthrop of New York to-day rented Pinard Cottage No. 3, Narragansett Avenue.

CUSTOMS RECORD BROKEN

Duties Paid Here Yesterday Amounted to $2,667,979.51, the Largest Sum Ever Taken in One Day.

LONG HOURS FOR OFFICIALS.

Importers Are in Great Haste to Get Goods Out of Bond, Nearly Five-sixths of the Payments Being on Withdrawals—Only $50 in Gold.

The record of large customs receipts was broken yesterday. The little pushcart that carries imposts from the Custom House to the Sub-Treasury was freighted with $2,667,979.51 in cash, or its equivalent, but with little more than $50 in gold coin. The cart left an hour after its usual time, 4 o'clock, and Cashier W. E. Northrup looked relieved when he was handed a receipt for the large sum.

The day's payments included $489,464.15 in import or straight duties as distinguished from duties paid on goods in bond, so that $2,178,515.36 was paid to take goods, mainly wool, woolens, worsteds, sugar, and tobacco out of bonded warehouses by scared importers. There were 780 import entries and 2,838 withdrawal entries. Into the Sub-Treasury banks had paid $2,850,000 as special customs deposits.

The rush to get goods out of bond is illustrated by the following table, whose figures date from yesterday week:

Date.	Customs Receipts.
March 8	$404,367.27
March 9	408,082.63
March 10	437,402.98
March 11	714,861.02
March 12	780,405.39
March 13	1,488,693.67
March 15	2,667,979.51
Total seven days	$6,901,792.47
Total week ending March 6	2,099,436.23

As told in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday, the day that up to yesterday held the record for large customs payments was Aug. 1, 1872, when $2,318,000 was received.

The magnitude of the transactions at the Custom House yesterday severely tested the chiefs and employes in the Cashier's Division, the Warehousing and Withdrawals Division, and the Naval Office. Cashier Northrup's staff began work at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, and few of them went to luncheon or had it brought to them.

In the Cashier's office at 3 o'clock, the closing hour, were eighty brokers waiting to pay duties. Mr. Northrup not only decided that all should be given facilities to transact the business that took them there, but issued passes to twenty others who came late. The last payment of duties was made at 4:10 o'clock. A hitch in striking a balance between cash and accounts, entirely excusable in the circumstances, delayed the announcement of the actual figures a quarter of an hour, when every item tallied to a cent.

No very large single sums were paid yesterday. The largest amount received in a single transaction was $188,063. The largest single invoice was for 40,000 bales of tobacco. The clerks in the Naval office worked until 10 o'clock last night.

Mr. Northrup said last evening that in his judgment the backbone of the withdrawing rush was broken, although a large sum might be received on such account to-day. He believed that, owing to the arrival of many steamships, a large sum might be received on straight imports to-day or to-morrow, because, owing to the tariff scare few, if any goods would go to bonded warehouses.

Heavy Receipts at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—The receipts at the Custom House to-day were the heaviest on record at this port, aggregating $316,141.06.

MINISTER KILLED BY A TRAIN.

The Rev. George H. Wells Supposed to Have Committed Suicide.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 15.—The Rev. George H. Wells of Dover, Ill., was killed by a train Saturday night on the St. Paul Road, half a mile west of the Wauwatosa Station.

He was a patient at the sanitarium. It is believed he committed suicide.

He was fifty-eight years old, unmarried, and until recently was pastor of the Plymouth Church, in Minneapolis. He formerly lived in Montreal.

M'KEE SCRIP CASE.

Opinion Said to Have Been Written by an Interested Attorney.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—Startling developments travel upon each other's heels in rapid succession in the McKee scrip case.

L. T. Michener of Indiana, one of the counsel for the scrip holders, admitted this morning that the opinion recorded in Cook County and alleged to have been prepared by ex-Land Commissioner Silas W. Lamoreux, was practically written by himself. There were only a few changes.

The story is abroad that the attorneys on both sides of the case were invited after the hearing to submit opinions. Needham & Cotton, it is said, submitted one in favor of their clients, the occupants of the property, and Dudley & Michener prepared one for the scrip holders.

MOUNT BAKER IN ERUPTION.

An Old Volcano in Activity Once Again.

TACOMA, Washington, March 15.—Much excitement has been caused throughout the Puget Sound region by reports from New Whatcom that Mount Baker, one of the loftiest peaks in the Cascade range, is in a state of eruption.

The phenomenon was first observed there Saturday morning by Deputy United States Marshal McGinnis, who was surprised to see smoke curling upward in great quantity, and brought a binnacle to bear on the mountain's crest, and thereby ascertained to a certainty that the old volcano was in a state of mild eruption.

All day Saturday and Sunday the streets at Whatcom were crowded with people, who brought every field glass in the city into requisition. The smoke arose in regular puffs from Mount Baker's crater, and, forming clouds, fleeted off to the south. To-day the mountain is obscured by clouds.

THE LAURADA IS SIGHTED.

Believed that She Has Succeeded in Landing Another Expedition on the Cuban Coast.

BALTIMORE, March 15.—There seems to be little doubt that the missing steamer Laurada of filibustering fame has succeeded in landing another expedition on the Cuban coast.

Capt. Butman of the fruit steamer Bowden, which arrived here to-day from Jamaica, reports that on Wednesday last he sighted the Laurada five miles off Watling's Island. She was steaming along slowly when the Bowden hove in sight, steering directly in the course vessels take for Cuba.

When the lookout discovered the Bowden, Capt. Butman says, there was considerable excitement on board the Laurada, and she slightly changed her course, but as it was apparent that the Bowden did not intend to interfere with her, the little craft returned to her original course, and when last seen was proceeding southeasterly. A cloud of steam pouring out of her exhaust pipe showed that even if her boilers are weak, as has been reported, they were carrying every pound of steam they could stand.

The name of the little vessel had been painted out, and no lettering was discernible from the Bowden either on bow or stern, but Capt. Butman declares that he knows the Laurada too well to be mistaken in her lines. It was plain, he says, that she was not carrying a full cargo. The amount of arms and ammunition which the Laurada is said to have taken on board recently off Barnegat, N. J., would not cause the vessel, in Capt. Butman's opinion, to lie deeper in the water than she was when the Bowden passed her.

The Laurada sailed from here on the evening of Feb. 26, ostensibly for Philadelphia for repairs. Before leaving Baltimore she took on board coal and stores enough to last her on a run across the Atlantic. Besides her big supply of coal, she had wagon loads of meats, potatoes, and other food. Capt. J. D. Hart, who owns the Laurada and her sister in filibustering, the Bermuda, was in Baltimore when the Laurada sailed.

The following Sunday the Laurada was seen off Barnegat loading arms and men. When her mission was made public Capt. Hart denied most emphatically that she had gone to Cuba.

SEVEN SHOT FOR REBELLION.

The Autonomist Party in Cuba Said to Have Been Dissolved.

HAVANA, March 15.—La Lucha, echoing the rumors that have been in circulation for some time, announces the dissolution of the Autonomist party, and says that the Marquis de Montoro, Senores Cueto, Zayas, and Saladrigas, the leaders of that party, will join the Reformists. The programme of the Reformists will be radically extended. The newspaper El Pais, the organ of the Autonomists, will go out of existence with the party. The Marquis de Montoro, who has had the editorial management of El Pais, will assume the editorship of the Diario de la Marina. The other elements of the party will abstain from political action.

Edward Nelson, a young American citizen, was arrested yesterday at Marianao for traveling outside of the military lines without the documents that would entitle him to do so. No other charge was made against him. He was brought to Havana and placed at the disposal of Consul General Lee. He was released subject to his starting on his return to the United States at sunrise to-day.

Marcelino and Leonardo Machin Figueroa, brothers, were shot in the Cabana Fortress to-day for the crime of rebellion.

Benito Villaurntia, José Mijanes, Bernardo Quintana Berrera, and Fernando Sant Ana Mijanes were shot for the same crime at Matanzas early to-day.

ALLEGED BRIBERY IN HAVANA.

Customs Officials, It Is Said, Have Been Permitting False Entries.

A passenger on the Ward Line steamship City of Washington, which arrived yesterday from Havana, who did not wish his name used, because it might affect his business interests, vouchsafed the prediction that there would be a scandal in Havana officialdom before long.

According to his information, which he believed to be reliable, Madrid has been notified of irregularities in the customs service, and a special commission has been appointed to proceed to Havana and investigate. Customs officials, it is said, have been permitting false entries, and have been dividing with those interested the amount thus saved in duties.

Cuban Bail Bonds Forfeited.

Failing to respond for trial in the United States Criminal Court yesterday on the charge of having aided filibustering expeditions, Judge Bennett directed that the bail bonds of Gen. Carlos Roloff, Secretary of War of the Cuban Provisional Government, and of Dr. Joaquin Catillo, amounting to $2,500 each, be forfeited. Dr. José J. Luis and Enriques Trujillo, also under indictment on a similar charge, appeared and pleaded not guilty. Their bail bonds were increased to $3,500. Cases of persons confined in prison take precedence over bail bond cases, so it appears doubtful if a trial for either Luis or Trujillo will be had during the present term.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer has risen in all districts east of the Rocky Mountains, and it has fallen over the plateau regions and in the extreme Northwest. An area of high pressure covers the central valleys and the Atlantic coast States, the barometer being highest near Lake Superior. The barometer is lowest north of Montana, and it is relatively low over Arizona and to the northeast of New England.

The indications are that the weather will be generally cloudy, with local rains from the Ohio Valley southward to the Gulf coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1896.	1897.	Times. 1897.
3 A. M.	22	33	34
6 A. M.	23	31	31
9 A. M.	24	32	33
12 M.	25	35	36
4 P. M.	24	38	40
6 P. M.	27	38	39
9 P. M.	30	36	37
12 P. M.	30	33	32

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	35¼
Weather Bureau	34
Corresponding date 1895	25
Corresponding date for last 20 years	36

THE MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

President McKinley Describes the Conditions Which Necessitated the Call of an Extra Session.

MORE REVENUE IS REQUIRED.

Congress Is Urged to Levy Such Duties Upon Foreign Products as Will Meet the Government's Deficiency and Preserve the Home Market.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—President McKinley's message to the extraordinary session of Congress was submitted this afternoon, as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

Regretting the necessity which has required me to call you together I feel that your assembling in extraordinary session is indispensable because of the condition in which we find the revenues of the Government.

It is conceded that its current expenditures are greater than its receipts and that such a condition has existed for now more than three years. With unlimited means at our command we are presenting the remarkable spectacle of increasing our public debt by borrowing money to meet the ordinary outlays incident upon even an economical and prudent administration of the Government. An examination of the subject discloses this fact in every detail and leads inevitably to the conclusion that the condition of the revenue which allows it is unjustifiable and should be corrected.

Decline of the Surplus.

We find by the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury that the revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, from all sources were $425,868,260.22 and the expenditures for all purposes were $415,953,806.56, leaving an excess of receipts over expenditures of $9,914,453.66. During that fiscal year $40,570,467.98 were paid upon the public debt, which had been reduced since March 1, 1880, $29,076,890, and the annual interest charge decreased $11,684,576.60. The receipts of the Government from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, amounted to $461,716,661.94 and its expenditures to $459,374,887.65, showing an excess of receipts over expenditures of $2,341,674.29.

Since that time the receipts of no fiscal year and with but few exceptions of no month of any fiscal year have exceeded the expenditures. The receipts of the Government from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, were $372,802,498.89, and its expenditures $442,605,758.87, leaving a deficit, the first since the resumption of specie payments, of $69,803,260.58. Notwithstanding there was a decrease of $16,769,128.78 in the ordinary expenses of the Government, as compared with the previous year, its income was still not sufficient to provide for its daily necessities, and the gold reserve in the Treasury for the redemption of greenbacks was drawn upon to meet them. But this did not suffice and the Government then resorted to loans to replenish the reserve.

Issuance of Bonds.

In February, 1894, $50,000,000 in bonds were issued, and in November following a second issue of $50,000,000 was deemed necessary. The sum of $117,171,795 was realized by the sale of these bonds, but the reserve was steadily decreased until on Feb. 8, 1895, a third sale of $62,315,400 in bonds for $65,116,244 was announced to Congress.

The receipts of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, were $390,373,203.30, and the expenditures, $433,178,426.45, showing a deficit of $42,805,223.19. A further loan of $100,000,000 was negotiated by the Government in February, 1896, the sale netting $111,166,246, and swelling the aggregate of bonds issued within three years to $262,315,400. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, the revenues of the Government from all sources amounted to $409,475,408.78, while its expenditures were $434,678,654.48, or an excess of expenditures over receipts of $25,203,245.70. In other words, the total receipts for the three fiscal years ending June 30, 1896, were insufficient by $137,811,729.46 to meet the total expenditures.

Nor has this condition since improved. For the first half of the present fiscal year the receipts of the Government, exclusive of postal revenue, were $157,507,603.76, and its expenditures, exclusive of postal service, $195,410,000.22, or an excess of expenditures over receipts of $37,902,396.46. In January of this year the receipts, exlusive of postal revenues, were $24,316,994.05, and the expenditures, exclusive of postal service, $30,269,380.29, a deficit of $5,952,395.24 for the month. In February of this year the receipts, exclusive of postal revenues, were $24,400,997.38, and expenditures, exclusive of postal service, $28,796,056.68, a deficit of $4,395,059.28, or a total deficiency of $186,061,580.44 for the three years and eight months ending March 1, 1897. Not only are we without a surplus in the Treasury, but with an increase in public debt there has been a corresponding increase in the annual interest charge from $22,893,883.20 in 1892, the lowest of any year since 1862, to $34,387,297.60 in 1896, or an increase of $11,493,414.40.

It may be urged that even if the revenues of the Government had been sufficient to meet all its ordinary expenses during the past three years, the gold reserve would still have been insufficient to meet the demands upon it, and that bonds would necessarily have been issued for its replenishment. Be this as it may, it is clearly manifest, without denying or affirming the correctness of such a conclusion, that the debt would have been decreased in at least the amount of the deficiency, and business confidence immeasurably strengthened throughout the country.

Duty of Congress.

Congress should promptly correct the existing condition. Ample revenues must be supplied not only for the ordinary expenses of the Government, but for the prompt payment of liberal pensions and the liquidation of the principal and interest of the public debt. In raising revenue, duties should be so levied upon foreign products as to preserve the home market, so far as possible, to our own producers; to revive and increase manufactures; to relieve and encourage agriculture; to increase our domestic and foreign commerce; to aid and develop mining and building, and to render to labor in every field of useful occupation the liberal wages and adequate rewards to which skill and industry are justly entitled. The necessity of the passage of a tariff law which shall provide ample revenue need not be further urged. The imperative demand of the hour is the prompt enactment of such a measure, and to this object I earnestly recommend that

CRETE MAY BE DEVASTATED

The Village of Kissamo Is Already in Ruins from the Insurgent Bombardment.

NO AUTHORITY IN CANEA.

The Marauders Pillaging Without Interference from the Forces of the Powers — Moslem Thieves Acting Without Fear.

CANEA, March 15.—The village of Kissamo, to the westward of this city, is now in ruins from the bombardment of the insurgents, and the fires which followed the bombardment. The fort guarding the village is, however, intact, the insurgents not yet having succeeded in reducing it, though they have been firing upon it for nearly four days.

The garrison consists of only a company of Turkish infantry, but they are gallantly defending the position, though they are surrounded by insurgents. It is probable that they will eventually be compelled by a scarcity of provisions and ammunition to surrender, unless assistance is given to them by some of the foreign warships.

There is a complete absence of authority here, and in certain districts a state of anarchy prevails. In some places marauders are in complete possession, and are pillaging and outraging to their heart's content. Unless something is done, and that speedily, by the powers, the prospect is that the island will be devastated.

It is reported here that it is the intention of the Christians to exterminate the Moslems throughout the island. This, coupled with a renewal of the reports of a massacre at Sitia, in the eastern part of the island, has deeply incensed the Moslems, who, in a spirit of revenge, are more actively than ever engaged in looting the houses of Christians under the eyes of the foreign sailors and marines, who were landed for the ostensible purpose of protecting the lives and property of Christians and Moslems alike. Many houses have been completely gutted of their contents.

The Moslem thieves make no pretense of conducting their operations in secret, but pile their booty in open spaces and leave some of their number to guard the heterogeneous collection while they go in search of further spoils. Many of the looters are Moslems who were rescued from Kandamos and Selino, and their presence in the city has proved a veritable scourge to the Christians here. The latter think that Sir Alfred Billiotti, the British Consul, who brought these people to a place of safety, should take some measures to check their thieving propensities, but he has done nothing to protect the Christians from their depredations. The other Consuls likewise appear to be unconcerned, though appeals have been made to all of them to stop the pillaging.

The looters reckon on being able to escape with their booty to other parts of the island should any attempt be made to take the proceeds of their robberies from them.

A number of Christians who had fled from the city returned on a steamer to-day for the purpose of getting possession of their belongings before they were stolen by the Moslems. A numerous body of Turks, who had assembled on the quay, were highly displeased with what they considered to be an unwarranted interference with their prerogative of robbery, and they drove the Christians back to the steamer. Several of the Christians who attempted to make resistance to the onslaught of the Turks were nearly thrown into the sea.

There is a furious outbreak of smallpox at Amoretti, and orders have been issued for the cleaning of the town.

WILL NOT REVERT TO THE SULTAN.

The Powers Will See that Autonomy Is Granted to Crete.

LONDON, March 15.—In the House of Commons to-day the announcement was made by the Right Hon. G. N. Curzon, Under Foreign Secretary, that no reply had as yet been sent by the powers to the Greek note answering the powers's ultimatum. The foreign Admirals in Cretan waters, he added, had been instructed by their respective Governments to distribute the Cretans throughout the island, and proclaim to the inhabitants of Crete the fact that the powers would be responsible for the future of the island. In the meantime, he said, preparations were being made for the establishment of an autonomous administration in the island.

The Hon. T. W. Legh, Conservative, member for the Newton Division of Lancashire, S. W., asked if the Cretans would understand what autonomy meant.

Mr. Curzon—Considering the fact that the Cretans have been agitating for autonomy for a hundred years, [Cries of "So have the Irishmen!" and cheers from the Home Rule benches,] it may be assumed that they know the meaning of autonomy. Anyhow, it may be clearly understood that the island will not revert to the rule of the Sultan. [Cheers.]

LONDON, March 15.—The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Athens saying that, with the reservists of 1885 and 1886, the Greek Army will number about 80,000 men. The same paper has a dispatch from Constantinople stating that the Turkish troops on the Greek frontier number 60,000, with 200 guns.

FRANCE IS WITH THE POWERS.

The Chamber of Deputies Votes to Remain in the Concert.

PARIS, March 15.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Government was questioned as to the Greco-Cretan situation and the action which had been taken by France in regard thereto.

M. Goblet, Republican-Radical-Socialist, and formerly President of the Council, declared that it was impossible to associate France with the coercion of Greece. France, he said, had nothing to hope for from acting in concert with the other powers and ought to retire therefrom. The alliance between France and Russia, he asserted, should be based upon reciprocal advantages which did not warrant blind adherence on the part of France to the whole of Russia's policy.

M. Delafosse, Rightist, advocated the formation of a European congress for the purpose of arriving at a solution of the Greco-Cretan difficulty. The present action of the powers toward Greece, he said, approached the ridiculous.

M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, replied that the Turk, as well as the Greek, must evacuate the Island of Crete, excepting at points which were occupied jointly by European troops. The powers, he said, would insure security in the island by landing reinforcements, each supplying 600 men. The powers, he continued, held that the reply of Greece to their ultimatum was insufficient. They had agreed at the outset to enjoin upon Greece the recall of her troops from Crete, and then proclaim autonomy for the island.

He recalled the fact that on Feb. 22 the Chamber had approved the adherence of the Government to the concert of the powers, and he asked for a renewal of the confidence of the House.

M. Hanotaux finally declared that France would follow the concert policy.

An order approving common action by the powers was carried by a vote of 356 to 142.

ers was carried by a vote of 356 to 142.

An attempt was made to carry a supplementary resolution affirming generally the right of peoples to settle their own destinies. This, however, was rejected by a vote of 262 to 165.

M. Hanotaux having declared that the powers were waiting the decision of the French Chamber, the period of action has now virtually begun, that body having declared in favor of France remaining in the concert.

After the vote in the Chamber of Deputies upholding the Government in acting in concert with the other great powers, orders were telegraphed to Toulon to make preparations to transport 450 marines to Crete.

GREECE WANTS A FOREIGN LEGION.

A Bill to Permit the Enrollment of Volunteers Abroad.

ATHENS, March 15.—A bill was introduced in the Boule to-day by Col. Metaxas, Minister of War, permitting the enrollment of Greek volunteers and a foreign legion.

Since there was a promise of war with Turkey the War Office has been deluged with offers of military service from nearly all the countries of Europe. The Greek law, however, forbade the enlistment of foreigners, and the offers were therefore declined. They have continued to pour in, however, and the Government has finally decided to have the law so changed that they may be accepted.

A RUSSIAN GUN EXPLODES.

Fifteen Men Killed and Thirteen More Expected to Die.

CANEA, March 15.—A terrible accident occurred to-day on board the Russian warship Sisoi Veliky. The vessel was practicing outside of Suda Bay, when one of her turret guns exploded, owing to the breech not having been properly closed.

The noise of the explosion was terrific, and its results were most disastrous. The turret was blown to pieces, and every one of its occupants was killed. The turret and cupola in falling killed a number of others who were on deck.

The killed number fifteen, including two officers. Thirteen men were so badly injured that they will die, while a number of others received less serious injuries.

The Sisoi Veliky is one of the largest vessels in the Russian Navy. She is 365 feet long, 59 feet beam, and draws 25 feet of water. Her displacement is 12,000 tons. She has a compound armor belt 16 inches in thickness. Her armament consists of four twelve-inch guns, six six-inch, and sixteen quick-firing guns. She has six torpedo tubes. Her engines are of 10,600 horse power. She has a speed of sixteen knots an hour.

ALBANIANS MAKE A RAID.

They Pillage Six Villages and Burn Three Others.

VIENNA, March 15.—A band of Albanians from Uskub, a town some twenty-five miles south of the Servian frontier, have pillaged six villages in the vicinity of Uskub and burned three others. In their attacks on the villages they shot twenty-four persons.

Later the Albanians crossed the Servian frontier with the evident intention of continuing their marauding in Servian territory. They were, however, met by a force of Servian gendarmes, who had received warning of their approach, and were repulsed after a struggle, in which a number on both sides were killed or wounded.

The Turkish Government has sent troops to deal with the predatory Albanians.

Italian Volunteers for Crete.

LONDON, March 15.—A dispatch to The Pall Mall Gazette from Rome says that Riciotti Garibaldi, a son of Gen. Garibaldi, has organized three regiments of volunteers for service in the Greek Army in Crete, and has been joined in the organization of the troops by Gen. Stefano Canzio, his brother-in-law, and Col. Mereu. The Government, the dispatch says, has wired to Admiral Canovaro, the Italian Admiral commanding the united fleet of the powers at Canea, instructions to arrest Garibaldi and his followers if they should land in Crete.

Orders to Blockade the Piraeus.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 15.—It is asserted here that the Admirals commanding the foreign squadrons in Cretan waters, with the exception of the Italian and French commanders, have received orders from their respective Governments to blockade the Piraeus, the town of Syra, on the Greek island of that name, and the port of Vole, in Thessaly.

Greece Opposed to Autonomy.

PARIS, March 15.—The Eclair publishes a report of an interview with M. Delyannis, Prime Minister of Greece, in which he declares that Greece will not assent to the establishment of an autonomous administration in Crete. The Premier is further quoted as saying that he now believes that the prospects of the maintenance of peace are excellent.

DRY GOODS FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.

The Ely Walker Company Burned Out — Loss, $750,000 — Fireman Killed—Several Persons Hurt.

ST. LOUIS, March 15—A fire which started in the fourth floor of the building occupied by the Ely Walker Dry Goods Company, southwest corner of Eighth Street and Washington Avenue, at 8 o'clock tonight, destroyed the entire building.

A fireman was killed and several persons received injuries, one of whom is fatally hurt.

The dead fireman is:

GUTWALL, GEORGE, pipeman.

The injured are:

MAHON, JERRY, towerman, cut and bruised.

McCANN, LUKE, lineman, badly cut and bruised.

SMITH, LEE, fireman, fatally injured.

BARTON, MARK, porter, badly shocked.

RIDGE, Mrs. ANNA, 813 Walnut Street, trampled on and badly injured.

CAHAN, JERRY, spectator, hand cut by flying glass.

At midnight the building was a heap of ruins. All the east wall down to the fifth story, half of the north front down to the fifth story, and all but one corner of the south wall fell to the ground. The east wall fell first, at 11 o'clock, carrying down Pipeman Gutwall of No. 8 Hose Tower, Towerman Jerry Mahon, and Lineman Luke McCann. Gutwall was instantly killed.

Mahon clung to the tower and was thrown through a second story window, across the street, receiving severe cuts.

Sections of the walls fell at short intervals for half an hour, but the streets had been cleared of spectators, and the firemen worked from safe distances.

W. H. Whipple, an insurance adjucator, who recently made a survey of the building and contents, estimates the loss on stock at $750,000. Some of the stock was saved.

The Scott, Force, and Goodbar Hat Company occupy the west half of the block. Damage to thier stock by water and smoke will reach $10,000.

SALE OF TACK TRUST ORDERED.

The Order Entered by Judge Colt at Boston.

BOSTON, March 15.—Judge Colt in the United States Circuit Court to-day ordered the public sale of the Atlas Tack Corporation, known as the Tack Trust, now in the hands of a receiver.

It owns five mills and has $200,000 cash in hand, besides a large sum in bills receivable. Its properties are mortgaged for $900,000.

The sale must not be for less than $250,000 above the mortgages.

Some stockholders protested against the order for the sale. A new trust organization may be projected and may bid in the plant.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RUMORS.

Wall Street Stories of a Receivership —Officials Deny It.

A story circulated in Wall Street yesterday told guardedly of impending receivership for the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, due to the bad exhibit in the annual report of its transactions in 1896, and the coming due May 1 of semi-annual interest on its bonds and those of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, amounting to about $1,500,000.

Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, a Director of the Missouri Pacific, said of the rumor that he had no knowledge of such a proceeding, and wondered that it should be circulated in view of the arrangements made last week with Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. to refund Iron Mountain bonds. The annual report, Mr. Fitzgerald admitted, made a bad showing, but he knew of no obstacle to the prompt payment of interest charges.

George J. Gould, President of the Missouri Pacific, authorized the statement that the rumor was absolutely without foundation.

HILL TALKS OF THE SENATE

He Enjoyed His Term in Congress and Has High Regard for His Late Associates.

A FINE SCHOOL FOR DEBATERS.

Would Amend the Rules So as to Prevent Dilatory Tactics—His View of Social Life—Compliments President McKinley.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Ex-Senator Hill is on his way back to New York. He has been ill, and only recovered in time to finish his packing and get away to-day.

He goes regretted by many of his associates, among whom he has been acquiring popularity in spite of his combativeness and his refusal to be bound by the action of the last National Convention.

He was reminded to-day that he had criticised the social life of the capital as too exacting.

"I remember that," he replied, smilingly; "but it was really complimentary to the ladies. The condition of things shows how great an influence the ladies exert. It is true, however, that the social life here at times interferes with the political life. Politics, as has been said of art, is a jealous mistress. The man actively in politics and holding an important commission at this Capitol should constantly be on the alert. He is like a soldier, who cannot afford to be careless on duty, or, like a racer, let us say, that must never be fed high. He must keep in condition for his work or else his work suffers.

"Men cannot give their days to business and their evenings to dinners and receptions without showing the effects of the strain. Business in the end will suffer. I refer, of course, only to where the matter is carried to an extreme. A capital without social life would be out of the question. The art of entertaining is admirably illustrated here, and I can understand why the season attracts so many visitors."

The Senate as a Forum.

On the subject of the Senate, Mr. Hill spoke in cordial appreciation of many of its members, and of the body as a whole. He declared that no lawyer could serve there without benefiting by his experience. His powers as a debater are necessarily quickened and improved. Legal questions are constantly coming up and call for something of the same examination and treatment that are bestowed upon them in court. The Senate is a body for debate. Men who are not lawyers even become good debaters there.

It was suggested to Mr. Hill that a popular criticism of the Senate related to the lack of a power to control debate there.

"I sympathize in some measure with that criticism," he replied. "There ought to be some such rule adopted, and I tried during my term there to have one adopted. My proposition was that where a bill had been the subject of discussion for thirty days, a motion to fix a day for voting on it and all amendments should then be in order, and a vote taken on that motion without debate. But the Senate was obdurate. The change, sooner or later, will come, and when it does come the Senate will be benefited and will wonder then why it was delayed so long."

Praises the Senators.

Referring further to the matter of limiting debate, Mr. Hill said it ought not to be carried too far. Too little debate or debate too much restricted in a body like the Senate, would, he thought, be worse than too much debate. The Senate, he said, was intended to be a safeguard against haste or immaturity in legislation, and consequently should be left with a free hand, though not as free as at present. On the subject of the Senate as now composed, Mr. Hill made it plain that he took no stock in current criticism of that body. "It is a strong body," was his phrase, "and no man is so well prepared to assert and maintain that as one who has had opportunity to study it."

Mr. Hill referred to several Senators by name in high praise of their particular gifts, and if he spoke more than once of Mr. Hoar it was probably because of intimate service with him on the Judiciary Committee.

"Mr. Hoar," he said, "is a very able lawyer, and although a good partisan, rises above partisanship in dealing with broad legal questions as easily as any man I have ever met."

Having said that a lawyer benefited by the service in the Senate, Mr. Hill was asked if Congressional service was not to be recommended to men aspiring to the high executive places. "Unquestionably," was his reply. "Matters are reciprocal. The experience in executive office helps in the halls of legislation, and vice versa. My service as Governor of New York was of great help to me in the Senate, and if I should ever again return to the discharge of any executive functions my experience as Senator will help me there."

He Talks of McKinley.

This brought the conversation around to Mr. McKinley, and to the fact of his having served in Congress. Mr. Hill said the President would find his Congressional experience of benefit in his new office. He spoke in terms of appreciation of him as a man, and recalled the fact that several years ago, when asked to express himself in print on the subject of the Republican prospects for 1896, he had mentioned Mr. McKinley as certain to be a potent factor in the fight.

"Upon the whole, then, Senator, you have enjoyed your stay?"

"Yes, and realize that I have profited by it. During my first year in the Senate as a candidate for my party's nomination for President, I paid the usual penalty. My utterances and actions were at times misconstrued. But, after that, I think I may claim without vanity to have secured attention when the important questions came up and to have borne a part in the conflict, and as I review the history I would not to-day cancel a single speech I made or change a single vote I cast. I stand by the record."

"About the future, Senator—another term in the Senate, say?"

"Much as I have enjoyed my one term, I am not thinking about a second. We'll meet the future as it unfolds itself."

CAPTAIN PETTY ACCUSED.

Mrs. Merrill Says He Asked Her for Protection Money.

Mrs. Elizabeth Merrill was arrested Saturday night by the police of the Charles Street Station, accused of maintaining a disorderly house at 49 Greenwich Avenue. When the case was called in Jefferson Market Court yesterday Mrs. Merrill declared her arrest an outrage, and said it was made because she had refused to pay $150 a month "protection" money to Acting Captain Petty of the precinct. Her husband corroborated her statement, and testified that he was present when the offer of protection was made.

Capt. Petty denied the charge. Mrs. Merrill has been arrested twice previously on like complaints. Magistrate Cornell considered the evidence of Capt. Petty's detectives conclusive, and held her in $500 bail, which she furnished, for trial.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

1:10 A. M.—796 Washington Street, A. B. Nelson; damage trifling.

2:40 A. M.—848 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, Jacob Meyer; damage, $100.

11:40 A. M.—635 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, Thomas Dennin; damage trifling.

2:45 P. M.—130 East One Hundred and First Street, Victor Wolf, cloak maker; damage, $100.

4:35 P. M.—441 East Ninety-first Street, James Hunter; damage, $500.

4:45 P. M.—436 Western Boulevard, W. F. Brigham; damage none.

6 P. M.—1,477 Third Avenue, Finegald, Spero & Co.; damage, $100.

6:20 P. M.—100 Third Avenue, John Ryan; damage, $200.

6:30 P. M.—417 Third Avenue, John Lenze; damage, $60.

7:30 P. M.—56 Catharine Street, A. Schwartz; damage, $25.

8:20 P. M.—684 Eighth Avenue, Bridget Odell; damage, $300.

9 P. M.—4 Montgomery Street, Levi Bremer; damage, $5.

9 P. M.—260 West Broadway, owner unknown, wood shed; damage, none.

DEGRADATION OF THE FLAG.

THE QUESTION BEFORE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

An Attempt to Restrict Its Display—Question of Politics—Dr. Kittredge's Strong Opposition.

The Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution met last evening at the Hotel Normandie and had a warm discussion over the adoption of a report, a resolution, and a bill to be presented to the Legislature prohibiting the use of the National flag for advertising or political purposes.

After routine business had been disposed of Col. Ralph E. Prime of the Yonkers Chapter took the floor to read his report about the desecration of the flag and to recommend remedial measures.

"National legislation in this matter," he said, "would be preferable, were it practicable. But the man who goes about the country perverting patriotism to the sale of patent medicines cannot be speedily punished through a Federal Court. The real remedy must lie in State legislation.

"The use of the flag as a political emblem is familiar to you all. In 1864 it was used by the supporters of McClellan. In 1868 the names of Grant and Colfax were displayed attached to the Stars and Stripes in Galena, Ill., much to the disgust of the great General. In 1892 the name of David B. Hill was attached to the flag, and you all remember the use to which it was put in the last campaign."

The report closed with a resolution providing for the appointment of a permanent committee of thirteen from the society to put forth every effort to prevent the desecration of the flag, and also with the text of a bill to be presented to the Legislature, making any use of the flag for political or advertising purposes an offense punishable by a fine of $10.

The reading of the report was heartily applauded, and everything was harmonious, but only for a moment. The Rev. Dr. A. E. Kittredge was on his feet and had this to say: "This society would belittle itself by passing any such resolution. You can't desecrate the flag. I want to express my utter dissent from all the paragraphs touching upon political matters. If we are to get into politics, it won't take me long to get out. Put the flag on advertisements. It may elevate the advertisement, but it doesn't degrade the flag.

"You cannot hurt our flag," exclaimed Dr. Kittredge. "Do not say 'don't do this or don't do that with it.' What is the flag for? To be put in a box and sat on? Or is it to be displayed and the more it is displayed, the better? Let us look to large interests and stop this picayune business."

A motion had been made to accept the resolution at the close of the report. Edward A. Sumner, who was with the opposition, made a parliamentary fight against the passage of this motion, on the ground that the main part of the report should be acted upon first. The political references in the report, he contended further, were wholly out of order.

Then followed a merry war of amendments and substituted motions which was only terminated by the ruling of the Chairman, Walter S. Logan, that the resolution could pass independently of the report itself. This gave Col. Prime and his followers opportunity to pass the resolution, but there were still seven or eight dissenters who would not give it their approval.

The question of adopting the report caused another hitch. Col. Prime tried to explain that he had expressed no political opinion in his document, and that in naming the candidates who had used the flag in their campaigns he had named representatives of both the great parties.

Another shower of motions and amendments, some trying to have the report accepted and others to have it indefinitely tabled, kept the meeting in a state of ferment for another hour. It remained for the Secretary, W. S. Kenley, to move diplomatically that "the society simply receive the report and refer it to the committee of thirteen that would be appointed under the resolution already passed."

This proved satisfactory to all. After another motion, providing for the appointment of the committee by the Chairman, the meeting forsook the flag question in favor of a collation.

RAINES LAW AMENDMENTS.

MUCH REPUBLICAN OPPOSITION IN THIS CITY.

Leaders, Clubs, and Organizations Express Disapproval—Lauterbach and His Police Board Bill.

The determination of the Republican machine managers, reached on Sunday, to push the amendments to the Raines liquor-tax law, has aroused great Republican opposition in this city.

Every local leader of the Platt machine is busily engaged in denouncing the project and insisting that the "up the State" Republicans are utterly regardless of the interests of the Republicans in the Greater New York territory. The opposition is by no means confined to the Platt Republicans.

Mayor Strong was asked yesterday what he thought of the bills that had been agreed on at the conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Sunday. These include the Raines amendments and the Greater New York Police bills. "If they want to reduce the Republican vote in the Greater New York," said the Mayor, "they ought to pass those bills."

Abraham Gruber, Republican leader of the Twenty-first Assembly District, one of the largest Republican districts in the State, said: "If they pass that club amendment to the liquor tax law they will do it wickedly and maliciously, and to the injury of the Republican Party in the State of New York."

Mr. Gruber is organizing a committee of big down-town dining clubs to go to Albany when a hearing is given on the amendment, to protest against its passage. Clubs like the Lawyers', Merchants', Arkwright, Hardware, and Aldine will all have to pay $800 tax if the amendment is adopted.

The Republican clubs are taking up the fight against the Raines law amendments. The Murray Hill Club, made up of members of the Republican organization in the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, met last night at its clubhouse, Seventh Avenue and Forty-second Street. President Martin Maner presided. Resolutions condemning the Raines amendments were introduced and unanimously carried. Senator Pavey and Assemblyman Laimbeer were asked to oppose the amendments. The resolutions, with 450 signatures, will be sent to Albany.

The election district Chairman of the Twenty-first Assembly District held a special meeting at the Riverside Club, 153 West Ninety-seventh Street, last night, for the purpose of denouncing the club amendment. The resolutions "emphatically protest" against this amendment as an "encroachment upon personal rights." There was only one vote cast against the adoption of the amendment and that by C. C. McAdie.

Abraham Gruber made a speech in which he said that the up-the-State Republicans did not appear to care about the interests of the party in the Greater New York. He said that the Republican Party had always suffered when excise was made the issue, and as an evidence of this he pointed to the result in this city in 1895. He said that if the club amendment should be passed the Republican leaders would not be able to prevent Republicans from entering their protest against it. The meeting directed Senator Ford and Assemblyman Austin to do all that they could to defeat the amendment.

The local leaders of the Platt machine seemed to be agreed that the amendments should not pass, but that the Greater New York Police bill should.

Edward Lauterbach did not go to Albany yesterday afternoon. He said that the Police bill might be introduced to-day. Mr. Lauterbach may get to Albany this morning. The delay indicates that Gov. Black has not yet made up his mind about the bill, but the politicians seem to be of the opinion that as long as the Platt conference on Sunday agreed to it the Governor may not object. One of the arguments that Mr. Lauterbach used at Sunday's conference in favor of the bill was that the Republican Party was responsible for the present Police Board because it passed the power of removal law, and therefore that the Republican Party should assume the responsibility of establishing a new order of things in the Police Department.

PLAN OF CITIZENS' UNION.

A GREAT WORK WITH A POSSIBILITY OF SUCCESS.

James C. Carter and G. M. Cassatt Tell of the Work Laid Out in This City.

Good Government Club A gave a smoker last night at its headquarters, 722 Lexington Avenue, at which a discussion was had on the Citizens' Union. Among those present were C. H. Strong, President of both Good Government Club A and the Council of Good Government Clubs; James C. Carter, George M. Cassatt, Alderman Hall, C. A. Andrews, Roland Holt, E. Bayard Halsted, J. H. Mulchahey, W. M. Taussig, S. J. Rose, A. S. Frissell, Arthur Essing, James Goldmark, V. Everit Macy, De Forest Grant, Dr. M. M. Miller, and Coroner Hoeber.

C. H. Strong, as President of the club, made a short opening address. He was followed by James S. Burdett in some humorous recitations.

James C. Carter made the principal speech of the evening. He spoke of the objects of the Citizens' Union and what prospects there were of accomplishing them. It has been clearly shown, he said, that nothing can be gained in such a movement by "dickering" with the different political parties, or by trying to secure control of the primaries. "You cannot root out all the bad men in political organizations from the instrumentality by which elections are controlled."

He pointed out that the only hope is in non-partisan effort. Political policies that serve to distinguish parties are formed in State Legislatures and by State and Federal administrations. They have nothing to do with the municipality. "The true principle is to say to political parties that here you occupy your own ground, and that no political organization will be permitted to build up itself at the expense of the city." He did not assail partisanship, but he thought that its field of operation is the State and Nation, and not the municipality.

With an enrollment of 50,000, which he thought to be an easy thing to accomplish, Mr. Carter said that a good non-partisan administration can be elected for the Greater New York this Fall. This large body of voters would make it impossible for the Republicans to win, and they would find it necessary to join the Citizens' Union movement to the extent of indorsing its ticket, in order to defeat Tammany Hall, which would win should the Republicans also put a ticket in the field.

"But what would Tammany do?" he asked. "Tammany will have to put up bad candidates, because, if it were to put up a good ticket it could not hold to its support the rank and file of that faction. On the other hand, if it puts up a bad ticket, its support will be limited to the worst elements of the order.

"The movement starts under favorable auspices. We have the aid of the evidence given by the present administration of the great benefits of a non-partisan government. But the evils also of partisan government are not wanting. Mayor Strong (and a better man does not live) felt compelled to recognize several factions that had combined to elect him. We see in the Police Department a representative of the O'Brien Democracy, and a representative of the Republican machine, who are in there for the accomplishment of mischief, and to prevent the accomplishment of good."

He then urged that there should be no attempt to trade and dicker with parties or factions. "We are going to accomplish a great work. If we succeed, and have free swing in this city for a few years, we shall have a new heaven and a new earth. Even if we fail, we shall at least lift up new and higher standards. [Applause.] Victory is possible, and all that is needed is the heart and the effort."

George M. Cassatt spoke very briefly on the objects and plans of the committee of 250. The movement, he said, differed from that of the Committe of Seventy in 1895, because the members of the Citizens' Union do not represent party or faction, but the best and loftiest sentiment of the community. "In that fact is the best omen of success."

Good Government Club A will have a dinner on April 3, at which a number of prominent speakers will talk on questions of the day. George Haven Putnam will speak on "The Citizens' Union"; Commissioner George E. Waring on "A Pound of Cure"; Jacob A. Riis on "An Ounce of Prevention," and James B. Reynolds on "Below Fourteenth Street." Several other prominent speakers have been invited and are expected to be present. The place of the dinner has not yet been decided upon.

SUPPORT TO BE EXPECTED.

Some of the Organizations Which May Help the Union.

One of the gentlemen who are actively engaged in organizing the Citizens' Union movement, or movement in favor of non-partisan municipal government for the Greater New York, said yesterday that the union would probably have the support of the Shepard Democracy of Kings County, the Brookfield Republicans, the University Settlement, the Richmond County Reform Organization, and the Reform and City Clubs.

Some of those interested in the movement are thinking about asking County Clerk Henry D. Purroy to co-operate. No overtures have yet been made to Mr. Purroy. When asked about the matter last night the County Clerk said:

"If all elements opposed to Tammany Hall can be united in opposition to her, she will easily be defeated, but if they antagonize one another and thus fritter away their strength, they will practically decide in favor of delivering over the government of Greater New York, with all its vast opportunities, to Tammany Hall. Our friends of the Home Rule Democracy have no alliance with any special faction, but hope to see all anti-Tammany organizations come together and unite upon a truly representative man for Mayor."

GROCERS OPPOSE FINN'S BILL.

Retailers Appoint a Committee to Attend the Public Hearing.

At the regular monthly meeting of the New York Retail Grocers' Union, in Grocers' Hall, 138 and 140 East Fifty-seventh Street, last night, a committee of seven was appointed to attend the public hearing before the Mayor to-day on the Finn and Leonard bills sent down from Albany.

The committee will in behalf of the retail grocers oppose both measures. The union has on its rolls 800 of the 4,000 retail grocers of the city.

About 600 members of the union handle liquors, and the subject of securing excise bonds was discussed last night. It is stated that few if any grocers intend to abandon the liquor business on account of the tax. In fact, the indications are that if there is any change there will be a slight increase in the number of grocer liquor dealers.

St. Mary's Park Improvements.

The Board of Park Commissioners, at its meeting yesterday, decided to spend $20,000 in improving St. Mary's Park, and because of reported delays in the work of completing the Grant Monument authorized Commissioner Cruger, who has that matter in charge, to warn the contractor that the work must be done on the 15th of April or he will be held responsible as provided in his contract for the full penalty of delay.

AT THE HOTELS.

Melville E. Stone of Chicago is at the Cambridge.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill of Albany is at the Normandie.

Gen. Charles M. Shelley of Alabama is at the Marlborough.

G. de Weckherlin, Minister for the Netherlands at Washington, is at the Everett.

Abner McKinley and the Rev. W. H. Roberts of Philadelphia are at the Windsor.

James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway Company, is at the Netherland.

John T. McDonough, Andrew Hamilton, and Anthony N. Brady of Albany are at the Hoffman.

Judge Hoyt H. Wheeler of Vermont and J. Rider Cady of Hudson, N. Y., are at the Murray Hill.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller of Herkimer, N. Y., and the Rev. Dr. James Barclay of Montreal are at the Manhattan.

John S. Paterson of Albany, George H. Downey of Philadelphia, and H. E. Rundlett of Philadelphia are at the Astor.

C. C. Young of Rochester, S. R. Grayton of Philadelphia, R. G. Tower of Boston, and T. E. Doolittle of Elmira are at the Grand.

J. S. Smith of Buffalo, H. A. Dutton of Rochester, B. F. Griscom of Philadelphia, and J. M. Keating of Boston are at the Imperial.

Thomas Harrison of Boston, Willace N. Horton, and Daniel P. Gordon of Albany, and C. G. Betts of Troy are at the Park Avenue.

Sir John Cass and Sir W. D. Pearson of England, John H. Holmes of Boston, and Andrew A. Allan of Montreal are at the Waldorf.

Lieut. Gov. W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts, William Penn Nixon of Chicago, and Thomas McDougall of Cincinnati are at the Holland.

Elmer E. Hubbard of Providence, C. D. Tabor of Buffalo, Henry Emmett of Hartford, and Sheldon Jackson of Washington are at the Grand Union.

Prince and Princess Khevenhuller of Austria, Countess Lichnowsky of Germany, William L. Scruggs, formerly United States Minister to Venezuela, and J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira are at the Fifth Avenue.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Malley, Neely & Co., New Haven, Conn.; E. P. Shaw, furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Pfferling, laces and fancy goods; Stuart House.

Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Penn.; F. H. Clagett, books, 369 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Baer & Brother, Vicksburg, Miss.; L. Baer, Jr., dry goods; Belvedere House.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. G. Congdon, prints, 104 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Weston, Hill & Co., Manchester, N. H.; J. W. Hill, laces; H. W. Flack, domestics; Broadway Central Hotel.

Moynan & Co., New Bedford, Mass.; Mrs. Mallett, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; J. M. Vose, silverware; Hotel Manhattan.

Hirsch, D. F., York, Penn.; dry goods and notions; Belvedere House.

Butler, W. H., Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Lissner, silks; Hotel Vendome.

Aleskin & Taubin, Dawson, Ga.; M. L. Taubin, clothing; Colonnade Hotel.

Schoenmann, J., Houston, Texas; clothing; Colonnade Hotel.

Abramson, C. F., & Co., Jamestown, N. Y.; C. F. Abramson, dry goods; Continental Hotel.

Baines, J., Laporte, Ind.; notions and fancy goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Legg, B. R., & Brother, Marietta, Ga.; J. P. Legg, dry goods; St. George Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, Rochester, N. Y.; J. Cook, linens; H. A. Dutton, silks; 2 Walker Street.

Kaufmann, Strauss & Co., Louisville, Ky.; C. Strauss, dry goods, &c., 443 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; M. Kelly, represents; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Mann, D. S., Albany, N. Y., dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Strauss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Strauss, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. B. Fargo, notions and fancy goods, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Eiseman, J., & Co., Portsmouth, Ohio; J. Eiseman, woolens, 96 Franklin Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Gross, laces, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Vendome.

Enniking Brothers, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Enniking, woolens; St. Denis Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. Sycamore, stationery; L. E. Weber, millinery and ribbons; St. Denis Hotel.

Fisk, D. B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. F. Castle, millinery, 530 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Lazarus Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; H. Lazarus, dry goods, 425 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Sullivan, Hettrick & Co.; Philadelphia, Penn.; J. C. Sullivan, hosiery; St. Denis Hotel.

Pearre Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Fisher, dress goods, domestics, and woolens; St. Denis Hotel.

Sutton, R. M., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. M. Sutton, prints and woolens; J. Sutton represents; St. Denis Hotel.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. J. Sutton, silks and velvets; Grand Hotel.

Murphy, Grant & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. S. Power, dress goods and silks, 86 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Gimbel, dry goods, 53 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William, & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; G. A. Kilbourn, dress goods, silks and velvets, 34 Thomas Street; Hotel Imperial.

Meckes, J., Cleveland, Ohio; dry goods, &c.; Westminster Hotel.

Williamson & Foster, Lancaster, Penn.; J. Foster, dry goods, &c.; Westminster Hotel.

Brown, Thompson, & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. B. Strong, upholstery goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Kaufman & Rubin, Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Kaufman, dry goods; Holland House.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. Gimbel, cloaks and suits; I. Gimbel, white goods and linens, 53 Franklin Street; Holland House.

Kirschbaum, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. May, woolens; Hoffman House.

Guggenheimer & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; D. Dreyfuss, furnishing goods and jewelry, 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. F. Smith, dry goods; C. A. Rochat, notions, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. K. Maloney, ladies and infants' wear, 2 Walker Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Athol Silk Company, Boston, Mass.; D. E. Adams, silks; Murray Hill Hotel.

Frear, W. H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. Y. Betts, furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; F. Sherman, furnishing goods; 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Brigham, D. H., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; D. H. Brigham, cloaks; Miss Foster, suits; Broadway Central Hot

CHARTER DEFECTS EXPOSED

Many Points of Disapproval Expressed at the Real Estate Exchange Mass Meeting.

MORE TIME FOR DISCUSSION.

Resolutions Adopted Asking that the Charter Be Referred Back for Further Public Consideration—Addresses by A. E. Marlin, J. L. Wells, Simon Sterne, and Others.

The mass meeting called by the Real Estate Exchange to urge upon the Legislature further delay in passing the Greater New York charter, so that some suggested changes may be made in that instrument, was held at 59 Liberty Street yesterday, at 3:30 P. M. The large hall of the Exchange was crowded to its utmost capacity by an assemblage of representative business men. Those who could not find seats stood in rows along the walls and in the aisles between the chairs. Alfred E. Marling, President of the Real Estate Exchange, presided, and John F. Doyle acted as secretary.

The principal business organizations of the city were informally represented by a number of their members. Among the organizations, besides the Real Estate Exchange, were the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade and Transportation, the Bar Association, and the Taxpayers' Anti-Equalization League. In addition to the speakers there were present a large number of representative real estate dealers, lawyers, and men prominent in other lines of business. Douglas Robinson, former President of the Real Estate Exchange; ex-Assemblyman John Connelly, Jefferson M. Levy, L. J. Callanan, and J. Hamilton Hunt were conspicuously interested in the object of the mass meeting.

The unanimity with which the charter was condemned, both as to many of its provisions and as to its general effect upon what is now New York City, was the most noticeable characteristic of the meeting. The speakers assailed that instrument because of the proposed system of public improvements, the equalization of taxation, the bi-partisan Police Commission, the double chambered Municipal Assembly, and additional burdens of expense that it is claimed will be laid upon the Borough of Manhattan.

THE VOICE OF THE MEETING.

The Chairman's Speech and the Resolutions Which Were Adopted.

Chairman Alfred E. Marling opened the meeting and the discussion of the charter by a short speech. He said:

"We are here as business men for business purposes. The proposed charter for Greater New York affects us all. It is certainly within the bounds of truth to say that the citizens of New York have never considered any subject which has such far-reaching possibilities for its weal or woe as this charter. We believe that in a matter involving such vast interests, sufficient time should be given to those most vitally affected to consider the subject in all its branches.

"The object, therefore, of this gathering this afternoon is to request our State Legislature to postpone the passage of the proposed charter. It is fitting that such a meeting should be held in the Real Estate Exchange Room, for it will be demonstrated how the proposed charter will place enormous additional burdens upon property-owners of this city, without apparent adequate returns therefor."

Secretary John F. Doyle read the resolutions, and, after several speeches bearing upon different parts of the charter were made, they were adopted without a dissenting vote.

The Resolutions Adopted.

The resolutions were as follows:

Whereas, A proposed charter has been drafted for the Greater City of New York, which, notwithstanding the short period that has elapsed within which to scrutinize it, has been shown to be filled with mischiefs that far outweigh any possible benefits that may be supposed to flow from the consolidation of the territory involved:

In that unjust and enormously increased burdens of taxation are imposed upon the present City of New York and the annexed territory correspondingly relieved and for one year entirely relieved from all taxation;

In that 800 pages of new law are proposed to be enacted, covering every conceivable subject of municipal interest, without any specific repeal of pre-existing laws, thus throwing the administration of justice into inextricable confusion;

In that provisions are made for a double legislative body, for the organization of the Police Board, of the Fire Board, and for the creation of public improvements, all in a way which meets with the disapproval of our citizens most capable of judging;

In that three amendments are proposed to the Constitution of the State by the commission which drafted the charter to enable it to be safely put into operation, which amendments will require two years before they can be adopted,

Therefore, be it resolved by us, citizens of New York City, in mass meeting assembled, that the Legislature be most respectfully but urgently petitioned to refer back the said bill to create a charter for the Greater City of New York to the Committees of Cities of the Senate and of the Assembly, for re-drafting, and that no further action be taken until the Constitutional amendments recommended by the Greater New York Commission be finally passed upon by the people of the State.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting to present a copy of these resolutions to the Senate and Assembly of the State.

The Chairman announced later that he would appoint a committee as soon as possible to present the resolutions to the Legislature.

DIFFERENT POINTS DISCUSSED.

James L. Wells Says It Is Hypocritical in Its Home Rule Pretensions.

Tax Commissioner James L. Wells was called on by the Chairman and spoke, in part, as follows:

"I believe that consolidation is inevitable. I fear it is too late to prevent the passage of the charter; but we should do our best to prevent the injury likely to be done to the City of New York, if the charter as it is now is enacted into law. New York could recover from ills inflicted by other portions of that instrument if the charter only gave to the city the kind of public improvement department suited to its rapid growth.

"We have shown what a proper system of municipal improvement can accomplish. In twenty-five years of the old inflexible park system the north side increased in taxable values $15,000,000, or from $25,000,000 to $40,000,000. Under the present system we have increased in six years from $40,000,000 to $90,000,000. This is the system now in use in what will soon be known as the Boroughs of the Bronx and of Manhattan. The proposed system will be as cumbersome as the one discarded years ago. The charter is hypocritical in its pretensions of home rule." [Applause.]

Mr. Wells then offered a suggested change in the charter. He wanted the Presidents of the boroughs done away with; that the charter provide for the election by the people of each borough of a Commissioner of Highways, Sewers, and Topography; that the Board of Public Improvements shall consist of the Mayor, the Corporation Counsel, President of the Municipal Council, the Commissioner of Highways, Sewers, and Topography of each borough, and the Commissioner of Bridges, and shall consider and pass upon the adoption of the final maps of each borough, and shall constitute the Board of Street Openings.

William E. Rogers.

William E. Rogers of the Bar Association forwarded the same arguments against the charter that he used in his speech Saturday before the League for Political Education, which was reported in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday. He said that under equalization, the joint budget of New York and Brooklyn will be at least $60,000,000, of which New York's share will be $50,000,000 and Brooklyn's about $9,000,000; or an increase in New York of $6,000,000, and a decrease in Brooklyn of about $6,000,000 in yearly expenses.

G. Waldo Smith.

G. Waldo Smith urged the necessity of a more rigid and more efficient police organization in which discipline could be enforced as in an army. He said that "Brooklyn is marrying New York for money, and it is the interest of New York to look well to the contract before the banns of marriage are published. [Laughter.]

"In regard to the relative taxes of New York and Brooklyn, as near as I can ascertain, the taxes on a house in New York that will let for $1,000 will average about $125, or one-eighth of the income, while in Brooklyn it will reach fully one-fourth of the income. If the taxes were really paid by the landlord this might be borne, but they are not."

Simon Sterne.

Simon Sterne said: "Every large interest in this city, within the brief period that has elapsed since the Charter Commission published its 800 pages of work, has discovered serious defects in it. The real estate men say that in the matter of taxation New York City will largely suffer; the lawyers have said that it was inharmonious, in many respects of doubtful constitutionality, and that it ought not to be enacted into law. Those bodies of our community which have general charge of the public interest, such as the City Club and the Reform Club and other organizations, have said that the charter is full of defects.

"Now, when all those combined interests in the city whose voice should be heeded and whose advice should be followed, say this of the charter, is it unreasonable that the charter should be delayed? But if the charter is to be enacted, put it so far ahead that these defects can be studied and so that legislative sessions may intervene and its defects may be cured. The earliest time when the charter should become operative should be the year 1900. We know what sad calamities may be put in a single page of law, and what may exist in 800 pages no human imagination can grasp. [Laughter.]

"The charter itself is self-condemned in several important particulars. Well we know in what a dead-lock we are so far as the police are concerned. We know that until the reform administration came in, the Police Department had been one big nest of corruption in consequence of its bi-partisan character. We know that even now we are threatened with dire calamities in consequence of the bi-partisan character of the police organization. We have had ten or fifteen years' experience of how badly one department worked under the organization. These Charter Commissioners had that lesson before them, yet despite that, and under the behests of a partisan whip, they put through the same organization and the same scheme, and the Police Department is, therefore, self-condemned in their charter, and they have no apologies to make for it."

The Double Municipal Assembly.

"Many of us can remember the organization of a Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen. A worse form of Municipal Government cannot be conceived of than two bodies, because one body throws the responsibility on the other. Yet they are going to have these two bodies again and fritter away and destroy responsibility in the municipal organization. They say that the existing municipal system is imperfect, yet they base their whole charter upon it, and they hope that at some future day a proper system will be devised—some one that will be effected by constitutional amendment. Why organize a bad system under the behests of political organizations, and wait for that better time to come?

"It is the worst form of spoliation that I have seen in my time. I have lived through the Tweed days and fought every form of spoliation, but no one took the form this has done. What Tweed and his coadjutors did we can stand, because it did not constantly and perpetually hamper us. It was one great act and grab of spoliation, and it was done with. But what we are to be subjected to now is a copartnership with a number of partners who bring into the copartnership an infinite demand for expenditure and a very limited capital. Surely it is not too late when objections so fatal to any legislative measure have been pointed out, to say 'Wait.' And if under the party whip you are not permitted to wait, give to New York the boon that you will not let it go into effect until 1900 or until some legislative body may subsequently have the defects pointed out and amendments made to it before we are compelled to live under it." [Applause.]

Commissioner C. H. T. Collis.

Commissioner Collis, after speaking of the additional cost of paving and sewering the streets of Brooklyn, said:

"In Long Island there are about 300 miles of streets in very poor condition, while in Richmond County, where the roads are maintained by the Supervisors of the various townships, many of them are impassable, and will require an immediate expenditure of money to put them in fair condition, and a constant outlay for maintenance.

"In Richmond County, 424 miles of new sewers are required, which will cost $12,500,000. In Queens County, including Long Island City and the outlying towns, there would have to be built 929 miles, at an expense of $27,800,000. Thus it will be seen that consolidation would involve an early expenditure of $46,220,000 for drainage alone, if these newly acquired localities are to be placed upon the same footing in this respect as the present City of New York.

"At a low estimate the adequate supply of water to Brooklyn and the outlying districts would require an expenditure of $60,000,000 to $70,000,000, exclusive of expenditure for condemnation and acquisition of private water companies. New York has invested $72,000,000 in perfecting a superb system of water supply, and is now expending additional large sums for a better distribution of it to the lower end of the island, whereas Brooklyn has only invested $24,000,000 in its entire plant, and the other towns and villages about $5,000,000. It is estimated that Brooklyn and the other towns will have to expend from three to four times what has been already expended in order to insure an adequate supply for future demands. The City of New York is already confronted by the very serious problem of how to take care of the recently acquired territory to the northward, which is a natural accretion, without embarrassing the owners of the land by assessments made for improvements demanded."

Ex-Assemblyman Connelly.

Ex-Assemblyman John Connelly said the Legislature would pay little attention to the protest of New York unless there were great pressure brought to bear on it. He pointed out that for twenty-five years the City of New York was unrepresented on the State Board of Assessors, and although the city paid more than one-half of the taxes contributed toward the State Government, there was not one representative on that board to-day.

He said there was too much lethargy, and that the city should not be called upon to pay over 35 per cent. of the State taxes. He suggested the calling of indignation meetings to demand that the Legislature shall not enact the charter into law before 1900.

Artist Henry's Complaint.

The complaint of W. D. Henry, an artist of 8 East Fifteenth Street, that Detective Walters of Capt. Chapman's Precinct had failed to arrest a former friend of his who had stolen some paintings from him, was answered by Capt. Chapman yesterday. He said that Walters had reported the case to him and had explained that Henry and the man against whom he complained had been seen going about together as usual, and it appeared evident that the artist did not wish to prosecute. The paintings were found in a pawnshop. The Captain said: "As I understand it from Walters, Henry wanted to get his paintings out of pawn without any cost to himself and without having to prosecute the man who took them."

William L. Blanchard's Estate.

Public Administrator Hoes yesterday obtained from Surrogate Fitzgerald leave to appear and argue for revocation of letters of administration of the estate of William L. Blanchard, a sporting man, who left an estate of possibly $20,000. The letters are held by Fannie Blanchard, or Belkeiser, who, the Public Administrator said, is a negress, while Blanchard was a white man, and further, that she claims to have been his wife. It was also asserted that Blanchard has relatives prominent in the social life of the city who have not appeared in the case, and that the letters of administration were obtained by fraud on the part of the administrator. Her counsel, however, claims that he holds positive proof of her marriage to Blanchard.

PLACE HUNTERS MUST WAIT

President McKinley Intends to Take Plenty of Time for the Consideration of Appointments.

CORDIAL TO THE OPPOSITION.

Applications of a Number of Well-known Party Workers for Positions in the State and Treasury Departments—Policy as to Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Before the Congress met to-day the Representatives and Senators found time to go to the White House and see the President. Most of them said that they went to "pay respects," but the belief is that, with the exception of such silver Democrats as Culberson of Texas and such others as ex-Senator Dubois and Representative Hartman, they went to get places for constituents.

The President was cordial to all, and especially to the silver men and Democrats. But the replies to all applications for office were about aliko. The President wants time to consider these matters.

There are some visitors who scarcely miss a day. Ex-Senator Blair, who is a persistent visitor and suppliant for somebody; ex-Minister to Sweden Thomas, who desires to return for the third time; ex-Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing Meredith, who wishes to get back his old place; ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Spalding, who would like to try again; ex-Consul John J. Platt of Cincinnati, who asks to be made Consul once more, were among the former beneficiaries of the Republican Party who were seeking new rewards. They must all wait.

The President had not prepared any nominations for to-day, and when the Senate, after its recess until 12:30, failed to get any nominations whatever, there was the same crowd of disappointed office seekers in the halls that has been there each recurring four years.

Decision as to Postmasters.

A most important decision was to-day reached and announced by Postmaster General Gary. He will adhere to the practice of his predecessor, and allow all Postmasters to serve for four years, unless death, resignation, or some transgression shall make it necessary to change the officers sooner. Under this decision, there will be no daily bulletin of slaughter by the "headsman," such as was formerly the case. The offices will be filled from time to time, as terms expire, thus giving the Postmaster General time in which to select proper candidates, as the opportunity to substitute Republicans for Democrats occurs.

Ex-Senator Fassett, who has seen some references to his call at the White House to secure the appointment of a Postmaster at Elmira, says that there was no conversation between himself and the President on that subject, and that none was necessary. It is probable that Mr. Gillet, the member of Congress from the district, will have the opportunity to recommend a man, and Mr. Fassett says that Senator Platt does not intend to control the appointments of Postmasters, regarding that as a business which should be properly left to the Representatives of the districts.

Treasury Department Applications.

Ten applications for office were received at the Treasury Department this morning, including those of J. N. Scott of Port Townsend, Washington, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and D. C. Bealy of Jamestown, Tenn., to be Collector of Customs at Knoxville.

These want to be Collectors of Internal Revenue: H. A. Miller of Hoagland, Ind., at Lawrenceburg; Frank Doremus of El Reno, Oklahoma, at Leavenworth, Kan.; H. M. Middaugh of Staffordsville, Ky., at Lexington; R. D. Lightfoot of Vandersburg, Ky., at Owensborough; A. M. Jess of Grant's Pass, Oregon, at Portland; W. C. Merrick of Glendover, Va., at Lynchburg; J. J. McLoughlin of Jumping Branch, West Va., at Parkersburg.

Heretofore the list of office seekers made public each day at the Treasury Department has included all names received, whether those of direct applicants or those whose names were sent by other persons, sometimes without their knowledge or consent.

Beginning with to-day, the list will contain the names only of those who make direct application for office. This accounts for the smallness of the list given out this morning.

BROOKLYN'S WATER SUPPLY

Considered by Business Men, Who Make an Official Report.

The Manufacturers' Association of Kings and Queens Counties met for the first time last night in their new building, at 198 Montague Street, Brooklyn, for the regular monthly meeting. Of the several reports read, the most important was one on the water supply of Brooklyn.

The Association Committee, comprising Charles Chadwick, William Harkness, P. T. Austin, and Henry Clementson, took as a basis for their report the conclusions of former City Works Commissioner Alfred T. White and Engineers Milne and di Varona of the Water Supply Department. These experts had argued that Long Island had practically reached its limit of water supply, and that it would be necessary to go elsewhere for more.

The committee argued that the 114,000,000 gallons which the wells now produce can be increased by a more complete system of drive wells. "The wells," said the report, "should be driven in order to create underground rivers rather than clusters of wells, upon each side of the streams, and further that trees should be planted for the purpose of collecting moisture by natural methods."

The association will next month entertain representatives of nearly fifty Spanish-American Boards of Trades, who will visit this city and Brooklyn.

A BANK PRESIDENT GONE.

Charged with Forgery—An Old Nebraska Case Revived.

PADUCAH, Ky., March 15.—Milton G. Cope, former President of the First National Bank, has disappeared, and it is charged that he is a forger to the extent of $13,000. The facts have been reported to United States District Attorney Smith, who will place them before the Federal Grand Jury.

The names of R. A. Mayes, cashier of the City National Bank of Mayfield, and W. Stareden of Covington were forged to a note of $6,000. There were also two notes of $3,500 each on G. R. Allen and R. E. Allen, Mayfield tobacco merchants. Cope is alleged to owe about $8,000 in addition for money borrowed. Cope was forced out of the bank at a recent election. The bank is protected by an individual bond of $50,000, and also a twenty-thousand-dollar security bond.

Have Postponed Their Primaries.

The Committee on Organization of the Republican organization of the City and County of New York (the Brookfield faction) held an executive meeting in Lyric Hall, Sixth Avenue, near Forty-second Street, last night, and indefinitely postponed the primaries, which were called for the 18th, 19th, and 20th of this month. This is taken to mean that the organization has the adoption of a new policy in view. William Brookfield said that the story that word had been received from Washington calling a halt was ridiculous.

Would Keep Mr. Lauterbach.

The Committee on Contested Seats of the Republican County Committee met last night at 1 Madison Avenue and heard the arguments in the George R. Manchester-Amasa Thornton contest in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District. If a decision is reached before Thursday the permanent organization of the County Committee will be effected on that night, but there is a desire on the part of some of the leaders to prolong the contest so that Edward Lauterbach will be obliged to hold over for another month as temporary Chairman.

TIP SWALLOWED THE DOSE

But Ate His Hay with Accustomed Regularity in the Afternoon.

TRIED TO POISON AN ELEPHANT.

It Was Unsuccessful at Barnum & Bailey's Winter Quarters Yesterday—If It Fails To-day the Animal Will Be Shot.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 15.—Tip, a vicious elephant belonging to Barnum & Bailey's circus, was sentenced to die this afternoon, and thirty newspaper men from New York, at the invitation of R. F. Hamilton, came to Bridgeport to be witnesses at the execution. But Tip is still alive. He ate, no one knows exactly how much, cyanide of potassium, kept a hundred men waiting for his demise without their dinners for about four hours, and then munched his own afternoon hay with apparent relish.

Tip has a very bad record. About a year ago he broke a trainer's leg, and last Winter he charged another trainer, overturned him, and but for the man's agility would have trampled him. No one felt quite sure of his life within reach of the elephant's trunk, so Mr. Bailey determined that Tip should be killed, and that his hide and skeleton should be presented to the New York Museum of Natural History. Dr. William Wallace, Superintendent of the museum, with ten assistants, came to the headquarters of the circus this morning, with thirty ounces of cyanide of potassium to perform the execution.

Chained by all of his feet to the floor in a corner of the elephant house, Tip swung his trunk to and fro and watched the spectators with glaring eyes. He had been denied food since Friday. Dr. Wallace mixed a thin bran mash, and dropped into it a double handful of capsules, ranging from the size of a peanut to the size of a crow's egg.

"This poison," he said, "paralyzes the nerves. When the capsules shall be dissolved, you will see the animal's hind legs and back twitch violently, then give way, and the elephant will fall and die."

All the spectators massed in a crescent near the door. The trainer set the pail between Tip's fore feet. The mash was thin enough to be drawn into the elephant's trunk, capsules and all, and squirted into the big pink mouth. Tip seemed pleased with the first squirt, and dipped his trunk into the pail for more, while his jaws worked slowly. After the second squirt, however, he paused and held his trunk suspended. A mixture of bran and capsules dropped to the floor, and, with a swish of his trunk, Tip knocked over the pail.

"He got some, though!" exclaimed half a dozen people. Tip, not disturbed, stretched out his trunk for something more to eat. He received an apple, in which was concealed one of the largest capsules, chewed it once or twice, and rejected it.

"Take off his martingale," said Dr. Wallace.

An attendant unclasped the chains that held the tusks low.

"Up!" shouted the trainer. "Up! up!"

Tip obediently liftel his head and trunk and showed a cavern of a mouth, ending in a throat no bigger than the small end of a megaphone. Into the cavern the trainer pelted one apple after another, each containing enough poison to end Tip's days there and then had they each passed the throat.

Tip chewed for a moment and then rejected the apples. Some capsules broke, and the deadly white powder sifted over the floor. With uneasy trunk Tip snuffed it up, and tossed it upon his shoulder, where it looked like a sprinkling of innocent flour.

"It's no use," said the doctor. "He has suspicions."

But presently it was apparent that some of the poison at least was taking effect. The elephant grew more uneasy, rocked back and forth incessantly, ceased to ask for more food with his trunk, and kept it swinging aimlessly hither and thither.

From time to time, his long lashes closed together. Evidently he was turning sleepy. His trunk ceased to swing, and hung straight, except for the crook at the end that kept it off the ground. At last the crook relaxed and the tip fell to the floor. The floor was cold and wet, and Tip woke up and curled up his sensitive member. After this performance had been half a dozen times repeated, the elephant found a resting place for the crook upon one of his chains, and relapsed into a sort of stupor. His hind legs twitched slightly, but did not give way.

Thus he remained for about three hours. Most of the official witnesses departed. Dr. Wallace, however, was steadfast at his post throughout the whole afternoon. By and by Tip's eyes began to open more and more frequently. The slight tremors ran through his legs less and less often. His trunk moved. A bucket of water was set within his reach, and he pumped it up and deluged his mouth with it. He reached feebly after a bit of potato that was offered him, and seemed to like it. At 6 o'clock he was eating hay, as chipper as any of the dozen elephants in the house.

Another attempt to poison him will be made to-morrow morning, and if it fails he will be shot.

KENTUCKY SENATORIAL FIGHT.

Belief that Gov. Bradley Is an Active Candidate.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 15.—The intimation contained in these dispatches that opponents of Dr. Hunter, including the Democrats, had united on Gov. Bradley to prevent the election of Hunter, seems to be verified.

It seems now that this combination is the result of a well-laid scheme of the Governor.. It is reported that Gov. Bradley, despairing of preventing the election of Dr. Hunter, will as a last resort consent to be a candidate. The impression is growing that such a move would result in the election of Gov. Bradley.

Dr. Hunter now lacks seven Republican votes to elect. Should the Democrats vote for Bradley to prevent Hunter's election, enough Republicans might also vote for Bradley to settle the contest.

In any event, the contest to-day has taken on a more serious turn for Hunter. Dr. Hunter has telegraphed a positive statement to his lieutenants to the effect that Bradley is a candidate and has summoned them to Frankfort.

TRIED TO LYNCH A NEGRO.

A Mob Beaten Off After Shooting Its Victim Several Times.

LYNCHBURG, Va., March 15.—William Clement, (colored,) who was put in the county jail at Rustburg last week for assaulting Mr. George Rosser was taken from his cell at an early hour this morning and shot several times.

Shortly before 2 o'clock this morning Jailer Gettel was aroused by a crowd of men estimated to number about forty, who said they had with them a prisoner from Concord, and asked the jailer to open the jail. He did so, and they rushed by him and broke into Clement's cell. Clement fought so fiercely that, although shot four or five times and desperately wounded, he managed to escape. The crowd, believing that he would die very shortly, then dispersed, and this morning Clement was found still living by the jailer and was locked up.

The crime for which Clement is in prison is for severely beating George Rosser, who reprimanded him for maltreating a team. Clement called Mr. Rosser out of the stable last Tuesday and beat him with a stick about the head, breaking the upper part of his cheek bone, and would have killed him had he not been driven off.

In the struggle with the negro at the jail, several of the mob had their masks knocked off. The negro claimed to have recognized them, and it is stated that warrants have been issued for their arrest.

Typographical Union's Ball.

Typographical Union No. 6 held its fifty-seventh annual ball last night at the Lexington Opera House, Fifty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue. The hall, which was handsomely decorated, was filled with members and their friends. Police Commissioner Roosevelt and Seth Low occupied a box with Samuel B. Donnelly, President of the union.

SCENES IN THE CONGRESS

A Dramatic Climax When Mr. Dingley Introduces the Proposed New Tariff Bill

GREAT DISPLAY OF FLOWERS.

The Drawing for Seats in the House Proves of Great Interest to the Galleries—The Fight Against the Speaker.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—All else except the climax of to-day's spectacle at the Capitol was usual and commonplace. The climax was reached when Mr. Dingley, standing in his place in the House, introduced the bill "to provide revenue for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States."

This bill, if enacted into law, will take from the people in the coming year, in the expectation of thereby making them more prosperous, $112,000,000 more than they have paid in the last year, if the importations of the year 1897-8 are the same as those of 1896-7.

Everything that led up to this event was applauded, but this culminating proposition was greeted with the greatest applause from floor and galleries.

The House of Representatives was crowded to-day as densely as the place can be when admission is regulated by tickets. This restriction had the effect of changing somewhat the appearance of the audience. Where it is usual to see rows upon rows of colored persons sitting in the front at each side of the clerks, there were rows upon rows of ladies admitted to the galleries upon presenting tickets issued through the members of the House.

A Great Floral Display.

The audience saw the most extraordinary display of flowers ever brought into the chamber, not at the opening, however. It was not until the roll had been called, to find out whether there was a quorum present after Speaker Reed had been chosen and Mr. Bailey defeated, and the process of choosing seats had begun, that the floral exhibition opened. Not till each member was called upon to pick out his seat after his turn had been indicated by a lottery, were there any flowers in sight, except the two tasteful gifts on the desk of the Speaker. There was no indication of lack of prosperity in the character of the floral gifts.

With utter disregard of the injunctions of the President for economy, the friends of Representative Loudenslager of New Jersey surrounded and hid him with trees of roses 5 or 6 feet high and thick in proportion, the topmost branches of one of these trees blossoming out in abundant streamers of ribbons in the daintiest hues.

Mr. McAleer of Philadelphia received an extraordinary floral structure, 5 or 6 feet in height, representing the keystone of Pennsylvania, as it seems to the admirers of the "Bold McAleer" in the Third District.

A bowling club in the district of Mr. T. J. Bradley of New York, the youngest man in the House, sent to him quite the largest and most ambitious tribute received by anybody. A horseshoe standing seven feet high and constructed largely of roses held suspended a star, and was conspicuously inscribed with the name of the club that presented it. The Oriental Club, that has sometimes astonished Congress and made glad the heart of the late "Tim" Campbell, never did anything more pronounced and Oriental than this.

Drawing Their Seats.

This formality of drawing seats served as an introduction for many of the members, new and old. Mr. Belden was the second whose name was drawn out of the box, and he picked out a good seat about midway of the Republican section—the west side.

There was a laugh when Booze of Maryland took a front seat, as near the centre as he could get, and was immediately lost to view behind two prodigious trees of flowers and greenery.

Bennett of Brooklyn and McClellan of New York followed each other soon after the drawing began, and McClellan bettered his position in the last Congress by deserting the front row and getting near the centre of the Democratic section.

Wadsworth, who secured a good seat on the first aisle to the west of the centre, held it until the name of Mr. Dingley was drawn, well toward the last, when he surrendered to the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Ilson of Brooklyn, who had a seat one row nearer the front, then changed with Mr. Dingley, bringing him into a very desirable position on the next aisle to the centre and about four seats from the front.

There was a sigh of "Ahs" when Chickering was called in time to get a fair place.

Grosvenor of Ohio got his seat of last session for the third Congress in succession.

Gen. Ketcham, returning to the House after an absence of several years, was suited with a front-row place.

Cannon, the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the last Congress, came in late, and took a seat in the last row on the Republican side, in which row are also Boutelle and Payne.

Quigg fared indifferently well, getting a seat too far over to the side. Gen. Henderson of Iowa and Hopkins of Illinois lingered outside the bar until nearly the last, and were compelled to settle in the "Cherokee Strip," beyond the Democratic section on the east.

"Objector" Holman, who had not the privilege of selecting his seat for long service, in consequence of the effort to carry too many persons on the privileged resolution, drew a seat close to the "strip," with Dockery near him and Hitt of Illinois.

Barrett of Massachusetts was about the last man drawn, and he bolted for the only vacant seat left among the Democrats.

The Fight on Reed.

Right at the opening of the session the old fight against the Speaker was renewed. Gen. Henderson proposed the adoption of the rules of the Fifty-fourth Congress. Hepburn of Iowa asked that they be adopted temporarily. On the motion for the previous question, when it looked as though there would be a tie vote for the Speaker to determine, "one more in the negative" from the Democratic side broke the tie, and compelled a roll call, when the Republicans won with but a few—eight or ten—voting with the Democrats.

On the direct vote, taken by rising, the only Republicans voting against the rules were Quigg, Cannon, Connolly, Mahany, Walker, and Hepburn. The Speaker's domination was accepted at once.

Child Burned to Death.

Mary A. Ryan, the little daughter of Patrick Ryan, a stableman living on the second floor rear of the tenement, 154 East Thirty-ninth Street, was left in the rooms with her year-and-a-half-old brother yesterday while Mrs. Ryan went out to see about some washing. When she went away Mrs. Ryan locked the little ones in. Mary built a bonfire of newspapers, and when Mrs. Ryan returned she found the charred body of the little girl near the door, her clothing evidently having come in contact with the flames. The boy was found in the corner of the room more frightened than hurt.

Alice Pierce Returned Home.

Alice Pierce, the young actress for whom a general alarm was sent out because of her sudden disappearance late Saturday night from the Victoria Hotel Annex, 1,144 Broadway, was reported yesterday morning as having returned home. The police declined to give any information regarding the case, saying that the young woman and her mother were disinclined to publicity.

Hood's Pills

Are purely vegetable, contain no drastic drugs, and are easy to take, easy to operate. Rouse the liver, stimulate the stomach, cure constipation. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

RUBBERS ARE DOWN IN PRICE.

THE COMBINATION IS COMPELLED TO MEET COMPETITION.

Independent Action Is Now the Order in Regard to Prices, Sales, and Credits.

BOSTON, March 15.—This morning the Boston Rubber Shoe Company, one of the largest corporations in the manufacture of rubber shoes, sent out a circular to the trade, in which a reduction of from 12 to 16 per cent. was made from the price list of last year. This action was taken in some quarters as an indication of a fight against the United States Rubber Company.

The Boston Rubber Shoe Company says this inference is not justifiable. It never has been a stockholder or member of the United States Rubber Company, but simply acted in concert with the other companies in maintaining prices and regulating trade. A few years ago the company acted independently of the "trust," and it proposes to return to the old basis of doing business. Manager Leland of the Boston Rubber Shoe Company said this morning:

"The Boston Rubber Shoe Company will conduct its business without conference with other boot and shoe manufacturers. This does not mean that our position is at all antagonistic toward any other company, and will not be so, unless necessary to protect our trade, and we do not think that there will be necessity for such action on our part."

A representative of the United States Rubber Company stated that that corporation had reduced the prices of rubber shoes to-day to correspond with those in the new price list of the Boston Rubber Shoe Company. He said there was no antagonism between the two companies, but that each would conduct its business independently. The relations between the two corporations were as friendly as ever, although they would not act in concert in regard to prices, sales and credits.

From another source it was learned that the reduction in the prices of rubbers was brought about by the competition of four new companies which have recently been led to go into the business through a knowledge of the profits to be made at the prices ruling last year. These corporations are the Providence Rubber Company and the Bannigan Rubber Company of Providence, R. I.; George Watkinson & Co. of Philadelphia, and the Hood Rubber Company of Boston and Watertown. These companies have been fighting the United States Rubber Company until their competition came to be a serious matter to the companies interested in the corporation, as well as to the Boston Rubber Shoe Company, which adhered to the trust prices.

In its new scale the Boston Rubber Shoe Co. has made prices low enough to meet the competition of the new companies, and the United States Rubber Company has willingly followed the example set. The prices made are lower than those of the companies which have been fighting the United States Company.

Treasurer Charles R. Flint of the United States Rubber Company said yesterday that in his testimony before the Lexow committee he outlined the present policy of reducing prices of rubber boots and shoes.

"As I then stated," he added, "the business of manufacturing rubber boots and shoes, clothing, &c., is of such a complex character that it takes more time to secure the economies through the centralization of manufacture than in cases where there is but one product. The United States Rubber Company, however, has closed a number of factories that were running at a disadvantage, and had plans to effect further consolidations of manufacture so that it can produce goods at a cost to justify a substantial reduction in prices to the consumer. As I stated in my testimony, it is only by reducing prices, as economies are effected, that a company can largely increase and permanently hold a great volume of business. It may be claimed that the object of such course is to prevent the establishment of new concerns in the same industry, but that is not the purpose of that policy, although it may be an incidental result. There has not been any agreement between the Boston Rubber Shoe Company and the United States Rubber Company as to prices."

President Robert D. Evans of the United States Rubber Company said that prices had been lowered on account of business conditions, and that the best personal relations existed between his and the Boston company.

AGAINST THE OFFICIALS.

An Investigating Committee at Poughkeepsie Reports Adversely to Odell and Doty.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 15.—The committee that has been investigating charges against Recorder Odell made a report to the Common Council to-night, reviewing all the testimony taken and concluding that the business of the Recorder's office had been loosely administered.

The committee stated that Recorder Odell had made a grave mistake in neglecting to keep a record of fines imposed or payments made, so that an examination would ascertain with certainty the exact amounts due.

The committee alleged that Recorder Odell and Acting Recorder Doty imposed unusual and illegal punishments. The report of the committee was accepted and the Council requested City Attorney Williams, in the name of the city, to present the substance of it to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and also to take measures to collect the amount due for fines from J. W. Doty, late Acting Recorder and Justice of the Peace.

ANOTHER WHALE IS CAUGHT.

Old Salts at Amagansett Land a Second Valuable Prize.

AMAGANSETT, L. I., March 15.—Blowing whistles and cheering on the shore announced the capture of another whale by the Amagansett whaling crews to-day. It is but a few days since the carcass of the whale caught last month had been cut up and disposed of. Each of the old salts who took part in the capture of that whale received a snug sum.

The crews that went after and succeeded in harpooning the whale to-day were practically the same as those who caught the other whale, and the chase was just as exciting. The whalers pulled for hours before they got close enough. Then the crews laid on their oars while the Captain drove the harpoon deep into the body of the monster. The whale sounded instantly, and the harpoon line paid out at a rate that threatened to set fire to the bow of the boat. The crew pulled manfully, following the line until the whale reappeared, and then the job was completed. The whalers believe that their to-day's catch is one of the two that got away from them when they succeeded in harpooning the whale last month. They say the three whales were together, and in their opinion the whale which they caught to-day was evidently trying to locate its missing mate.

REQUISITION FOR IASIGI.

Gov. Black Acts in the Case of the Turkish Consul General.

ALBANY, March 15.—Gov. Black has decided to grant the requisition of Gov. Wolcott of Massachusetts for the extradition of Joseph A. Iasigi, the Turkish Consul General at Boston, under arrest in New York City for embezzlement, with the proviso that the Chief of Police of New York City should not execute it until the United States Supreme Court has decided the appeal which Iasigi's counsel has taken from the order of Justice Brown refusing to grant a writ of habeas corpus.

It is expected that to-day Judge Brown of the United States District Court will give a decision favorable to the application for placing Iasigi in the custody of the United States District Court. In that case the Consul would pass into the hands of the United States Marshal, and unless bail could be accepted would go from the Tombs to Ludlow Street Jail. This action may be taken because, it us urged, his term of confinement in the Tombs will expire before the appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States can be heard, and his discharge would follow. The transfer will serve as a further detainer. It was urged yesterday that Judge Brown has it within his discretion to admit the prisoner to bail.

TO SAVE NEW YORK TRADE

Hearing of the Charges of Unjust Discrimination by Joint Traffic Association.

OPENED BY JOHN D. KERNAN.

The Complaint of the Produce Exchange Before the Inter-State Commerce Commission—Many Out-of-Town Exchanges and All the Big Railroads Involved Represented.

The Inter-State Commerce Commissioners met yesterday afternoon in the board room of the New York Produce Exchange and took up the case of the New York Produce Exchange against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and other railroads that are members of the Joint Traffic Association. Martin A. Knapp presided, in the absence of Chairman William R. Morrison. Judson C. Clements, James D. Yeomans, and Charles H. Prouty, Commissioners, and William S. Decker, Assistant Secretary, were present.

President Henry D. McCord and the committee which made the charges—H. B. Hebert, J. P. Truesdell, John Valliant, C. P. Sumner, O. M. Michell, S. S. Marples, Charles Wilmot, E. Pfarrius, Monroe Crane, and J. F. Parker—and many other members of the Produce Exchange, were in attendance. The complainant was represented by John D. Kernan and Abel E. Blackmar. The Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, Board of Trade and Trades' League, the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, and the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which received leave to intervene, were represented by Silas W. Pettit, William A. Fisher, and Sherman Hoar. In addition there came from Philadelphia N. B. Kelly, E. W. Barker, George E. Earnshaw, and E. R. Sharwood; from Baltimore, Robert, Ramsay, H. A.

At WANAMAKER'S

SPRING MILLINERY

To meet many inquiries by mail, and to reply to the hundreds of verbal questions asked here daily, we announce that our reception for the

FIRST VIEW OF SPRING MILLINERY

will be held on

Thursday, the 18th inst. Friday, the 19th inst. Saturday, the 20th inst.

This event has national importance in the Millinery trade and is of consequence to all interested in questions of costume.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS

The Upholstery stock has been removed from the second to the third floor. The goods are in condition for selling, and the beautiful new appointments are being rapidly completed.

Carpets and Household Draperies are now closely associated. The change will be an advantage to many purchasers.

MEN'S TOURIST SHIRTS

For outing, traveling, and general negligee uses. A splendid collection is just on sale at ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF EACH. They were made in our custom shirt factory, from fine flannels of our own importation. Beautifully made and finished, linen neckbands, and at least fifty cents each below the market price for equal goods.

DRESS SHIRTS

New York men are responding with avidity to our efforts to keep a choice stock of Men's Furnishing Goods. Shirts are the supreme test of such a stock, and the great sales of our ready-made Shirts prove the correctness of the quality, fit, style and cheapness.

BLACK DRESS GOODS

Fashion says: "Wear them." Judging from the great selling of these popular fabrics, Fashion's command has been heard and heeded. A stock of Black Dress Goods here that is second to none. All the staple Black Goods—all the finest novelties.

All-wool Henrietta, 50c to $1.25.
Silk warp Henrietta, $1 to $2.
Silk warp Melrose, $1.10 to $2.
Silk warp Crepe Cloth, $1.25 to $2.
Silk warp Nun's Veiling, 75c to $3.50.
Silk warp Clairette, 75c to $1.25.
Silk warp Tamise, $1 to $1.50.
Silk warp Drap d'Alma, $1.10 to $2.
Silk-and-wool Crepon, 85c to $1.25.
French Surah Twills, 37 1-2c to $1.
All-wool Challis, 25c to $1.
All-wool Satin Soleil, 75c to $1.75.
All-wool French Poplin, $1 to $1.50.
Plain Mohairs, 25c to $1.50.
Figured Armures, 37 1-2c to $1.50.
Canvas and Etamine, 75c to $2.50.
Storm Serge, 50c to $1.25.
Plain Silk Genadine, 50c to $1.75.
Figured Silk Grenadine, 75c to $4.50.
Silk-and-wool Grenadine, $1 to $3.50.

The Rotunda.

BICYCLES

The horse of the period. To be satisfactory they must be strong, easy running and handsome. These good qualities are found in the

CONTINENTAL, $50.
CONTINENT, $37.50.

None but the best materials used in their construction. Made by skilled workmen. Not an experiment. Over 9,000 riders attest their worthiness. High-grade, up-to-date Bicycles. The prices pay for making and a very narrow margin of profit. No charge for reputation or middlemen's commission.

Basement.

BABY CARRIAGES

There's economy in buying these here. Great variety shown. Many made expressly for Wanamakers. Plain and fancy Wagons—no fancy prices.

Carriages, complete, $3.50 to $30.
Extra Parasols, 50c to $6.
Lace covers for parasols, $1 to $6.
Robes, $1 to $1.50.

Basement, Tenth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Successor to A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th Ave., 9th and 10th Sts.

DR. NICHOLS IS RECOVERING.

His Bride is Nursing Him Back to Life in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 15.—The Tribune this morning publishes the following:

Dr. James Allen Nichols, a New York physician of prominence, is being nursed back from threatened death in this city by his devoted young bride, who came from New York for a deathbed marriage. The physician's faithful nurse, before changing her name, was Miss Marie A. Seidenberg, daughter of Joseph Seidenberg, the wealthy New York cigar manufacturer, who died recently.

Dr. Nichols was stricken some weeks ago while here visiting his brother. He grew worse, and telegrams were sent to Miss Seidenberg and her family informing them of Dr. Nichols's condition, and his wish that he and his sweetheart be married. Miss Seidenberg left New York at once for Chicago. She found Dr. Nichols delirious. The marriage could not be performed, and it was thought for a time the patient would die without recognizing his fiancée.

Miss Seidenberg remained at his bedside, and finally the doctor became conscious. They were married at once.

The bride is one of six daughters, and has a considerable fortune. She is accomplished and attractive.

Dr. Nichols is about forty-five years old. His marriage to Miss Seidenberg last Fall was postponed by the death of her father. It is thought the groom cannot be removed to his home for a month.

CHARGES OF BRIBERY MADE.

Trouble Between the Police and Street Superintendents of Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 15.—Superintendent of Police Bull has lodged with the District Attorney a charge against Superintendent of Streets Thomas F. Maloney, of attempted bribery, and has demanded an investigation by the Grand Jury. Superintendent Bull accuses Superintendent Maloney of declaring in the presence of witnesses that he (Bull) had accepted money to protect the Goelet Club, a gambling enterprise at 17 West Eagle Street, and had afterward caused it to be raided.

In explanation, it is said, Superintendent Bull states that last Summer he was visited at his house by Superintendent Maloney, when the conversation touched upon the Goelet Club. After Maloney's departure Superintendent Bull found an envelope containing $250 in money on a chair. The next morning he sent for Maloney and returned the money to him, cautioning him not to "make a fool of himself." Some weeks later Superintendent Maloney called on Superintendent Bull in the latters' private office and slipped another envelope containing money into his coat pocket. Bull discovered it and handed it back to Maloney, warning him not to again repeat the offense.

Shortly afterward the Goelet Club was raided and practicaly closed up, after which Maloney made his charges. Superintendent Bull had a long conference with the District Attorney this morning, and it is alleged, insisted upon a full and complete investigation.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. John M. Carson, Jr., Assistant Quartermaster, (recently appointed,) will report to the Quartermaster General of the army for temporary duty in his office.

Capt. Fitch will report at Willets Point, New York, for duty with the battalion of engineers, and at the United States Engineer School.

First Lieut. Henry C. Newcomer, Corps of Engineers, will relieve Capt. Graham D. Fitch of the duties now in his charge, perform them in addition to his present duties, and report to the President of the Mississippi River Commission.

Capt. Samuel R. Jones, Assistant Quartermaster, will relieve Major Daniel D. Wheeler of his duties as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Platte, in addition to his present duties at Omaha, Neb.

Major Wheeler will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., for duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Dakota to relieve Major John Simpson.

Major Simpson will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, for duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Texas to relieve Lieut. Col. Amos S. Kimball.

Lieut. Col. Kimball will proceed to New York City and relieve Col. Marshall Ludington, Assistant Quartermaster General, in the charge of the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department in that city.

Col. Ludington will become Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the East.

Navy.

Capt. W. B. Hoff has been placed on the retired list on account of physical disability, promoting Charles D. Sigsbee, the Naval Hydrographer, to the grade of Captain.

Lieut. W. H. Scheutze, for the last four years naval aide to Assistant Secretary McAdoo, has been ordered to the cruiser Marblehead, relieving Lieut. W. C. Cowles, who has three months' leave.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. C. Leonard will go from the Detroit to the Cincinnati in the Mediterranean and Assistant Engineer E. R. Pollock will go from the Cincinnati to the Minneapolis.

Pay Director W. W. Williams will be transferred from the Port Royal to the Puget Sound Naval Station April 20, relieving Passed Assistant Paymaster H. R. Sullivan, who is to settle accounts and wait orders.

Capt. W. C. Wise has been chosen to succeed Capt. Glass in command of the battleship Texas, the last day of the present month, having been detached from the monitor Amphitrite for that purpose. He will be relieved by Capt. J. B. Coghlan, transferred from command of the Richmond.

Lieut. J. F. Parker has been ordered as Supervisor of New York Harbor, April 5, being detached from the Branch Hydrographic Office, New York, for that purpose. He relieves Lieut. Commander D. Delehanty, who is ordered to the Columbia as executive officer, replacing Lieut. Commander, C. O. Allitone, who has three months' leave.

Two Murderers to Hang.

TRENTON, N. J., March 15.—The Court of Errors and Appeals to-day confirmed the convictions of Jacob S. Johnson and Daniel Ackerman, both of whom are under sentence of death. Johnson is a colored preacher, and was convicted of murdering a woman in Somerville, N. J. Ackerman was convicted of killing his wife. The men will be rearraigned and dates for their executions fixed.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

The Senate Refers the Credentials of Corbett of Oregon Without Discussing the Case.

REED RE-ELECTED SPEAKER.

A Great Crowd in the House—The President's Message Listened to with the Closest Attention. —Slight Hitch in the Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The extraordinary session of the Fifty-fifth Congress was opened in the Senate by reading the President's proclamation convening it. Sixty-eight Senators answered to the roll call, and the galleries were filled to overflowing.

Mr. W. A. Harris (Pop., Kan.,) was sworn in as successor to Mr. Peffer.

The credentials of Henry W. Corbett, appointed by the Governor of Oregon to succeed John M. Mitchell—the Legislature having failed to elect—were presented by Mr. McBride, (Rep., Oregon,) who stated that Mr. Corbett was present and ready to take the oath of office.

Mr. Gray ((Dem., Del.,) thought that in view of the unusual circumstances in connection with the case, the credentials should be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. He made a motion to that effect, and it was agreed to.

A recess was then taken. At 3:10 Messrs. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) and Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) the committee on the part of the Senate, reported that "the President extended his cordial greeting, and would communicate a message in writing in a short time."

Assistant Secretary Pruden announced and presented the message, which was read by the Clerk.

The message occupied the undivided attention of the Senators and of the audience in the galleries, but no demonstration followed its conclusion.

Then the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

REED RE-ELECTED SPEAKER.

A Great Throng Attends the Opening Session of the House—Many New Faces.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The opening of the Fifty-fifth Congress in extraordinary session was witnessed in the House to-day by an immense crowd of spectators. The corridors of the Capitol were overrun with people fully an hour before noon, and although police officers were stationed at the foot of the marble staircases to keep back all who were not provided with cards of admission, there were enough persons so provided to occupy every seat in the galleries.

Of the 357 men who constitute the membership of the House, 132 never before have served in that capacity, while 16 more have served in former Congresses—making altogether 148 new members and 209 who served in the last Congress. Politically classified, there are 206 Republicans, 122 Democrats, and 29 fusion silverites and Populists.

Mr. Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania, who was Speaker of the House a generation ago, was early in attendance, and was one of the most active personages on the floor, moving around and conversing with friends and acquaintances. The new member from Pennsylvania, James R. Young, received the kindliest greetings from his old newspaper friends and from his numerous other acquaintances. Gen. John H. Ketcham of New York, who after a long service in the House had retired for the last two Congresses on account of his health, was another of the conspicuous characters on the floor. So was the youthful-looking member from Texas, Mr. Bailey, who was to receive the compliment of the Democratic nomination for the Speakership. Mr. Reed did not make his appearance on the floor until just before the stroke of noon.

Mr. Alex McDowell, Clerk of the last House, called the House to order at noon, when prayer was offered by the blind Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Couden. He asked an abundant blessing on Congress, that it might become an instrument for the promotion of great good, and "thus open the channels of industry everywhere, so that prosperity may smile upon our people, and our homes be blessed with abundance."

The Clerk then read the President's proclamation convening Congress, and directed the roll of members to be called, by States, alphabetically.

The Clerk announced as the result of the call that 337 members had answered to their names, and at the same time suggested that there should be silence on the floor, "so that the galleries may take part in the proceedings."

The Speakership Election.

"The next business in order," said the Clerk, "is the election of Speaker, and nominations are now in order."

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio)—I have the honor to present for the office of Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-fifth Congress, Thomas Brackett Reed, a member-elect from the State of Maine. [Hand-clapping on the floor and in the galleries.]

Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.,) placed in nomination Joseph W. Bailey of Texas. [More hand-clapping.]

John C. Bell (Pop., Col.,) was put in nomination by Mr. Jere Simpson, (Pop., Kan.)

The Clerk stated that there were six members-elect whose names were not on the roll because their credentials had not been received by him. They were from the Tenth District of Iowa, (Mr. Dolliver;) the Sixth District of Mississippi, (Mr. Love;) the Fourth and Ninth Districts of Tennessee, (Messrs. McMillin and Pierce;) the First District of Texas, (Mr. Bell,) and from Utah, (Mr. King.)

Various propositions were made that those members should be allowed to take part in the election of Speaker; but the Clerk declined to admit requests for unanimous consent for that purpose, and a member suggested that the clerk himself was the only person who could give unanimous consent.

The election of Speaker was then proceeded with, the result being:

For Mr. Reed 199 votes; for Mr. Bailey, 114 votes; for Mr. Bell, 21 votes, and for Mr. Newlands of Nevada, 1.

The announcement was applauded on the floor and in the galleries.

The Clerk announced that Mr. Reed, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was duly elected Speaker, and he appointed Messrs. Grosvener, Bailey and Bell to conduct the Speaker-elect to the Chair.

Speaker Reed's Address.

Mr. Reed having been conducted to the Chair amid much applause, addressed the House as follows:

"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: It has been the custom for a hundred years for Speakers-elect to so fully express their gratitude and their sense of the honor conferred that the language by which thanks are conveyed has been long ago exhausted. Will you pardon me if I confess that on all the occasions when I have stood here I have been more oppressed by the sense of responsibility than cheered by the sentiment of thankfulness.

"Yet I appreciate—no man more—the high honor of your vote and the confidence which dictated it. But, high as the honor is, it will surely fade unless your favor is permanent. I cannot, having had experience, expect to please all of you always, but I do hope, with your assistance and your kind forbearance, to administer justice to each member and to both sides of the chamber under the rules established by the House of Representatives, without fear, favor, or the hope of reward."

The oath of office was then administered to Mr. Reed by Mr. Harmer, (Rep., Penn.,) the senior member in consecutive service.

Members Sworn In.

This was followed by the ceremony of swearing in the members. It was done by calling the States in alphabetical order, the Representatives from the States called lining themselves up in the area facing the Clerk's desk and holding up their hands while the Speaker administered the oath to them.

The nine members from Alabama were the first delegation to go through the ceremony, Mr. Wheeler being the most conspicuous figure among them from his history as a cavalry leader in the Confederate Army.

The delegations from Arkansas, California, Colorado, and Connecticut formed the second batch of members to whom the oath was administered. And so it went on until all had sworn to support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and to discharge the duties of their office well and faithfully.

The three delegates from Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma closed the procession, except that four members who preferred to "affirm" rather than to "swear" came forward and qualified in that manner.

Four Representatives, whose names had not appeared on the clerk's list, were by unanimous consent permitted to take the oath. They were Messrs. McMillin, (Dem., Tenn.,) Dolliver, (Rep.,) Lowa,) Pierce, (Dem., Tenn.,) and Bell, (Dem., Texas.)

House Officers Elected.

On motion of Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) the appointment of the following officers was made:

Alexander McDowell of Pennsylvania, Clerk; Benjamin F. Russell of Missouri, Sergeant at Arms; William J. Glenn of New York, Doorkeeper; Joseph C. McElroy of Ohio, Postmaster; Henry M. Couden of Michigan, Chaplain.

The Democratic and Populist substitutes were formally proposed and rejected without a division.

To the officers thus elevated the oath was administered. It included the declaration that they would not divulge the secrets of the House.

Resolutions to notify the Senate and the President of the organization of the House were adopted, and a committee of three members to join a like committee on the part of the Senate was appointed to wait upon the President.

A Hitch in the Proceedings.

The first hitch in the otherwise smoothly acting machinery of organization occurred when Mr. Henderson (Rep., Iowa,) offered a resolution that, until otherwise ordered, the rules of the House in the Fifty-fourth Congress be adopted as the rules of the House in the Fifty-fifth Congress, and on this he moved the previous question.

To this another Republican member from Iowa (Mr. Hepburn) proposed an amendment limiting the continuance of those rules to thirty days from this day.

Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.,) asked Mr. Henderson, directly, whether it was the purpose of the Committee on Rules to report a code of rules, and to let the House have an opportunity to vote upon them.

"There is no doubt," said Mr. Henderson, "but that will be done. The House will have the fullest opportunity to offer amendments to the rules that will be presented."

The House was counted on Mr. Henderson's motion for the previous question, and the Speaker reported the close vote of 157 yeas and 158 nays.

Then the Speaker announced an addition of one vote to the yeas, (making it a tie,) but that was immediately followed by an addition of one to the nays. The vote was thereupon taken by yeas and nays, and resulted in ordering the previous question on Mr. Henderson's resolution by 183 yeas to 132 nays, (several Republicans having changed their votes from nay to yea.)

Reed's First Ruling.

A point having been raised that under the rules there were twenty minutes for debate, the Speaker said:

"There are rules and rules. There is a rule for the previous question in the Fifty-second, Fifty-third, and Fifty-fourth Congresses, and also under general parliamentary law. In the House of Representatives, heretofore, the rule has allowed twenty minutes for debate. But this is not the rule under which we are now acting; even if it were, there has been debate enough before the previous question to cut off that twenty minutes. The question is now on agreeing to the resolution."

The House divided and the Speaker reported: Yeas, 157; nays, 183. So. Mr. Henderson's resolution was agreed to.

The Drawing of Seats.

The usual drawing of seats was proceeded with, preference being given, on account of long service, to Mr. Grow, (Rep., Penn.,) Mr. Holman, (Dem., Ind.,) and Mr. Harmer, (Rep., Penn.)

Three hundred and sixty small ivory cubes, having the general appearance of dice, and each bearing a number, were placed in a box on the Clerk's desk, and were shaken up, and one of the pages, blindfolded, stood by the box and drew out these cubes, one by one, handing each to a clerk at his side, who thereupon called out the name of the member corresponding to the number.

The winner of the first prize was Mr. Sullivan, (Dem., Miss.) and of the second Mr. Belden, (Rep., N. Y.) Among the early prize-winners were Messrs. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio,) Bland (Dem., Mo.,) Grow, (Rep., Penn.,) and McMillin, (Dem. Tenn.)

Two-thirds of the seats were engaged before Mr. Dingley's name was called. As members selected their seats many of their desks were made the depositories of artistic constructions of flowers.

While this scene was being enacted to the great amusement of the galleries, the committee appointed to wait upon the President reported, through Mr. Payne, (Rep., N. Y.,) that the President had "sent his kindly greetings to Congress, and said that he would communicate immediately in writing."

The making of the report was followed instantly (at 3:15 P. M.) by the delivery of the President's brief message, but its reading was withheld until the seating of members was completed.

Among the latest names to be called were those of Messrs. Boutelle and Milliken, (Rep., Me.,) Hitt, (Rep., Ill.,) and McAleer, (Dem., Penn.)

By the time the seats were filled the hall presented an appearance of a great floral exposition.

The President's message was read and was referred, on motion of Mr. Dingley, to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Dingley then introduced his Tariff bill, which was also referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The New Committees.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the Committees on Rules, on Ways and Means, and on Mileage, as follows:

Committee on Rules—The Speaker, Messrs. Henderson, (Iowa,) Dalzell, (Penn.,) Republicans; Bailey, (Texas,) and McMillin, (Tenn.,) Democrats.

Committee on Ways and Means—Messrs. Dingley, (Me.,) Chairman; Payne, (N. Y.,) Dalzell, (Penn.,) Hopkins, (Ill.,) Grosvenor, (Ohio,) Dolliver, (Iowa,) Steele, (Ind.,) Johnson, (N. D.,) Evans, (Ky.,) Tawney, (Minn.,) ten Republicans, and Messrs. Bailey, (Texas,) McMillin, (Tenn.,) Wheeler, (Ala.,) McLaurin, (S. C.,) Robertson, (La.,) Swanson, (Va.,) six Democrats.

Committee on Mileage—Messrs. Wright, (Mass.,) Chairman; Barham, (Cal.,) Booze, (Md.,) Republicans; Cooper, (Texas,) Lewis, (Ga.,) Democrats.

Permission was given to the Committee on Ways and Means to sit during the sessions of the House and to have all necessary printing done; and then, at 4 P. M., the House adjourned till Thursday next.

You Sneeze

and feel chilly, and then begin to realize you are "taking cold." But you shiver and sneeze because your system is too weak to resist cold weather, bleak winds, draughts and chills. The best way to escape Winter's many dangers is to fortify yourself with

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

which gives heat to the blood and increased strength to every part of the body. It improves digestion and the power to assimilate food, and thus provides a clothing of sound, healthy flesh, which is the surest protection against coughs, colds, chills, the grip, or pneumonia.

Ask your grocer or druggist for Duffy's, and take nothing else.

MINISTERS AND THE POLICE

Methodist and Congregational Clergymen Both Express Opposition to Lauterbach's Bill.

THEY UPHOLD MAYOR STRONG.

The Methodists Will Send Resolutions to Albany—Presbyterians, While of the Same Feeling, Take No Action—Conferences in the Mayor's Office.

The regular weekly meeting of the Methodist ministers was held this morning at 150 Fifth Avenue. The Rev. F. M. North, Corresponding Secretary of the City Church Extension Society, offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we, as ministers and citizens of New York and vicinity, in harmony with the action adopted by the meeting, one year ago, upon the occasion of an address by the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt upon the enforcement of law in New York City, desire now to record our earnest protest against the passage at this time by the State Legislature, under any pretext, of any law which shall supersede the present Board of Police Commissioners by a State Commission of Police, as a dangerous reversal of the policy of home rule and a menace to the results of the reform movement of 1894, for which we gave our voices and our votes.

Resolved, That we urge the passage of any bill which shall legally strengthen the hand of his Honor, the Mayor of this city, in dealing with the disastrous situation in the Police Board by the removal of such members thereof as he may find to be disturbing the proper administration of its responsibilities.

Resolved, That we assure his Honor, Mayor Strong, of our hearty support of him in the extreme exercise of his powers in the present deadlock in the Board of Police Commissioners.

Resolved, That we herewith request the Chairman of this meeting to appoint a committee of five, who shall, at the earliest possible moment, present these resolutions to the Legislature and to the Mayor in such form as such a committee may deem most effective.

The following was the committee appointed: The Rev. Messrs. F. M. North, A. D. Vail, Clark Wright, S. P. Cadman, and J. O. Wilson.

The Congregational ministers also held a meeting, at the Bible House, at which the following resolution, which was presented by the Rev. W. T. McEldeen, was adopted:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Congregational Clerical Union, deploring the present condition of affairs in the Board of Police Commissioners, heartily approve of the advice given Mayor Strong by the Hon. Seth Low, urging the immediate removal of Police Commissioners Parker and Grant.

The Presbyterian ministers held the regular weekly meeting at the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of Twenty-second Street.

The Rev. John R. Davies, pastor of the church, brought up a resolution calling for the shelving of the Lauterbach Police bill and the passage of the Wray bill, which gives the Mayor the power of removal.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall and a majority of the ministers present, it is said, supported the resolution. It was pointed out, however, that the constitution of the body prevented it from taking any action, save in clerical matters, so the resolution was dropped, the ministers individually placing themselves on the record as approving its contents.

THE CITY CLUB'S CHARGES.

Mayor Strong Waiting for the Corporation Counsel's Opinion.

There were no developments in the Mayor's office yesterday concerning the City Club's charges against Police Commissioners Parker and Grant that were given out for publication. Mayor Strong had a long talk with President Roosevelt of the Police Department, but neither the Mayor nor the President had anything to say about the matter.

There is an opinion about the City Hall that Commissioners Parker and Grant will be placed on trial, and that the Mayor will remove them and place the responsibility on the Governor. The Mayor, however, will not say whether this is so or not. "The whole matter is in the hands of the Corporation Counsel," said the Mayor yesterday, "and I will have nothing to say on the subject until he makes his report."

Corporation Counsel Scott went to Albany yesterday, but Assistant Corporation Counsel John Proctor Clarke, who is examining the question as to whether the City Club's charges would warrant the Mayor in putting the two Commissioners on trial, had a long talk with the Mayor. The report on the charges will not be made officially until Mr. Scott returns from Albany.

RESIGNS AFTER FIFTY YEARS.

Postmistress Blanche Berard Gives Up the West Point Office.

WEST POINT, March 15.—The report that Miss Blanche Berard, Postmistress here for the past fifty years, had resigned, was heard with regret by all who are acquainted with the venerable woman. The resignation was sent to Washington last week, but has not yet been accepted.

Miss Berard is known to every graduate of West Point now living. Her father was professor of French at the Military Academy for nearly twenty-five years. When he died, in 1846, his widow was made Postmistress, and held the office until her death, when Miss Blanche succeeded her. When Grover Cleveland was first elected President the politicians pulled the wires and had Miss Berard removed from office. The authorities at West Point and many influential persons protested, and Mr. Cleveland personally investigated the affair. A Newburg politician who had secured Miss Berard's place was called to Washington and informed that the appointment was made under a misapprehension, and that his commission was revoked.

The Postmistress had a sad romance interwoven in her life. Fifty years ago she was an exceedingly pretty girl. Among her admirers was a gallant officer who had seen service on the frontier. While pursuing a band of Indians he had been wounded, and on that account was sent to the Military Academy as an instructor. The dashing cavalryman soon had sole charge of the pretty girl's affections, and they became engaged. The course of true love ran exceedingly smooth, and a happy life was apparently in store for the young couple. Detachments of cadets frequently rode through the mountains, and the young officer was invariably in charge. One day, as the detachment rode rapidly down the steep sides of Crow's Nest, a cadet's horse shied at something and ran full force into the officer, who lost his balance and was thrown headlong to the ground. He lived but a few days after the accident, and Miss Berard still mourns for her lover's untimely end.

Miss Berard's reasons for resigning were such that her friends could not prevail upon her to continue at her post. She is now at that advanced age when nature demands rest, and her sister, who has been an invalid for some time, requires her constant attention. It is not yet known who will be Postmaster in her stead.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Fastidious shoppers should examine the unusual bargains.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed -
Alx. Senna +
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed +
Peppermint -
Bi Carbonate Soda +
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Wintergreen Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE —OF— Chas. H. Fletcher IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF

CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

WARSHIPS TO BE IN RESERVE.

About Fifteen of Them Will Be So Disposed of During the Year.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The new naval Administration will soon take under consideration plans already matured by naval experts for laying up some of the United States warships in reserve, according to the practice of every European navy.

Last year, exclusive of the coast survey vessels, sixty-one ships were kept in active service, at an expenditure of $8,000,000, and in many instances with little regard to economical business methods. The Asiatic squadron, which had been reinforced to six ships during the China-Japanese war, to protect American interests, was maintained intact after the necessity for such strength had disappeared. Four of the finest ships were kept in the Mediterranean most of the time in the single port of Smyrna, when, in the opinion of experienced naval officers, one good vessel would have accomplished the same result.

On the Atlantic home station, the Cuban complication led to a wise exhibition of naval "preparedness," to use Capt. Mahan's coinage, which caused a severe strain on the amount held in a precarious Treasury for naval emergencies. The question of holding ships in reserve is one of paramount importance when it is considered that the cruiser New York cost $1,151 per day last year. The following table shows what would be saved by putting the ships in reserve:

	Saving per day.	Saving per year.
New York	$967	$353,099
Olympia	786	286,890
Columbia	761	319,085
Cincinnati and Raleigh, each.	509	185,840
Amphitrite	316.60	115,525
Total saving per year		$1,446,229

This great saving in running expenses represents not only a wise economy, but by releasing the men and officers, would provide a complement for the new battleship Iowa, to be ready for commissioning within a month, and the light draft gunboats which have so long been needed in the service. Their maiden commissions require skilled crews and commanders to put them promptly in fighting trim, and to insure the highest results from the new machinery. Competent men in the preliminary "shaking down" of these ships would enable them afterward to go into reserve with a small force of caretakers, and render them available for prompt use in any emergency. New York, League Island, Norfolk, and Puget Sound are considered the best available reserve stations, the lighter draft vessels on the Atlantic coast to be concentrated at Philadelphia. It is believed that fifteen ships will be withdrawn from active service in the next six months, the Miantonomoh having already been made the pioneer. For this purpose the Cincinnati has already been ordered home from Europe, and the Detroit is now on her way from China, both vessels being expected to reach New York in April.

NEW GUNBOATS TO BE TRIED.

The Wilmington and Helena to be Tested Next Monday.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Secretary Long issued orders to-day for the official acceptance trial of the gunboats Wilmington and Helena in Long Island Sound over the twenty-seven-knot measured course of New London next Monday and Tuesday. The Secretary has designated the following board to conduct the trials:

Commodore George Dewey, President; Capt. H. F. Picking, Chief Engineer George W. Stivers, Commanders Charles H. Davis, Willard H. Brownson, and Chapman C. Todd; Naval Constructor John F. Hanscom, and Lieut. Sydney A. Staunton, Recorder. To test the engines and boilers, Chief Engineers A. B. Canega and W. M. Parkes, with six young engineers, are detailed to assist Chief Engineer Stivers.

The board, with the exception of Commander Davis, will meet next Thursday at the yard of the Newport News Ship Building Company, the contractors for these gunboats, and inspect the hulls of the two vessels in the dry dock. The Wilmington will leave Hampton Roads on Saturday and the Helena on Sunday for Long Island Sound, and the board will meet at New London on the 22d to conduct the runs, which will be made on successive days, the Wilmington on the 22d and the Helena on the 23d.

The New Battleship Iowa.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The new battleship Iowa will be docked at New York the 29th inst., her builders expecting to make her ready in a day or two for her official trial, which is set for April 3, off the New England coast.

Albany Steamers to Start.

The steamers of the People's Line will begin running daily between this city and Albany to-morrow evening. The Drew and Dean Richmond, repainted and generally renovated, will open the season's trips, and the Adirondack will go into commission about May 1. The warmer weather of the past few days has broken up the ice, and the Hudson is now clear and navigable. The steamers start each evening, except Sundays, at 6 oclock from the Canal Street wharf, connecting at Albany with trains for all points North, East, and West.

SHELDON IS FOUND GUILTY

The Jury's Verdict Is that He Killed His Wife at Their Home Near Auburn—Sentence is Passed.

A LONG-DRAWN-OUT TRIAL.

The Defendant Had Been Infatuated with a Servant—All the Evidence in the Case Purely Circumstantial.

AUBURN, N. Y., March 15.—Frank Sheldon was this morning convicted of murder in the first degree for the killing of his wife, and was sentenced to be executed the week of April 25. The jury was out 84½ hours. The trial lasted seven weeks. The verdict seemed to greatly surprise Sheldon, his counsel, relatives, and friends.

The case has attracted much attention, both from the prominence of the defendant and from the peculiar circumstances of the murder.

The Sheldon family has been for more than a generation prominent in Cayuga County. Frank himself was a wealthy cattle dealer, and as such became known to almost every farmer in the northern section of the county. He married, twenty-three years ago, Miss Eva M. Remington, whose family was and is scarcely less prominent than his own. Four children—the oldest, May, now twenty-one, the youngest, Jennie, aged twelve years—were the result of the union. The other two children are sons—William, nineteen, and Guy, seventeen years old. His brother Clarence is now representing the Second Cayuga District in the Assembly for the second time.

There was happiness in the Sheldon family until Ellen Sullivan, a comely young woman, entered the household as a servant. Soon it became noticed that Frank Sheldon was transferring his affections from his wife to the servant.

Sheldon went to Michigan in 1892, taking Ellen Sullivan with him, and leaving his wife and children dependent for the most part upon Mrs. Sheldon's brother, Joseph Remington. Early in 1893 Sheldon returned from Michigan. Through the efforts of his brothers there was a partial reconciliation with his wife. Sheldon gave a bond in the sum of $2,000 to support his wife and family, and to conduct himself as a husband should, but he did not live up to the conditions of the bond. Ellen Sullivan obtained employment in the Willard House at Woodsport. There Sheldon spent most of his time.

Things went on in this manner until April 30, 1896. On that morning the Sheldons arose as usual. The father was the last to rise, and he was about the farm work with his sons before 7 o'clock. He had spent part of the previous evening in the company of Ellen Sullivan. May and Jennie, his daughters, went to school. The father went to Jordan, a few miles distant, starting, as he himself said, about 9:30 o'clock. Returning about 11:30 o'clock, he entered the house, but soon came out and reported to his son Guy that Mrs. Sheldon was dead upon the pantry floor, and that she had shot herself. The pair went into the house, picked the body up, and placed it on a couch in a sitting room. Sheldon's revolver was found by her side. Sheldon was the last one that saw her alive and the first one that saw her dead.

It was at first believed that Mrs. Sheldon had taken her own life, but gradually suspicion was directed toward the husband.

The trial, which began seven weeks ago, drew great crowds. Sheldon's brothers and his son Guy sat beside him and expressed belief in his innocence. The evidence was purely circumstantial. The jury many times reported its inability to agree, but as often was sent back by Judge Dunwell. During most of the time it stood ten for conviction and two for acquittal. Immediately after the return of the verdict, Sheldon was sentenced. His only remark was "I am innocent."

West 14th St

ESTB'D 1807 COWPERTHWAIT'S TRADE MARK

"RELIABLE" CARPETS

DO AS WE DO—

have forethought and foresight. We made contracts knowing wool would advance, so we can offer bright, fresh, new goods at low tariff prices. Our carpet and rug bargains have created quite a furor, and to keep them company, we now offer special values in our furniture department.

SOLID OAK (2 door) WARDROBE, (with drawer at bottom) $5.95.

We give the best values for the lowest prices in everything that commends itself to proper taste and judgment.

Our "Long Credit" is an ideal help to thrifty housekeepers.

CASH OR CREDIT

COWPERTHWAIT & Co

104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

The Free Pass Bill Is Discussed in the Assembly and Fails to Secure the Requisite Majority.

MANAGERS OF THE BATH HOME.

Nominations Sent to the Senate—The Effort to Secure an Investigation of Superintendent Easton Is Choked Off in Each House.

ALBANY, March 15.—When the Senate convened to-night a communication was received from the Governor nominating as Trustees of the New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath:

John Palmer of Albany, Frank Campbell of Bath, Horatio C. King of Brooklyn, and George H. Blackmer of Wellsville. All of these were nominated for reappointment, and the following additional nominations of managers for the home were presented: Joseph P. Cleary of Rochester, to succeed Holbert S. Greenleaf; Daniel E. Sickles of New York, to succeed Edwin S. Jenny, and Hotchkiss S. Finch of Richford, to succeed Oliver P. Colwell. All these nominations were referred to the Finance Committee.

Several bills were passed, among them one to make a general revision of the Yonkers charter.

Bills Introduced.

Among the bills introduced were these:

Senator McNulty—Providing for the improvement of the streets and avenues bounding Prospect Park in Brooklyn.

Senator Cantor—Providing that the salary of the Recorder, City Judge, and Judges of the Court of General Sessions in New York shall be the same as that of the Surrogates.

Senator Martin—Requiring foreign corporations to file annual statements with the Secretary of State.

Senator Parson—Providing for uniform local ordinances for the control of the use of bicycles in all the cities, villages, and towns of the State.

Senator Sullivan—Providing that electric light companies shall not charge more than 4 cents per hour for each arc light and not more than three-quarters of a cent per hour for each incandescent light in New York and Brooklyn.

Senator Malby—Providing that a licensed pharmacist shall not be allowed to disclose confidential communications.

Senator Featherson—Establishing a bureau in the office of the New York Surrogates' Court to be known as the Delinquent Executors' Bureau.

Senator Page—Amending the New York charter, when enacted, so as to provide for two additional members of the Charities Department, who are to be women, and providing for two matrons of police for all stations where there are women prisoners.

Senator Page—Incorporating Reuben B. Ayres, Thomas B. Robertson, and John B. Hawes as the New York Electric Light and Power Company, to furnish electric power and light in New York City; capital, $500,000.

FREE PASS BILL KILLED.

It Lacks One Vote of Securing a Constitutional Majority—The Measure Sent to the Table.

ALBANY, March 15.—As soon as it had met to-night the Assembly took up Senator Wilcox's bill requiring railroad companies to transport State officers free of charge, which had been made a special order for to-night on second and third readings. The bill was advanced to a third reading without delay, and was about to be placed on its final passage when Mr. Robbins announced that he proposed to debate the measure.

Mr. Robbins said that he was aware what an ungracious and unpleasant task it was to oppose a bill that apparently had been drawn for the benefit of the members of the House and which undoubtedly would be a great convenience to them. He did not oppose the bill through any personal bias, but because it was clearly to him a violation, and not an evasion, of the Constitution. Mr. Robbins dwelt on the fact that it was clearly provided in the State's organic law that transportation should not be provided for State officers. Because a pass was not accepted it was no reason why a certificate of passage was not as unconstitutional, if accepted. Free transportation in any form was a violation of the Constitution.

Mr. Robbins quoted Article 10, Section 9 of the Constitution, which prohibits State officers from accepting perquisites in addition to salary. If a certificate of transportation could be accepted because it was presented by the State and not by a railroad, then, as an additional benefit to an official's salary, it was clearly a violation of the law. It had been argued that other States provided transportation in this manner—notably New Jersey—and it had never been declared unconstitutional. This was not the fact, as in every instance of the kind the State Constitution differed from that of New York State.

Mr. Robbins laid great stress on the fact that Judges of the Court of Appeals were to be recipients of the certificates of transportation, and at the same time interpreters of the legality of the act, if passed. It would be looked upon as a scandalous state of affairs.

Mr. Sanger followed Mr. Robbins, speaking very briefly in opposition to the measure.

Defense of the Measure.

Mr. Bondy took the ground that it was the duty of the railroads to carry State officials in return for the enormous privileges they enjoyed. Other States had long ago provided for its legislators in this respect, and foreign countries likewise recognized the principle of free transportation for those representing the will of the people.

Mr. Van Keuren noted the fact that if the free certificates were a gift of the State, there was nothing in the bill to show how the railroads were to be compensated.

Mr. Hill, while declaring his intention to oppose the bill, maintained that in many instances, where members of the Legislature had to make weekly trips across the State to confer with their constituents, they should receive special considerations.

Mr. Fitzgerald, after a few remarks in favor of the bill, moved the previous question.

A vote was taken and the bill was lost by a vote of 75 ayes to 48 noes—not having received the requisite majority of 76 votes.

The Bill Killed.

Mr. Roche moved that the vote by which the bill was lost be reconsidered and that that motion be laid on the table, which was done. The vote on the final passage of the bill was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Abell, Adler, Anderson, H. T. Andrews, P. J. Andrews, Baker, Barry, Bellen, Benham, Bondy, Braun, Brennan, B. D. Brown, L. E. Brown, Burr, J. Clark, Cole, Corrigan, Coughlin, Cromwell, Cullen, Daly, Dempsey, Donnelly, Downs, Eldridge, Finn, Fitzgerald, Fritz, Garby, Gledhill, Glen, Gorham, Graves, Gray, Hart, Hoffman, Holbert, Hughes, Hutton, Kavanaugh, Kennedy, Knaup, Leonard, Eversee, Maccabe, Mackey, Maloney, McGraw, McKnight, G. W. Meyer, Jr., N. J. Miller, T. F. Myers, Palmer, Parshall, Philo, Post, Reinhard, Roche, Sanders, F. Schmid, E. L. Schmidt, Schneider, Schulum, Soper, Springer, J. J. Sullivan, T. P. Sullivan, Ten Eyck, Tooner, Trainor, Tupper, Wilson, Winne, Zurn—75.

Nays—Messrs. Armstrong, Austin, Bates, Bayliss, Bedell, Budd, C. J. Clark, Costello, Dudley, Fish, Gilleland, Goodsell, Gott, Green, Harrison, Hill, Horton, Husted, Ives, Kelly, Kelsey, Laimbeer, Lewis, Marshall, D. Mathewson, G. A. Matteson, J. B. McEwan, J. McKeown, Miles, C. H. Miller, Murphy, Peterson, Pierce, Raplee, Robbins, Rounds, Sanger, Saunders, Scherer, Smith, Sweet, Taylor, Vancott, Vankeuren, Wagstaff, Witter, Zimmerman, Speaker—48.

Bills Passed.

Mr. Austin—Authorizing New York City to issue $500,000 in bonds for the enlargement of the Museum of Natural History in Central Park and for the furnishing of increased facilities for exhibition and instruction.

Mr. Dudley—Authorizing the Controller of the State to buy lands for the State which have previously been placed on sale for taxes and not redeemed.

Senator Cantor—Extending until Dec. 31, 1897, the time in which the Elevated Railroad Passenger Insurance Company may complete its organization and make the necessary deposit.

THE EASTON CHARGES.

Senate and Assembly Refuse to Make an Investigation.

ALBANY, March 15.—In the Senate to-night Senator Pavey offered a resolution which recited that grave charges had been made reflecting upon the competency and economical administration of State Superintendent of Public Buildings Easton of Albany, and providing for the appointment of a special committee of five members of the Senate to conduct an investigation into the truth of the charges and the management of the office; the committee to have power to prosecute its inquiry in every direction necessary to arrive at an accurate knowledge of the situation, and to subpoena witnesses; to employ counsel and stenographer, and to make its report before the adjournment of the Senate. The resolution was tabled.

In the Assembly to-night Mr. Trainor attempted to offer a resolution, but upon objection by Mr. Kelsey, it was not permitted to be read.

Mr. Trainor a few moments later arose to a question of personal privilege, and stated that as certain Albany and New York papers had accused the Superintendent of Public Buildings of certain irregular acts in office, he had attempted to offer a resolution bearing on the matter.

The Speaker ruled Mr. Trainor out of order and stopped further discussion, and the House adjourned.

The resolution Mr. Trainor tried to introduce was as follows:

"Whereas, It is alleged that the State Department of Public Buildings has been conducted in an extravagant manner, detrimental to the taxpayers and the best interests of the State, the enormous sum of over $350,000 having been spent in maintaining the State buildings, to wit, the Capitol, Geological Hall, State House, and Executive Mansion, in a single year, and

"Whereas, The sum of over $58,000 in excess of the amount paid the previous year and over $121,000 in excess of the amount paid for the same purposes in 1894, has been expended, and

"Whereas, It is proposed to carry on this department the coming year upon an appropriation of $100,000 or $253,000 less than the amount expended last year, indicating at least that there was extraordinary expenditure of the State funds which it is the duty of this Legislature to take cognizance of in behalf of the good name of the State and in the interest of the taxpayers and of economy, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Speaker appoint a committee of five, which shall have power and authority to make a full and careful investigation of the Department of Public Buildings. This committee is hereby authorized and empowered to employ a stenographer, to send for and compel the production of books, papers, and witnesses, in order that the facts regarding these charges and allegations may be ascertained. Said committee to report to this Legislature on or before April 1 next."

The Troy Charter Bill.

ALBANY, March 15.—To a delegation of citizens of Troy who called to see what could be done about the Greater Troy Charter bill, Gov. Black said to-day that he favored the measure, but doubted very much if it could be put through at the present session. He intimated that the Legislature would adjourn April 15, and said he would not favor the introduction of the bill unless there was a reasonable chance that it would pass. The committee asked Senator Tibbits to introduce the bill, but he was reluctant to do so, as he, like the Governor, feared that it could not be put through in time. No definite understanding regarding the course to be pursued was reached.

Status of the Fayerweather Contest.

ALBANY, March 15.—The Court of Appeals to-day reversed decision in a motion made for a reargument in the Fayerweather will case. Briefs were submitted on the motions, which were made by E. Winslow Paige of Schenectady, representing Union College. He claims that there were several points in dispute not decided by the Court of Appeals when it held that the $3,000,000 residue of the estate should be divided among twenty colleges. Union College received $100,000 under the deed of gift made by the Trustees of the will, which was declared unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals. Elihu Root, representing the beneficiaries, submitted a brief in opposition to reargument.

The Anti-Trust Bills.

ALBANY, March 15.—The Lexow anti-trust bills, which are being prepared by Gov. Black's legal adviser, will be introduced by Senator Lexow to-morrow. There are two of these bills, and they have been drafted to carry out the recommendations of the Lexow trust investigating committee.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Large Number of Bills Passed—Senate Votes to Abolish Spring Elections in Newark and Jersey City.

TRENTON, N. J., March 15.—Both branches of the Legislature met at 8:30 o'clock to-night.

In the House Mr. Hagan withdrew the Newark and Jersey City Police Justice bill.

Mr. Armbruster presented a petition bearing several hundred names, favoring the passage of the Race Track bill.

Speaker MacPherson presented a communication from the Newark Typographical Union calling attention to resolutions adopted by that body against the bill to abolish Spring elections in Newark and Jersey City.

The following bills were passed:

Providing that the polls shall open on election day at 6 A. M. and close at 5 P. M.

Enabling South Orange and Irvington to construct a joint sewer system.

Giving the Hoboken Board of Education full power in the matter of the purchase of land for school buildings and the erection of such buildings.

Providing for a new charter for Asbury Park and Ocean City.

Providing for the reincorporation of Asbury Park as a city.

Providing for the reincorporation of Ocean City and fixing its boundaries.

Requiring fire insurance companies to appoint three appraisers within ten days after a written request to do so from the person sustaining the loss.

Authorizing the appointment of a commission to erect a monument at Andersonville, Ga., in honor of New Jersey's soldiers who were killed there.

A concurrent resolution offered by Mr. Scovel of Camden was adopted, directing the purchase by the State of a life-size oil portrait of the late Chief Justice Mercer Beasley, the same to be hung in an appropriate place in the Capitol.

In the Senate the bill to abolish the Spring elections in Newark and Jersey City was passed by a vote of 18 to 8. Messrs. Engle and Parry were absent. Messrs. Barber, Daly, W. M. Johnson, Kuhl, Skirm, Voorhees, Vreeland, and Wilson voted in the negative.

The Senate passed the following other bills:

Imposing a fine of $100 for false return of taxes by any company.

Requiring the Secretary of State to make a weekly report of new corporations to the State Board of Assessors.

Authorizing the appointment of an Italian interpreter in the courts of Essex and Hudson Counties.

Gov. Griggs sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Judge of Court of Common Pleas of Ocean County—Albert Clark Martin.

Prosecutor of Pleas of Ocean County—Theodore J. R. Brown.

Both houses adjourned until to-morrow.

To Take Mr. Sohmer's Place.

Register William Sohmer resigned last night as the Tammany leader of the Tenth Assembly District at a meeting held at 94 Second Avenue. Frederick Wiemann of the firm of Eppens, Smith & Wiemann, coffee merchants, was elected to succeed him. Mr. Sohmer retired from the district leadership because of his election as Chairman of the Committee on Organization of Tammany Hall, which place carries a seat in the Executive Committee with it.

TRUSTS UNDER DISCUSSION

Prof. J. W. Jenks Talks Impartially of Their Good and Bad Qualities.

A REPLY BY F. B. THURBER.

The Professor Found Many Advantages in Combinations of Power, but He Also Told of Tendencies Which Were to be Deplored —Mr. Thurber on Prices.

The Congregational Club of New York and vicinity met at the St. Denis Hotel last night, and, after partaking of a dinner, the members listened to a discussion of the question, "Are Trusts and Great Combinations of Capital a Menace to the Public Welfare?" The speakers were Prof. J. W. Jenks, who holds the chair of political economy at Cornell University, and Francis B. Thurber of this city.

"The question of whether trusts are desirable," said Prof. Jenks, "is but another form of the question 'Do we want monopolies or free competition?' It has been assumed, and is now assumed, by those who are opposing so strongly great combinations of capital, that competition is the normal way of doing business, and that the lowest price possible is the thing to be striven for. In this I differ. Competition is not the normal method of business."

Prof. Jenks cited other advantages of the trust over free competition. The saving in the cost of transportation was one. Another was that if a discovery was made in processes of production it was not restricted to one corporation which happened to gain possession of the patent, but was used by a combinataion of corporations. Still another advantage was that the inferior establishments were eliminated and the best ones survived.

Prof. Jenks classified monopolies in three divisions. The first was the legal monopoly secured by a patent right. The second was the natural monopoly, such as a railroad or gas company which enjoyed freedom from competition because no other company could possibly, or at least profitably, lay tracks and put in pipes. The third class he termed capitalistic monopolies, because they had in their aggregate wealth a power to control business that smaller corporations could not command. "It is this last class," said Prof. Jenks, "against whom the fight is being waged. But these attempts have utterly failed.

"A monopoly is an institution which is able fairly well to control prices, that is to put them up or down at pleasure. The absence of competition is not necessary. In fact there is always a potential competition. Now, having the power to vary the prices of articles at pleasure, these monopolies fail to offer their products for prices which will give them no more than a fair profit."

Prof. Jenks gave statistics on the prices of sugar and oil in support of this, and represented by a chart the decline in cost of production of products by the formation of trusts and the disproportionate decline in selling prices.

"I want to say one word about fluctuation in prices," he said. "This is caused, I believe, in many cases, by Directors who, owning stock, can make private profits by buying and selling as the prices rise and fall. This, I consider, one of the greatest evils of the trust methods of the present. The remedy, I believe, is to make public the operations of the trust organizations.

"I fear, too, that our Legislatures are too much in the power of corporations. This is a grave evil, but one that has long menaced us. It is good for monopolies to acquire wealth, but when the wealth acquired is used for the aggrandizement of the monopolists, then the community at large are robbed of what justly belongs to them, and it has a right to demand redress in such laws as will make public the transactions of these public trusts."

Mr. Thurber, in replying to Prof. Jenks, said trusts were the natural products of evolution, and that they grew up because there was a need for them, occasioned by the advancement in the methods of business.

"Just as the steam engine supplied the power for work formerly done by many hands, so our trusts of to-day have supplanted smaller organizations. I differ with Prof. Jenks when he says trusts raise prices. They may in some cases, but generally do not."

Prof. J. B. Clark of the Department of Political Economy of Columbia University participated in a short discussion that followed. He said he believed trusts could never wholly eliminate competition.

WAR ON DEPARTMENT STORES.

Small Retailers Form an Association to Combat Their Rivals.

The United Business Men's Association, an organization composed of retail dealers, held a secret meeting at Grocers' Hall, 138 and 140 East Fifty-seventh Street, last night, and prepared for vigorous and persistent war against the big department stores.

The association was organized for the mutual protection of members against dishonest customers but is extending its scope. It was said last night that there are now 2,600 members in this city, and representatives present from tradesmen's organizations in Brooklyn promised large accessions from that side of the river.

The smoked fish dealers, cracker dealers, confectioners, butchers, and Brooklyn retail grocers associations are said to have joined during the last week. About seventy-five delegates were present representing the various subordinate bodies. It was decided to proceed with the work of organizing a crusade on the basis of buying strictly from "single line" dealers.

Several speeches were made. One delegate commented bitterly on what he said he had noticed, that the families of retail tradesmen are among the best customers of the big department stores. The association will undertake to change this.

Committees sent to Albany to support the bill to prohibit false representations in advertisements made a report to the effect that the best promise they could obtain was that the measure will be pushed at the next session.

Uncomplimentary references were made to the course of legislation and to certain influences spoken of as potent but mysterious alleged to be behind some measures, pushing them through almost without discussion, while other business is blocked. So far as could be learned, however, the association does not propose to ask legislative aid in the war it intends against the department stores, preferring to fight that through by systematic organization.

Miss Campbell's Engagement.

The engagement has been announced, in Rome, Italy, of Prince Fanstini and Miss Campbell, daughter of George W. Campbell of this city, and a half-sister of Mrs. Samuel Borrowe, Mrs. William Taber, Mrs. George Palmer, and the Messrs. Samuel and George Campbell. Miss Campbell was for some years well known in New York society. She was left an inheritance by her father, who died about five years ago. Since that time she has lived, with the exception of one year spent in New York, abroad, with her mother and brother, Allan Campbell, most of the time in Rome.

New Assistant District Attorney.

District Attorney Olcott yesterday announced the appointment of David Milliken, Jr., as an Assistant District Attorney. Mr. Milliken will succeed Vernon M. Davis, who will leave the office on April 15, after he has tried the Blum arson case. Mr. Milliken was formerly Secretary of the Union League Club, and for several months has been an assistant to the Corporation Counsel.

Husband and Co-respondent Fight.

John C. Whiting, who sued his wife for divorce, and was in turn made a defendant by her, and George T. Shinn, the co-respondent in the case, fought until separated yesterday in the corridor of the Court House in Brooklyn just after a decree had been granted Mrs. Whiting by Justice Maddox. Shinn was brought back into court, and his bail fixed at $2,000 for hearing on Saturday.

TWO CHURCHES AT ODDS

Universalist Congregations on the Upper West Side Are Too Close Neighbors to be Happy.

PASTOR OF ONE HAS RESIGNED.

Dr. Bolles of the Church of the Eternal Hope Decided to Withdraw Since Dr. Eaton's Church Moved into His Field—Statements from Both Sides.

The proposed erection of a new place of worship at Seventy-sixth Street and Central Park West, by the Fourth Universalist Church, better known as the Church of the Divine Paternity, of Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, has caused quite a stir among the members of the Church of the Eternal Hope, Eighty-first Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues. Some of them declare it is an encroachment upon their field.

The Church of the Eternal Hope, of which the Rev. Dr. Edwin C. Bolles is pastor, moved to its present quarters about four years ago from Eleventh Street, and has had a hard struggle ever since to maintain itself, owing, as it is explained, to the failure of the Dutch Reformed Church, which bought the Eleventh Street building, to pay the amount agreed upon. A mortgage on the old building was foreclosed and the Church of the Eternal Hope, to protect itself, had to buy in the property, which it subsequently sold at a loss of $25,000, the sum of its indebtedness at the present day. The Board of Trustees had hoped to be able to clear that debt off in a short time, but the advent of the new church in their immediate neighborhood will, some of them say, materially retard their progress.

Dr. Bolles has already sent in his resignation, to take effect next May, when his contract expires, feeling that he can struggle no longer after the hard work he has done during his ten years' connection with the church. He gave as a formal reason for his resignation ill health and a desire for rest, saying that under present circumstances he thought it best that he resign and that a younger man should take up the struggle.

His resignation only increases the resentment against the other congregation felt by a number of the members of the Eighty-first Street church. C. W. Plyer of 22 West Sixtieth Street, one of the Trustees, said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES last night: "Yes, there is certainly a notion among a number of our members that the other congregation is trying to swallow us up, or, failing in that, to wipe us out. They are going to erect a large, fine building; they will have an expensive organ, and probably a high-priced choir and other attractions, such as we cannot afford. Naturally, we stand but little show.

"Dr. Bolles has worked hard, but now he feels that he alone will not prove sufficient attraction as against the pomp of the other church, and he is afraid that we cannot maintain ourselves. He does not care to have those of us who have been so liberal in the past to continue giving unless there would be some eventual growth, and with the new church right among us we cannot hope for an increase in membership to any extent."

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton, pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity, when asked concerning the stand taken by the members of the other church, said: "My church has no desire whatever to injure the other. We simply sold our old building, because most of our members moved further up town. We realized a handsome sum with which to build, and still have an endowment fund of some $200,000 left for philanthropic and educational purposes. We tried to get a site on Broadway and Fifty-seventh Street, but could not do so, and finally decided upon the site at Seventy-sixth Street and Central Park West as the best suited for our purposes.

"We do not feel that we are encroaching upon Dr. Bolles's territory, because his clientage and mine are entirely different. Even were they to go to pieces to-day, I doubt if any of them would join my church. Besides, it will be a year before the new building will be ready to occupy."

The mortgage of $25,000 hanging over the Church of the Eternal Hope has caused Dr. Bolles the greatest worry. Many members, however, still hope that he can be induced to reconsider his resignation. The Board of Trustees has taken no action yet in the matter.

MOSHER TO BE REARRESTED.

An Old Nebraska Case Revived—Points of Law Involved.

OMAHA, Neb., March 15.—Charles W. Mosher, ex-President of the Capital National Bank, and formerly a State political "boss" of more than usual influence, will be released from the Sioux Falls Penitentiary to-morrow, where he has served a five years' sentence for stealing nearly a million dollars in wrecking his bank.

Mosher will be arrested as he steps out of the prison door, and will be arraigned on further charges growing out of his connection with the bank. While he will be again charged with falsifying the books and records, he will also be charged with embezzling the funds of the bank and the money of depositors, and it is these latter charges that will be especially pressed.

It has been suggested, and this will be the defense that his attorneys will make, that this prosecution is barred by a previous trial on substantially the same charges. This will be the main preliminary question to settle. It is claimed that the Outcalt trial will probably have an effect on this one, in that, as Outcalt was acquitted as principal in the matter, it will be contended that there could have been no aider or abettor in the case. Mosher is said to have some of the bank money secreted somewhere.

MR. HUNTINGTON'S OFFER.

A Million Dollars for the Galveston, La Porte and Houston Road.

HOUSTON, Texas, March 15.—At a conference held here to-night between the receivers of the Galveston, La Porte and Houston Railroad, the principal creditors of the property and a representative of Mr. C. P. Huntington, the latter offered $1,000,000 for the road, which extends from here to Galveston, a distance of fifty-three miles.

It is understood on the best of authority that the offer will be accepted, thus giving the Southern Pacific Railroad an outlet to the Gulf of Mexico at Galveston.

A rumor of some such action has been current here for some time past, but this is the first decisive step.

Pennsylvania Directors.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—The committee appointed by the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to nominate candidates for the Board of Directors to be voted for at the annual election, announced officially to-day that all the members of the present board had been placed in nomination for re-election.

May Have Been Alexander Hark.

Superintendent Murphy of Bellevue Hospital was inclined yesterday to the belief that the body of the man who was found dead after having "sandbagged" Mr. Goldstein in front of the latter's residence, in East Fiftieth Street, a week ago last Saturday night, may be identified as that of Alexander Hark of Baltimore. According to a letter received from Mrs. Hark the man left Baltimore seven years ago. He was afflicted at times, the letter declared, with the homicidal mania. Mr. Murphy said that the description tallied with that of the body, and he telegraphed for some one to come on and complete the identification.

James H. Gambrill Fails.

FREDERICK, Md., March 15.—James H. Gambrill, miller and exporter of flour, made a deed of trust to-day for the benefit of creditors. He named as trustees Charles W. Ross, Robert C. Gambrill, and John S. Newman, who gave bonds of $100,000 each. The assets are placed at $70,000; liabilities, $50,000.

THE SPORTSMEN'S SHOW

Guns, Rods, Camping Outfits, and All Accessories Necessary in Field, Forest or Stream.

RIFLE SHOOTING FOR PRIZES.

Maine's Woman Commissioner and Her Guides Sound the Praises of the Hunting and Fishing Resorts of the Pine Tree State.

The Sportsmen's Exposition proved a great attraction at Madison Square Garden all day yesterday. Sportsmen in large numbers studied carefully the guns, rods, camping outfits, boats, launches, and various other accessories that bring joy to all sportsmen.

The State of Maine exhibit at the Fourth Avenue end of the building, was well patronized, and Miss Cornelia T. Crosby and her staff of guides, had a crowd around constantly listening to their talks on the Maine allurements to sportsmen. They gave all visitors pictures and souvenirs of the beauties of the hunting and fishing resorts of Maine, and had their log cabin and tents decorated with heads of moose, deer, caribou, and fine trout that had been secured by them. Their souvenirs, pamphlets, and cards given away by other exhibitors made bulky packages.

The baseball gun invented by Prof. Hunton of Princeton College was put on exhibition yesterday. It is being worked in the basement on the Twenty-sixth Street side. The gun seems to interest and attract everybody. It delivers curves, straights, swift or slow balls, or in any way that the catcher wants it, or that a live pitcher in the box could deliver the ball.

The exhibition of wild live game birds was also installed yesterday. They are lent by Timothy Treadwell, and come from his farm, Haddington, at East Williston, L. I. The rarest and most strangely marked birds are the Egyptian geese. One of them, something more of a pet than the rest, has been affectionately christened "Little Egypt" by Mr. Treadwell.

The Rifle Shooting Tournament.

The rifle-shooting tournament was continued during the afternoon and evening. In the individual championship match the best scores made were: L. Buss, 2,381; Louis Flack, 2,372; William A. Hicks, 2,298; H. D. Muller, 2,281; J. Williams, 2,288.

The best scores in the continuous match made during the day were: R. Busse, 70, 70; B. A. Bartlett, 65, 60; L. Busse, 70, 70; E. N. Betsford, 42, 60; C. Blandhoff, 61, 67; C. W. Damoran, 70, 66; L. Fackiam, 55, 50; L. Flack, 72, 71; C. W. Gannon, 60; C. C. Gensch, 71, 67; C. Horney, 69, 67; H. D. Muller, 70, 69; I. Martin, 73, 71; S. M. Van Allen, 70, 69; "Gus" Zimmerman, 74, 70.

Scores for the Zimmerman Trophy.

The Zimmerman Trophy match resulted in some good shooting as the following scores will show: A. B. Bartlett, 28, 26; R. Busse, 23, 31; W. C. Damoran, 21, 22; J. Duffie, 18, 24; L. Flack, 25, 27; C. E. Gensch, 28, 27; W. A. Hicks, 16, 24; C. Kraus, 26, 34; H. D. Muller, 21, 29; J. Rebham, 29, 24.

In the bull's eye target match the best scores were: "Zinn," 19; H. D. Muller, 21; J. Facklamm, 42; W. C. Gamon, 45; W. Dalton, 47½; W. C. Damrony, 92; F. Burton, 98½.

Fly Casting Experts.

There were two fly-casting tournaments during the day, and a big crowd gathered around the artificial pool to watch the sport. The casters were a little hampered for room, and several times their lines got caught in the decorations hanging from the balcony above.

Th committee on the Fly Costing Tournament is composed of anglers who are so devoted to the sport that they need little to intensify their enthusiasm. If anything was lacking, an incentive came for them to exceed all previous efforts in the tournament. Manager Frank W. Sanger received a telegram from Horace Smythe, Secretary of the San Francisco Fly Casting Club, who wired that Walter D. Mansfield, the club's President, had broken the world's record for long distance fly casting during the progress of the club's tournament. Mr. Mansfield's cast was 108 feet 6 inches.

The results of yesterday's casting were: Single-handed long-distance trout fly casting for those who have never cast more than 75 feet—Judges, J. L. Breese and R. C. Leonard; referee, W. C. Harris. Wallace G. Levison, 57 yards; Dr. H O'Brien, 49 yards; J. Von Longerke, 29 yards; Victor R. Grimwood, 25 yards.

Single-Handed Long-Distance Trout Fly-Casting Contest, for Those Who Have Never Cast More than 60 Feet.—Judges—H. C. De Rhan and D. T. Kennedy; Referee—Dr. S. M. Nash. Henry S. Wells, 66 feet; C. M. Roof, 67 feet; Dr. H. L. O'Brien, 53 feet; Wallace G. Levison, 54 feet; W. C. Spencer, 52 feet.

Revolver Contests.

The revolver men kept shooting at bullseye targets all day. Z. C. Talbot and Albert Smith of Springfield each scored 12. Others who made good scores were Dr. A. A. Webber, R. H. Sayre, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., F. Anderton of Boston, C. S. Cummings, F. Hodgkins, G. W. Waterhouse, and J. H. Wasson. The revolver contests will begin to-day.

PLAYERS START FOR LAKEWOOD.

New York Ball Team to Prepare for the Season's Work.

Twenty-two athletic young men representing the New York Baseball Club left the city yesterday forenoon for Lakewood, N. J., where they hope to get into condition for the opening of the championship season. This will fall on April 22. The players have, therefore, over four weeks in which to limber up after their Winter's rest.

Capt. Joyce headed the party, which was made up of "Jake" Beckley, W. Clark, George S. Davis, W. Gleason, infielders; E. R. Doheny, C. Getting, Jouet Meekin, M. J. Sullivan, H. A. Sander, Miles Standish, E. Beam, and J. B. Seymour, pitchers; W. H. Clark, J. E. Shea, D. W. Zearfoss, J. J. Warner and P. A. Wilson, catchers, and James Stafford, Michael Tiernan, G. E. Van Haltren, and Dennis Houle, outfielders.

George Davis will play in shortstop position this season, while Joyce will cover third base. The distinctly new men on the team are Houle, Shea, Sander, Standish, and Beam.

The prospects for the team are considered very good. It has nine men in its pitching department, and with this number it expects to provide for all emergencies.

While at Lakewood the players will be quartered at the Lakewood Hotel, which is within seven minutes' walk of the grounds where the preliminary training will be done. Aside from the usual practice, the players may indulge in handball exercise, which is regarded with much favor by Capt. Joyce.

The first game to be played at the Polo Grounds this year will take place on April 10, when the team will open the preliminary season with Yale.

BROOKLYN'S BASEBALL CLUB.

Contract for New Grounds Hangs Fire—Team Starts South Saturday.

President Byrne of the Brooklyn Baseball Club said yesterday that the contract for the new grounds is still hanging fire. The club is not confined to one available site, and may yet change its mind in regard to the new location.

The team, numbering fourteen men, will leave for Charlotte, N. C., next Monday, in charge of Manager Barnie. Shindle, Brooklyn's third baseman, met Mr. Byrne yesterday, and their differences were satisfactorily settled. He will join the club in Philadelphia. Kennedy is still holding out for more salary. Three other players, including Griffin, will not join the team until April. The plans of the team have been somewhat disarranged by the breaking up of the Southeastern League. Mr. Byrne said that this would cause but little embarrassment, as games have been arranged with other Southern teams.

EVENTS IN CARSON CITY.

Shooting Match and the Championship Fight Schedule.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has issued the following schedule of events which are to take place in Carson City, Nevada, during the week:

March 16—Live-bird tournament. First Contest—Championship of the world; entrance, $50; $1,000 added and World's Championship Trophy. Second Contest—Nevada Sweepstakes Handicap; $5 entrance and half gate receipts.

March 17—Corbett vs. Fitzsimmons; heavyweight battle for championship of the world.

March 18—"Billy" Smith of Boston vs. George Green of San Francisco; welterweight championship of the world; purse $2,500. Also Dal Harkins of San Francisco vs. Martin Flaherty of Lowell, Mass.; featherweight championship of the world; purse $2,500.

Corbett-Fitzsimmons contest is announced for March 17 as soon after 10:30 A. M. as possible, but if weather is stormy may be postponed until March 18 and minor events substituted for March 17.

RACING AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Weather Fine and Track Fast—Five Favorites Are Winners.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—The weather to-day was fine and the track was fast. Five favorites won.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; maidens. Velox, 101 pounds, (Slaughter,) 13 to 5, won by two lengths; Cogent, 112, Snyder, 10 to 1, second by three lengths; Argestes, 98, (H. Martin,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:17¼. El Madrone, Lupula, Schmeltzer, Red Fork, Major Fludd, Yerba Bueno, Halsey, Seven Up, Cheridah, and Ida P. also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Altamax, 107 pounds, (Thorpe,) 9 to 10, won by two and a half lengths; Peril, 110, (R. Isom,) 5 to 1, second by three lengths; Don Clarencio, 100, (Clawson,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:15¾. Installation, Greenleaf, Widow Jones, Tobey, Tom Smith, Last Chance, San Marco, Edgemenont, Huntsman, and Big Chief also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. St. Distaff, 107 pounds, (H. Martin,) 5 to 1, won by a head; Tulare, 109, (Hennessy,) 2 to 1, second by three-quarters of a length; Fanny S., 99, (Speyer,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:13. Gustine, Fiddle De Dee, Atticus, Philip H., May R., Rosalbra, Rey Del Diablo, and Moreno also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Half mile. Rey El Salto, 108 pounds, (Thorpe,) 2 to 1, coupled with Los Prietos, won by three lengths; Little T. G., 100, (H. Martin,) 6 to 1, second, by a head; Gypocive, 108, (Slaughter,) 11 to 5, third. Time—0:49. Hermoso, Truth, Barney Schreider, Los Prietos, St. Philip, and Gismonda also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Lovdal, 106, (Thorpe,) even, won by a head; Encino, 100, (G. Wilson,) 75 to 1, second, by a neck; Logan, 104, (G. Shields,) 13 to 5, third. Time—1:43¾. Instigator, Castanette, St. Aignon, and Miss Ruth also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Scotch Rose, 105 pounds, (Thorpe,) 6 to 5, won by five lengths; Chenille, 103, (H. Martin,) 5 to 1, second by a head; Ella H., 105, (Piggott,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:01½. Torpedo, Here Is Luck, Jack O'Lantern, Fortunate, and Rey Del Tierra also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Howard, 112 pounds, (Hennessy,) 8 to 1, won by two and a half lengths; Caliente, 108, (Thorpe,) 4 to 5, second by six lengths; Mercutio, 112, (Shaw,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:14¾. Roltaire, M. Cliquot, Una Colorado, Trappean, Hazard, Tim Murphy, and Marlonnette also ran

Results at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—The racing to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Donna Rita, 95 pounds, (Clay,) 7 to 10, won by a length; Grayling, 100, (T. Burns,) 5 to 2, second by a length; Summer Sea, 95, (Hirsch,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:28½. Burns, Ivory, and Harry B. also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One-half mile. Van Antwerp, 100 pounds, (R. Williams,) 2 to 1, won by a length; Sly Fox, 110, (Hirsch,) 20 to 1, second by a length; Our Lizzie, 107, (A. Clayton,) 7 to 2, third. Time—0:49½. Belle of Erin, John Connors, Lupla, Bonnie Nell, and Strath Lou also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile. Booze, 107 pounds, (Caywood,) 4 to 5, won; Little Billy, 105, (Scherrer,) 4 to 1, second; Ben Waddell, 109, (T. Soden,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:43. Trixie, Prytania, Little Tom, Water Man, and Davezac also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile. Fasig, 99 pounds, (A. Barrett,) 4 to 1, won by two lengths; Paros, 101, (Clay,) 10 to 1, second; Stockholm, 97, (Songer,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:43¾. Judge Steadman, Alamo, Domingo, and Squire G. also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile. Ixion, 109 pounds, (Iverton,) 10 to 1, won by a length; Jack the Jew, 106, (J. Hill,) 3 to 1, second; Stark, 98, (Gatewood,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:43. Zaldivar, Florence Colville, Roy Boy II., and Mike Kelly also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Al Kyris, 95 pounds, (T. Powers,) 13 to 5, won by two lengths; Clymena, 90 (T. Burns,) 5 to 2, second by a head; Pat Morrissey, 101, (J. Hill,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:29½. Stachelber

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
J. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York,
State and James Streets, Albany.

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.
WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON.
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
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Members New York Stock Exchange.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,
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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
2 Exchange Court, New York.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
MARGIN ACCOUNTS. INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

The Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railroad Company
FIRST MORTGAGE 6 P. C. BONDS
—AND—
Atchison, Jewell County & Western Railroad Company
FIRST MORTGAGE 6 P. C. BONDS

At the request of holders of a large number of the bonds above named, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of their interests

A protective agreement has been prepared for the First Mortgage Bonds of each of the above mentioned companies, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, or at the Union Trust Company of New York, under the terms of which holders are hereby invited to deposit their bonds with said **Old Colony Trust Company** in **Boston** or **Union Trust Company** of **New York**, which will issue their negotiable receipts therefor.

As it is important that prompt action should be taken, the time for receiving deposits of these bonds has been limited to and including April first, 1897, after which date the Committee may decline to receive further deposits except upon such terms as they shall decide to impose.

T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, Jr., Chairman.
OLIVER AMES,
EDWARD H. LADD, Jr.,
JAMES P. POMEROY,
Committee.

NICHOLS & COBB, Counsel.
T. K. CUMMINS, Jr., Secretary,
Room 37 Ames Bldg., Boston.
BOSTON and NEW YORK, March 10, 1897.

NOTICE.

To the holders of Central Trust Company Certificates issued on the deposit of First Mortgage five per cent. bonds of the

Chattanooga, Rome & Columbus Railroad Company.

under the Agreement bearing date September 5, 1895:

WHEREAS, On the thirteenth day of January, 1897, the Railroad property and franchises of the CHATTANOOGA, ROME & COLUMBUS RAILROAD were sold by the Special Master appointed under a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, bearing date July 12, 1894, and

WHEREAS, SIMON BORG & CO. purchased same as agents and attorneys in fact for certain bondholders of the CHATTANOOGA, ROME & COLUMBUS RAILROAD COMPANY, whose bonds are deposited with the Central Trust Company under said agreement of September 5, 1895, for the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars and such further sums as the court may hereafter decree were entitled to priority to the lien of the mortgage bonds.

Now, pursuant to the terms of said agreement, notice is hereby given that a plan of reorganization has been prepared and filed with the Central Trust Company of New York, and that a general meeting of the subscribers (their representatives or assigns) to said agreement of September 5, 1895, will be held at the office of Simon Borg & Co., No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on the 8th day of April, 1897, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of making a disposition of said railroad property.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
20 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market fairly active and strong.

More business was done on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday than on any day for some time past. The general list showed advancing tendencies. Many conspicuous stocks went up materially. Wall Street still pins its faith to the theory that Vanderbilt interests have combined to bring about conditions which are quickly bound to result in big gains in market values.

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Most of the Street's theories about Mr. William K. Vanderbilt and his plans are wholly based on guesswork. Mr. Vanderbilt is not on parade. Even people who hitherto have been credited with close business relationship with him are uninformed of his stock market programme, if such a programme he has.

***

Every one of the Vanderbilt stocks rose yesterday. Omaha and Northwest were both traded in beyond 10,000 shares, and both made substantial gains. New York Central's advance was fractional, while 7,000 shares of Michigan Central lifted the price of that stock 7 full points. Not the least noticeable features in the current course of the market for Vanderbilt securities is in the fact that stocks bought confidently seem to be taken from the Street. Omaha, for instance, after having had an advance of more than a dozen points, is scarcer in the loan crowd now than before it began to show strength.

***

None of the industrials shared in yesterday's buoyancy. Sugar Trust was, as usual, the most conspicuous in that group, and it made a net loss of 1¼ points compared with Saturday's closing price, and about 2 points compared with the high price of yesterday morning. It is to be quoted to-day ex dividend of 3 per cent. This fact induced considerable covering among the lesser traders of the Street yesterday, for Sugar Trust stock has in times past pretty uniformly recovered dividends quickly. Superficially considered, Sugar Trust is not now in an agreeable situation. The present tariff programme is not agreeable to the trust, so Wall Street theorizes, but on all sides there is agreement that pretty much what the trust wants will be finally what Congress awards it. By that time, however, quotations may be different from those now prevailing.

***

Missouri Pacific stock became conspicuous yesterday, dropping 3 points from its opening price. The net loss for the day was something over 2 points. Over 16,000 shares were dealt in. Wall Street—as was pointed out on this page of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday—insists on discussing the company's situation, and not altogether in a friendly spirit.

***

Government bonds were firm at unchanged quotations. There was a sale of $1,000 fours, 1907, registered, at 111⅝.

***

In State bonds, $10,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 62⅝.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Ann Arbor	2	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Canada Southern	½	N.Y.,C.& St.L. 1st pf.	2½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	1	N.Y.,C. & St.L. 2d pf.	2
Chi. & Northwest	1	P., C., C. & St. L.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Pullman Car	1
Consol. Gas	1¼	St. P. & Omaha	1¼
D., L. & W.	1¾	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	1	Standard R. & T.	⅝
Ill. Central	½	Texas Pacific	½
Mich. Central	7		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Sug. Refs.	1¼	P. & R., all in. pd.	½
Bay State Gas.	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	1	U. S. Rubber	¾
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	½	Wabash pf.	½
Mo. Pacific	2½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Austin & N. W. 1st.	4	Nor. & West. con.	1
Brook. Elev. 1st.	1	Or. Imp. 1st, t. r.	2½
D., L. & W. 7s, 1907.	1	Tenn.C.& I. 1st,Birm.	1½
Keokuk & D. M. 1st.	1	Texas Pacific 2d.	1
L.& N.,Pens.& At. 1st.	1		

There were no declines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, 3½ per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $66,721,139; balances, $4,146,805; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $514,576.

Money on call in London, 1¼@1½ per cent. Discount rate in open market, 1½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market very dull. Posted rates unchanged at $4.86½ for sixty days, $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.85½ for sixty-day bills, $4.87@$4.87¼ for demand, $4.87¼@$4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.84½@$4.84¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5:18⅛ for long and 5:16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅞@94⅞ and 95⅝@95½, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—4@5c discount to par. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling ⅛c premium. St. Louis—par to 25c discount.

***

The money market showed considerable strength yesterday. In all departments there was a better demand and rates continued firm at the slight advance made last week. The demand from importers for Custom House purposes is largely responsible for the increased activity, and banks have become somewhat more arbitrary regarding loans than they have been for some time. In the call department more money was loaned at 2 per cent. yesterday than at any time since the break in the bank combination. Some large loans were made at 1½ and 1¾ per cent., but smaller amounts taken from the banks commanded the 2 per cent. rate. In the time department the demand showed considerable briskness. There was no effect on rates, but borrowers were compelled to be less condescending than of late. The demand for commercial paper showed a considerable falling off. Offerings continue fairly liberal, but banks are showing considerable discrimination as to indorsements.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 63¼@63¾. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 63c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 48¾@50c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 455,633.63 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 28 15-16 per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Exports, Jan. 1 to date	$916,606
Imports in the same period	909,959
Net exports	$6,647
Net imports, 1896	3,996,469
Net exports, 1895	18,132,073
Net exports, 1894	5,081,902
Net exports, 1893	28,928,907

***

On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Kingston & Pembroke sold at 0.27. On the Consolidated Exchange 800 share of Cripple Creek Consolidated sold at .11; 2,000 shares of Leadville at .10, 300 shares of Iron Silver at .40, and 200 shares of Phenix of Arizona at .04.

STANDARD OIL AND SUGAR.

Wall Street is always trying to find something extraordinary in the affairs of the Sugar Trust. Now a quiet rumor goes the rounds that important purchases of Sugar Trust stock have been made by two of the most conspicuous financiers in the Standard Oil Company. The report current has it that these gentlemen and their friends have acquired an interest of about 50,000 shares, most of it bought since the Lexow investigation turned out a fiasco.

It is represented that these purchases have been made without the co-operation of Sugar Trust insiders. It is said, too, that this interest in the American Sugar Company is to ask for representation in the Board of Trustees.

One of the Standard Oil magnates is quoted as saying that if Sugar Trust stock had never been listed upon the New York Stock Exchange it would now be selling above 200 on the warrant of its earnings.

OMAHA'S GOOD PROSPECTS.

The rumored traffic agreement between the Chicago and Northwestern and the Great Northern and the Vanderbilt system gave Omaha its strength yesterday. It is clear that if any such arrangements are made between these various roads, Omaha will receive great benefit. And the way in which the stock has held its recent advance would indicate that there was something more than stock market buying behind the movement.

TRICKS THAT ARE VAIN.

The bears yesterday put out a rumor, evidently with the intention of attacking the market in its most important stronghold, to the effect that St. Paul was about to issue $1,000,000 new 4 per cent. bonds. The story met with but little credence, and a speedy denial from Vice President Bond. Next to the Vanderbilt stocks, the strength of St. Paul is one of the most significant features in the whole market.

WITHDRAWALS FROM BOND.

The movement in daily customs receipts continues large, and the withdrawal of goods from bond has become one of the most influential factors in the money market situation. Yesterday, out of the total amount received at the Custom House of $2,668,000, there was paid for withdrawals nearly $2,179,000. The Treasury's balance is being affected largely by this movement.

It is understood that practically all the sugar in bond has been released. The tobacco and dry goods houses are now most active in withdrawing their goods.

RELATIVE NATIONAL CREDITS.

The last number of The London Statist received here contains an interesting article comparing the approximate yields on investments in the securities of various Governments of the world. It will be seen by the comparison that next to those of Great Britain the bonds of the United States pay the smallest interest on the investment. Says The Statist:

"Though not calculated actuarially and to the shade of a decimal, the yield of consols is a penny or so over 2¼ per cent., on the basis of deducting 5s. a year for the six years that the security remains at 2¾ per cent. and regarding the investment from now as a 2½ per cent. stock.

Say price	£111 15 0
Less six years, ¼ per cent.	1 10 0
Net price of a 2½ per cent. stock	£110 5 0

at which the yield is £2 5s. 4d.

In contrast with about a year ago there have been some sharp modifications in the return given by an investment in some forms of foreign Government securities. One of the most noticeable is in Transvaal 5 per cent. bonds. At first sight the decline in a 5 per cent. bond from 112 to 104 would scarcely lead one to expect a very great movement in yield, but, redemption taken into account, there is a great change. These bonds can be paid off at par in 1908. The yield about a year ago was, roundly, 3¼ per cent.; at the present time, redemption accounted for, the yield is about 4¼ per cent. The decline in price of Greek 4 per cent. rentes has been, approximately, 20 per cent., compared with a year ago, and the yield to the investor (on the payment of 30 per cent. of the coupon) has increased from about 4⅝ a year ago to about 6 per cent. Argentine 4½ per cent. sterling external bonds, under the arrangement which is still in force, in lieu of £4 10s., get £2 14s. per cent. It only this latter amount of interest is regarded, the bonds purchased at 54 give a yield of about 5⅛ per cent., with the possibilities of better return; but on such return alone those who have faith in the future of the Argentine Republic will find these bonds worth giving attention to. It may be of interest to classify foreign Government bonds according to the credit that the Governments enjoy with investors.

"The table we set out below does not profess to give the hard-and-fast actual position of the Government, but as a rough test of the relative credit of different Governments the comparative position according to the yield may be worth looking at.

Country.	Rate of Interest, When Payable, and Notes as to Redemption, &c.	Present Price. %	Approximate Yield. £ s. d.
U. States, 4%, Feb., May, Aug., Nov.	Yield calculated on redemption 1925.	125	2 15 0
Holland, 2½%, Jan., July.	Redemption by purchase.	89	2 16 2
France, 3%, Jan., April, July, Oct.	Irredeemable.	101½	2 19 5
Sweden, 3% of 1888, Feb., Aug.	Redeemable at option of Government.	101	2 19...
Belgium, 3%, May, Nov.	Purchases at under par.	102	2 19 5
Norway, 3%, Feb., Aug.	Purchases under par or drawings at par	99	3 0 9
Denmark, 3%, 1894, June, Dec.	Irredeemable till Dec., 1914.	99	3 1 1
Germany, 3%, April, Oct.	Redeemable at option of Government.	98	3 2 0
Prussia, 3%, April, Oct.	Redeemable at option of Government.	97	3 2 8
Egypt, 4% Unified, May, Nov.	Purchases under par or drawings at par	105	3 17 6
Austria, 4% Gold, April, Oct.	No sinking fund.	104	3 18 0
Russia, 4%, Jan., April, July, Oct.	Drawings at par over 81 years.	102	3 19 3
Hungary, 4% Gold, Jan., July.	No sinking fund.	102	3 19 3
Transvaal, 5%, Jan., July.	Yield calculated on redemption 1903	104	4 4 10
Portugal (3%) *	Jan., July. *Interest practically 1% since July, 1892.	23¼	4 6 11
Italy (5%) (4%)	Rente Jan., July. 5% Interest taxed 20%.	88¼	4 13 0
Japan, 5% Consols, (Dols.)	June, Dec. Amount of drawings at par at option of Government.	53	5 0 0
China, 5% 1896, April, Oct.	Annual drawings at par.	101	5 1 0
Argentine (4½%) *	Stg. External, April, Oct *£2 14s. % till April, 1899, then 4½%.	54	5 2 0
Chili, 4½% 1895, April, Oct.	Purchases under par or drawings at par	85	5 8 5
Turkey, 5% Customs, Jan., July.	Purchase on market.	87½	5 16 0
Greece (4%) *	Rente, April, Oct. *Since April, 1894, inclusive, 30% of coupon only paid.	21	6 0 0
Brazil, 4% 1889, April, Oct.	Purchases under par or drawings at par	66½	6 3 6
Mexico, 6% 1888, Jan., April, July, Oct.	Purchases under par or drawings at par	96	6 6 6
Bulgaria, 6% 1888, Feb., Aug.	Drawings at par.	90	6 14 0
Spain, 4% Jan., April, July, Oct.	Perpetual.	50½	6 16 3
Uruguay, 3½%, Feb., May, Aug., Nov.	Purchase.	39½	8 19 6

TO HONOR THE QUEEN.

Mr. John H. Davis of the Stock Exchange, has written an open letter suggesting that some suitable official memorial be sent to Queen Victoria on the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of her accession to the British throne. For some time past Mr. Davis has been actively engaged in pushing this idea, and in his letter suggests that both Congress and the various Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce adopt some suitable method of showing America's appreciation of the benefits which the country has derived from Victoria's administration. It is understood that Mr. Davis has already the indorsement of many influential men throughout the country, and is about to bring his suggestion prominently before the public.

BOSTON'S MONEY MARKET.

The Boston Herald remarks of the local money market outlook:

"Outside the demand of importers to take goods out of warehouses and the demand of the wool trade to speculate in the commodity to be particularly affected by the new tariff, the inquiry for money is light. An instance comes to notice where an ultra conservative party has equipped himself with money at less than 3 per cent. and bought wool. It is doubtful if this gentleman's credit would command money as cheaply to-day. Anything under 3 per cent. is exceptional, except on call. A nearby town has borrowed $100,000 for eight months in the vicinity of 3⅜ per cent. It is rumored that loans were made at clearing as low as 1½ per cent. to-day, but it is not quite certain that it was a fact. Two to 2½ are the common Street rates.

"With preparations for April payments may come a softening of call money rates and hardening of discounts. That would be natural. Exchange on Europe is quiet and steady. If it should rise next week, and to gold shipping prices soon, it would create no surprise."

THOSE YERKES SECURITIES.

Progress is reported on Mr. Yerkes's scheme to list his Chicago securities in New York by The Chicago Tribune as follows:

The partial success of Mr. Yerkes's visit to Springfield is believed to have enhanced the prospects of his securities on the New York Exchange, although it has had no appreciable effect on the Chicago Board. Local brokers say New Yorkers will think better of the securities with the franchises extended by legislative action in such a manner that Mr. Yerkes may laugh at Aldermanic demands. The strong point of the New York investor or speculator is analysis of values. He may be counted on to figure that ten years' extension means an increase of 20 per cent. in the riding population, and on this basis an estimate of earnings.

SOME CHICAGO OPINIONS.

U. G. Peters & Co.—The New York market shows signs of the beginning of a bull movement, and we therefore feel safe in believing stocks ought to be bought right now.

Edward L. Brewster & Co.—One of our customers asked us for information in regard to the physical condition of the St. Paul Road. We asked Vice President Bond what was to be said on the matter, and he said in reply that the St. Paul Road was in as good physical condition as it had ever been, and that its condition was at least equal to that of any other Western railroad property. The company has had the worst Winter, as far as interruption to business by snow is concernend, that it has had in a long time.

Jamieson & Co.—The chief influence in the market this week has been the appearance of buyers of stock of large capitalists, among whom the Vanderbilts are included. There is no question that the bulk of the buying has been of this kind, and, indeed, the market is spoken of on the Stock Exchange as a rich man's market. Behind this buying there seems to be the belief in a speedy revision of the tariff by Congress and thereafter a big business revival. The general situation is certainly good. The trade reports show greater activity in all lines, particularly in iron, wool, and foreign goods.

F. G. Logan says: The Vanderbilts are the leaders, and may, as with the remembered West Shore deal, be the cause of turning interest to the whole list. Omaha again is the favorite, with active trading. Canada Southern and New York Central are likely to be prime favorites next week.

C. A. Whyland & Co.—Sentiment bullish on new tariff, which will be jammed through. After that it will do to look out for Sugar.

Wilson & Sturges—The past week has been one of the most uninteresting the Chicago Stock Exchange has experienced since the Presidential election, the situation being peculiar from the fact that there were neither buyers nor sellers. The question is, What has brought about this condition of affairs, and from what direction may relief be expected? During the past few months brokers as well as the public have gotten into a hypochondriac condition which seems hard to shake off, now that money has become abundant and rates of interest low. Calamity howling has had its day, and the blues should no longer be depicted on the faces of the members of the Stock Exchange. The time has come for every one to realize that financial skies have cleared, liquidation is over, and from now on the investor who has courage and good judgment will surely reap his reward. Idle capital is becoming very restless, and must find employment in the stock market and industrial enterprises. Conditions being opportune for investment, all that is needed to stimulate our local stock market is a few bull leaders who have the courage of their convictions.

Breese & Cummings—People in a position to know, say with the utmost confidence that W. K. Vanderbilt is taking a decided interest in the market, and that he has been down town more in the last week than in any week for a number of years. They attribute much of the rise in New York Central and Omaha to him, and are very confident that he has satisfied himself that times have changed, and that all dividend-paying stocks are going to sell on a considerably higher basis. People who remember Mr. Vanderbilt's activity in the market in years gone by, say that it looks as though the market would have a leader whose following would be very large.

AS TO STOCK EXCHANGE DULLNESS.

A Wall Street man of experience, a partner in a Stock Exchange firm, writes as follows to THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The members of the New York Stock Exchange are casting about to discover some way to improve their business, but they are not doing it in a business way.

Their business is the closest corporation, although but a voluntary association, there is in America, and it is also the most behind the times in business methods. It does nothing to attract business, or to hold it after it strays into the Street. The Exchange lives upon the memories of the past and is eternally looking for booms like that of '79, which will never come again.

Times have changed, and the broker who would have business now must seek it. It no longer goes unsolicited to the Street, and it never will again to any extent. The investment business now done on the Exchange could be done by any four or five of the large houses connected with the Exchange, and practically is. This being a fact, the other members of the Exchange must live on the gambling element that seeks the Street for "quick terms"—old members can remember times when slow accounts were not wanted, and were often refused. The thousand-share men of former times are the hundred-share men of to-day, and the hundred-share men of former times now deal in "odd lots"—from ten to fifty shares, and almost always at a disadvantage of at least a quarter each way.

Room traders now do the bulk of the business, and commission men's customers generally get the "hot end of the stick." This latter, commission men should change, and they should arrange it so that their customers—the men who bring the new money into Wall Street—will have at least an even chance. This they can do if they make the unit ten shares instead of one hundred, and their customers can then trade on the market, instead of as they have to do now. If foreign Exchanges, with many times more securities listed than our Exchange has, can make ten shares the unit, why cannot our Exchange? Surely it is not beneath the dignity of the New York Stock Exchange to do as the London and other Exchanges do.

Therefore in the first place, make the unit ten shares, and let sales of such lots establish the market—as is done by one bond in the bond market.

In the second place, pursue modern methods, and trade in stocks in sixteenths instead of eighths. This will facilitate trading, will save money for customers, and will keep men active in commission offices a much longer time. Men do not rush to Wall Street with pockets full of margins nowadays, and even to gamblers a dollar now looks larger than it ever did. So give all such a chance to make as many plays as possible—let all in and out with the least possible loss.

Of course, it is useless to suggest lower commissions, and yet a grain broker, on a commission of one-sixteenth each way, will put his customer into trades five times as often as a stock broker will his, and will make more money for himself at 1-16 than a stock broker at ⅛. Even 1-32 reduction each way would be of advantage to a commission house, for it would let a customer trade and make a little on ¼ fluctuation. If the Exchange will not let commission men do business at 1-16 each way, why not let them do it at 3-32ds each way, and so leave a small loophole for the customers, for many a man would close a transaction over night for 1-32, (when he feels uncertain about his position,) and begin again next day, and so trade many times, whereas now he holds on, and possibly makes but one trade a month, because he does not want the broker to get it all. Even if stocks should not be sold at sixteenths, the commission would be merely a matter of bookkeeping, if the present commission were shaded.

Is there any other business in the world in which men are not allowed to get business honestly by employing solicitors and acting as men of sense should in this end of the century?

As THE NEW YORK TIMES rightfully said the other day, those who pursue modern methods have customers. THE TIMES also said that many Stock Exchange brokers are not making the interest on the cost of their seats. And this I know is true.

COMMISSION BROKER.

To Redeem Union Pacific Notes.

At the request of certain holders of large amounts of Union Pacific 6 per cent. collateral trust notes who desire immediate cash payments, J. P. Morgan & Co., as told in the advertising columns, have prepared a plan by which these demands shall be met, at the same time avoiding any unnecessary disintegration of the Union Pacific system. An arrangement has been reached with the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee providing that the notes shall be deposited with the bankers, the depositor receiving new certificates, the deposited notes to foreclose the present trust and purchasing the collateral held thereunder.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Av.	202	206
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st.	106	109
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d.	107	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d.	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad.	178	180
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s.	68	71
Brooklyn Elevated	4	6
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s.	101	104
Buffalo Cross-town 5s.	104½	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock, ex div.	74	76
Buffalo Street Railway, 1st consols.	106	108
Central Park, N. & E. River.	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s.	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.	163	170
Eighth Avenue Railroad	340	353
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st.	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d.	61	64
Kings County Traction.	40	42
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s.	111	114
Second Avenue R. R. stock.	133	148
Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s.	108½	110
Sixth Avenue R. R stock.	196	200
Third Avenue Railroad.	161	163
Union Ry. 1st 5s. (Huckleberry).	103	104
Worcester (Mass.) Traction.	20	21½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	94	96

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock.	63	65
Hoboken Ferry 5s.	98½	99
Metropolitan Ferry 5s.	108	110
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock.	45	50
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s.	88	90
N. Y. & E. R. stock	59	61
Union Ferry stock.	60	62
Union Ferry 5s.	102½	104

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock.	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s.	92	93½
Indianapolis Gas stock.	131	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st.	106	108
Lafayette Gas Company stock.	84	88
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s.	92	94
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock.	60	62
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s.	75½	76

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas	72	74
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	16	19
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock.	70	75
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds.	101	102½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	205	208
Grand Rapids Gas stock.	63	68
Mutual Gas Co. of New York.	235	240
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock.	53	54
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	85	86
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st.	107	108
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols.	97½	98
St. Paul Gas bonds.	76	80
Standard Gas, New York.	85	86
Standard Gas pf., New York.	110	111
Standard Gas 1st, New York.	111	113
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee.	68	70
Western Gas Co. bonds Milwaukee.	93	95

Industrials.

American Bank Note.	42½	44½
American Typefounders'.	29	32
Barney & Smith common.	10	14
Celluloid Company stock	60	63
Cramps' Shipyard stock.	46	53
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	20	25
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	68	73
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds.	95	99
Lorillard Company pf.	105	108
Michigan Peninsular Car.	10½	13
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	48	52
Michigan Penin. Car 5 p. c. bonds.	86	90
New York Air Brake Company	16	17
New York Biscuit Company 6s.	103	106
Nicaragua Canal Con., (new)	1	4
Pennsylvania Coal	825	840
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf	61	65
Standard Oil Trust.	270	271
Trenton Pottery	7	10
Trenton Pottery pf.	38	42
Union Typewriter	6½	7½
Union Typewriter 1st	87	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	72	74
Wagner Car Company	156½	157½
Worthington Pump pf	82	85

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit.	96	99
Central & South American Tel.	118½	120
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Hudson River Tel. stock.	59	62½
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat 6s.	65	68
Madison Square Garden stock.	2	8
Madison Square Garden 2d.	60	69
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s.	48	49
New York & New Jersey Tel.	126	128
New York Loan & Imp stock.	45	70
Northwestern Telegraph Company.	106	109
Postal Telegraph & Cable Company.	96½	98½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	16½	17
Trow Directory pf	30	33

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Manhattan	220
American Exchange	17	Market & Fulton	210
Broadway	230	Mechanics'	185
Butchers & Drovers'	120	Mechanics & Trad.	130
Central National	155	Mercantile	100
Chase National	400	Merchants'	140
Chatham	200	Merchants' Ex.	110
Chemical	4000	Metropolis	425
City	500	Nassau	135
Citizens'	125	National Union	200
Columbia	170	New Amsterdam	190
Commerce	200	New York	239
Continental	135	New York County	685
Corn Exchange	285	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
East River	133	Pacific	170
Fifth Avenue	2000	Park	260
Fourth National	178	People's	200
Gallatin National	310	Phenix	150
Garfield National	500	Seaboard Nat.	169
German American	110	Second National	425
Germania	350	Seventh National	100
Greenwich	163	Shoe and Leather	90
Hanover	820	State of New York	114
Hudson River	155	Third National	95
Importers & Traders'	527	Tradesmen's	90
Irving	140	United States Nat.	175
Leather Man	170	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750	Western National	114

Ten shares of New York sold at 282½.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.04	.04
Belcher	.19	.18
Best & Belcher	.67	.70
Challar	.97	.99
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.25	1.30
Crown Point	.22	.21
Gould & Curry	.31	.31
Hale & Norcross	.82	.86
Mexican	.25	.26
Ophir	.80	.90
Potosi	.31	.32
Savage	.31	.33
Sierra Nevada	.26	.26
Union Consolidated	.28	.27
Utah	.06	.05
Yellow Jacket	.29	.28
Standard	1.00	1.60

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 15.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alamo	.05	.05
Anaconda	.59	.59
Argentum	.29	.29
Blue Bell	.05½	.05
Consolidated	.10½	.10½
Grouse	.06¾	.07
Elkton	1.25½	1.27
Gibson	.28	.29
Golden Fleece	.35	.20
Isabella	.48	.45
Jefferson	.12	.12
Pharmacist	.13¼	.13
Portland	.80	.80
Rosa	.09¼	.09¾
Union	.20	.20
Work	.07	.07

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company.
NEW YORK, March 8, 1897.

THIS Company has made arrangements with Messrs. Vermilye & Company and Kuhn, Loeb & Company to extend the First and Second Mortgage Bonds issued by the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad Company, maturing May 1st next, the principal to be payable in fifty years from that date, and interest on the extended First Mortgage Bonds August and February 1st, and on the extended Second Mortgage Bonds May 1st and November 1st in each year; both principal and interest to be payable in U. S. Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness. The interest on the extended 1st Mtge. bonds will be at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, and on the extended

THE NATIONAL BANKS

STATEMENTS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS, MARCH 9, 1897.

All National Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Republished in Book Form and Can Be Had upon Application at the Publication Office.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FRANKLIN NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 9th, 1897.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$388,397.63
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	256.59
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	5,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.	18,644.58
Banking house, furniture and fixtures.	4,500.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	81,282.66
Due from State banks and bankers	518.20
Checks and other cash items	1,870.00
Exchanges for Clearing House	24,705.83
Notes of other National banks	1,288.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	193.84
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie $25,085.00	
Legal tender notes 63,708.00	88,793.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	1,520.00
Total	$604,220.33

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	32,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	923.42
National bank notes outstanding	44,520.00
Due to other National banks $15,896.70	
Individual deposits subject to check 353,324.70	
Demand certf's of deposit 6,702.18	
Certified checks 464.02	
Cashier's checks outstanding 1,389.31	386,776.91
Total	$664,220.33

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, Charles F. James, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHARLES F. JAMES, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of March, 1897. GEO. ECKHARD, Notary Public, New York County.

Correct—Attest:
ELLIS H. ROBERTS,
PHILIP CARPENTER, } Directors.
E. M. CUTLER,

[No. 2668.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 9, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$4,694,072.28
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	1,707.16
United States bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.	106,994.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)	134,867.75
Due from State banks and bankers	12,013.38
Checks and other cash items	39,872.95
Exchanges for Clearing House	181,702.82
Notes of other National banks	16,208.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	1,159.21
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie $844,457.40	
Legal-tender notes 482,451.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders. 710,000.00	2,036,908.40
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)	2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	770.00
Total	$7,278,525.95

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	600,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	70,728.56
National bank notes outstanding	32,160.00
Individual deposits subject to check	6,214,890.01
Demand certificates of deposit	26,553.38
Certified checks	34,103.25
Cashier's checks outstanding	90.75
Total	$7,278,525.95

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CHAS. B. FOSDICK, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHAS. B. FOSDICK, President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of March, 1897. HENRY B. GIBBONS, Notary Public, N. Y. C.

Correct—Attest:
HENRY A. HURLBUT,
JOHN W. AITKEN, } Directors.
GEO. SHERMAN,

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17th,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of Executors:
460 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
100 shs. Oriental Bank.
100 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Illinois Central R. R. Co.
17 shs. Illinois Central Leased Lines.
6 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.
$12,000 Northern Pac. R.R. Genl. Lien 3 p. c.Bds.
50 shs. Northern Pac. R. R. pfd. Voting Ctf. (To close a trust.)
$13,000 Albany & Sus. R. R. Co. Consld. 6s, 1906.
$3,000 N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. 1st 6s, 1921.
$20,000 Columbus & Ind. Cent. R. R. 1st 7s, 1904.
$12,000 United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co. 4s, 1944.
$12,000 Erie R. R. Co. 1st Cons. 7s, 1920.
$19,000 Pitts, Cinn. & St. Louis R. R. 1st Cons. 7s, 1900.
$25,000 Phila. & Reading R. R. Cons. 6s, 1911.
$17,000 Del. & Hudson Canal (Penn. Div.) 1st 7s, 1917.
For account of whom it may concern,
$20,000 Bavarian Star Brewing Co. 6 per cent. Mtge. Bds., 1909, (hypothecated.)
16 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
40 shs. Nat. Broadway Bank.
1 share Chemical Natl. Bank.
$3,000 D. D., E. B'way & Battery R. R. Ctfs., 1914.
80 shs. E. W. Bliss Co. common.
14 shs. Bank of New York N. B. A.
7 shs. State Trust Co.
10 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
10 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
17 shs. United States Trust Co.
$10,000 Mechanical Rubber Co. 6 per cent. Bds., 1918.
400 shs. Consolidated American Reduction Co.
25 shs. United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
10 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
15 shs. National Park Bank, (hypd.)
$1,000 Atlantic Coast Electric R. R. 1st 5s, 1945.
5 shs. Central Fire Works Co. Pref'd. (hypd.)
10 shs. Holland Trust Co.
6 shs. Natl. Bank of the Republic.
24 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
5 shs. United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
$4,230 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip, 1892-1896.
25 shs. N. Y. Filter Manfg. Co. (Hypd.)
30 shs. Ohio Central R. R.
20 shs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
$12,000 Grand River Coal & Coke Co. 1st 6s, 1819.
$150 shs. Phenix National Bank.
$2,000 Texas Pacific R. R. (Eastern Div.) 1st 6s, 1905.
2 shs. Trow Directory Printing & Bookbinding Co. Pfd.
8 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. Pfd.
10 shs. Union Typewriter Co., common.
15 shs. Guaranty Trust Co., N. Y.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, March 16, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.
By order of The Bethlehem Iron Company. (Hypothecated.)
40 First Mortgage Thirty-Year 5 per cent. Gold Bonds, $1,000 each, due April 1, 1926, of the Galveston, La Porte and Houston Railway Company, with coupons attached, due October 1, 1895.
40 First Mortgage Thirty-Year 5 per cent. Gold Bonds, $1,000 each, due April 1, 1925, of the Galveston, La Porte and Houston Railway Company, with coupons attached, due October 1, 1895.
40 First Mortgage Thirty-Year 5 per cent. Gold Bonds, $1,000 each, due April 1, 1925, of the Galveston, La Porte and Houston Railway Company, with coupons attached, due October 1, 1895.
Estate of A. Christophersen.
1 Membership New York Produce Exchange. For account of whom it may concern.
43 Shares American Food Co., $50 each, (hypothecated.)
1 Membership New York Produce Exchange.
1 Pair Diamond Earrings, (hypothecated.)
Lists at auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PFEIFER, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES PFEIFER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, at the office of John E. Brodsky, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of September, 1896. CHARLES PFEIFER, MATILDA PFEIFER, Administrators. JOHN E. BRODSKY, Attorney for Administrators, 49 and 51 Chambers St., N. Y. City. s22-law6mTu

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, March 15, 1897.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
112	114	3	American Express	112	112	112	112	— ¼
13⅝	13¾	4,050	American Spirits Mfg.	13⅜	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
34½	34⅝	960	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	34½	34⅞	34½	34½	— ⅛
115⅛	115¼	27,163	American Sugar Refs.	116¾	117	11.⅛	115⅛	+ ⅛
105⅛	105⅜	324	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	105¾	105¾	105½	105½	— ¼
78⅛	78½	4,920	American Tobacco	78⅞	78⅞	78⅝	78⅝	
105	106¾	330	American Tobacco pf.	106¾	106¾	106½	106½	+2
25½	26	518	Ann Arbor pf.	26	26¼	21	26	
11⅞	12⅛	2,380	At., T. & S. F.	12⅛	12⅛	11⅞	12	
23¼	23⅝	1,801	At., T. & S. F. pf.	23⅛	23⅝	23⅛	23¼	
15⅝	16¼	350	Baltimore & Ohio	16¼	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
9½	9¾	2,205	Bay State Gas	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
99⅛	99⅜	1,5 5	Brooklyn Union Gas	99½	99⅝	99	99¼	— ⅛
48½	49	880	Canada Southern	49¼	49½	49¼	49½	+ ⅛
18⅛	18¾	10,355	Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅞	18¼	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅛
77½	77⅝	11,008	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	77⅛	78¼	77½	77½	+ ¼
78	78⅛	7,211	Chicago Gas	78	78⅛	77⅞	78¼	+ ⅛
78¼	78⅜	22,585	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	78¼	78½	77⅞	133	+1
137½	138¼	342	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	137½	138	137½	108½	+1
109⅜	109⅝	10,740	Chi. & Northwestern.	108⅞	109⅞	108½	68⅝	— ⅛
68½	68¾	3,025	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	69	69⅛	68⅝	32	+1½
32	32¼	6,788	C., C., C. & St. L.	32⅜	32½	32	20½	
20½	22½	20	Colorado Fuel & Iron	20½	20½	20½	4½	
4⅝	4¾	3,685	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	4⅝	4½	4⅝	159	+1¼
158⅜	159¼	406	Consolidated Gas Co.	158¼	159	158	109½	+1¼
109½	109¾	500	Delaware & Hudson	109½	109½	109½	155¾	−1
156	158¾	42	Del., Lack. & Western	155½	155¾	155½	41¼	
41	42	130	Denver & R. G. pf.	41¼	41¼	41¼	106	
106	109	388	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	106	106	106	33¾	+1
33½	34	1,350	Erie 1st pf.	33	33¾	33	18¾	
19	20	1	Erie 2d pf.	18¾	18¾	18¾	35	
34⅞	35	170	General Electric	35	35	35	94	+ ½
94	95	10,300	Illinois Central	94	94	94	33½	
34½	34½	490	Illinois Steel Co.	33½	33½	33¼	24⅝	+ ⅛
24¼	24½	31	Laclede Gas	24¼	24¾	24¼	16¾	
16¾	17	11,750	Lake Shore	16¾	16⅞	16⅝	49½	+ ⅛
49⅝	50	6,555	Louisville & Nashville.	49⅝	50¼	49⅝	85⅞	+ ⅝
85⅝	85⅞	1,225	Manhattan Con.	85⅝	86¼	85⅝	100	+7
90	100	250	Michigan Central	99½	99½	99½	78½	— ½
78	80	700	Minn. & S. L. 1st pf.	78½	78½	78½	13¼	
13⅛	13⅜	2,910	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13¼	13⅜	13¼	31⅝	+ ⅛
31⅜	31½	16,505	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	31⅜	31⅝	31⅛	18⅜	−2⅛
18⅝	18¾	2,940	Missouri Pacific	20¾	20¾	20¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
25½	25⅝	430	National Lead Co.	25⅜	25⅞	25⅜	25¼	+ ⅛
91¼	91½	4,280	National Lead Co. pf.	91½	91½	91¼	91¼	+ ⅛
94	94⅜	5,331	New Jersey Central	94½	95⅛	94½	94½	+ ⅛
99	99⅜	110	New York Central	99¼	99¾	99¼	99¼	+ ⅛
174	175½	70	N. Y., N. H. & H.	174½	174½	174½	14	+ ⅛
72	75	543	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	72½	70	33	+2
32½	33	3,210	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	70	32¾	31¾	9	
8¾	9	120	N. Y., Sus. & West.	9	9	9	25¾	
25½	26	200	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	25⅜	25⅝	25⅝	26⅜	
27	28	50	Nor. & West. pf.	26¾	26¾	26¾	4½	+ ⅝
4⅛	4⅝	50	North American	4½	4½	4½	18⅝	
13⅜	14	1,235	Northern Pacific	14	14	13⅝	37⅝	+ ⅛
37⅞	38	2,147	Northern Pacific pf.	38	38	37⅝	15	
14⅞	15	950	Ontario & Western	14⅞	15⅛	14⅞	43½	
41	44	66	O. R. & Nav. pf.	41	48½	41	11⅝	
11⅝		100	O. S. L. w. iss.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	26¾	
26¼	26¾	250	Pacific Mail	26¾	26¾	26¾	1	— ⅛
⅞	1⅛	100	Peo., Dec. & Evans	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
25¼	25⅝	5,110	P. & R., all in. pd.	25⅝	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
50½	51	300	P. & R. 1st pf., w. iss.	50⅞	51	50⅞	51	— ¼
30¾	31	500	P. & R. 2d pf., w. iss.	31	31	31	31	— ¼
13	14¾	600	P., C., C. & St. L.	13½	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
161½	162	198	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	162	162	162	162	+1
117⅞	118¼	10	Rome, W. & Ogdens	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	
4⅜	5¼	100	St. L. & S. F.	5	5	5	5	
39	39½	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	40	40	39¾	39¾	— ½
14⅜	15	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
10½	11	200	St. L. Southw. pf.	10½	10¾	10½	10⅝	+1⅛
62¼	62¼	11,125	St. Paul & Omaha	61	62⅜	60⅝	62⅜	— ⅛
14⅜	15	200	Southern Pacific	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
9⅛	9¼	590	Southern Railway	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	28¾	+ ½
28¾	28¾	2,925	Southern Railway pf.	28¼	28¾	28¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
9¼	10	160	Standard R. & T.	9¼	9¾	9¼	28	+ ½
28¼	28¾	1,770	Tenn. Coal & Iron	28¼	28¾	28¼	9¼	
9¼	10	230	Texas Pacific	9¼	9¾	9¼	161	+ ⅛
161	162	190	Third Avenue	161	161	161	7	
7	7¼	1,350	Union Pacific	7	7¼	7	8⅛	+ ⅛
8⅜	8½	200	United States Leather	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜	59	
59¼	59½	550	U. S. Leather pf.	59½	59½	59½	13¾	+ ⅛
15½	15⅞	3,405	United States Rubber	15½	16	15½	65½	
65¼	66	2,069	U. S. Rubber pf.	65½	66	65½	215⅛	+ ⅛
		15	U. R. of N. J.	215½	215½	215½	6⅛	
	6¼	600	Wabash	6¼	6¼	6¼	15¼	— ⅛
6¼	15½	1,500	Wabash pf.	15¼	16	15¼	85	+ ⅛
15¼	85	1,979	Western Union Tel.	84¾	85¼	84½	1½	
84½	1⅞	25	Wheeling & L. E.	1½	1½	1½		
1⅝								
Sales.		227,287						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s
2,000 ... 106½
Am Spirits M Co 6s
11,000 ... 78½
Am. Tobacco Co scrip
7,000 ... 75
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
12,000 ... 80
At, T & S F gen 4s
10,000 ... 82⅝
1,000 ... 82⅝
1,000 ... 82¾
1,000 ... 82⅝
1,500 ... 82⅝
11,000 ... 82⅝
5,000 ... 82⅝
5,000 ... 82⅝
25,000 ... 82⅞
500 ... 82⅞
1,000 ... 82⅝
Adjustment 4s
1,000 ... 46⅞
10,000 ... 47¼
82,000 ... 47¼
43,000 ... 47⅜
Austin & N W 1st
10,000 ... 85¼
5,000 ... 89
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch
2,000 ... 112¼
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s
2,000 ... 118⅝
13,000 ... 118½
2,000 ... 118½
Brooklyn Elev 1st
10,000 ... 73¾
3,000 ... 74
5,000 ... 74¾
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
10,000 ... 108⅝
7,000 ... 110
Bur., C R & N 1st
1,000 ... 107¼
Canada So 1st gtd
3,000 ... 110½
Cent of N J gen 5s
40,000 ... 114½
Registered
10,000 ... 113
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
3,000 ... 74⅝
5,000 ... 74⅝
22,000 ... 74⅝
Ches & Ohio con 5s
7,000 ... 110⅝
Chi, B & Q conv 5s
5,000 ... 101¼
5,000s3 ... 101½
Chi, B & Q cons 7s
1,000 ... 117¾
Chi, B & Q deb 5s
1,000 ... 99½
Chi, B & Q, Nebraska ext 4s
21,000 ... 90⅝
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
9,000 ... 101
Chi G L & C Co 1st
3,000 ... 95¾
3,000 ... 96½
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs
9,000 ... 42⅜
11,000 ... 43
10,000 ... 43½
10,000 ... 42⅜
Chi & N W 30-yr deb 5s
1,000 ... 112½
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
14,000 ... 104⅜
6,000 ... 104⅜
2,000 ... 104⅛
24,000 ... 104½
C, C, C & Ind cons
1,000 ... 133½
Col, H V & T 5s
20,000 ... 73
6,000 ... 73½
9,000 ... 73¾
D, L & W 7s, 1907
5,000 ... 126½
Denver & Rio Grande 4s
1,000 ... 88⅛
D M & Ft D ext 4s
1,000 ... 88
East Tenn, Va & Ga 1st
1,000 ... 109½
1,000 ... 109⅝
East Tenn, Va & Ga cons gold 5s
1,000 ... 108¾
5,000 ... 108⅞
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
2,000 ... 110¼
Erie gen lien 3-4s
10,000 ... 65¾
20,000 ... 65⅞
Erie 1st mortgage
1,000 ... 109½
Erie 4s prior bonds
5,000s20F ... 94¾
25,000 ... 95
22,000s20F ... 95½
15,000 ... 95¾
10,000 ... 96
3,000 ... 96
37,000 ... 95¾
Ft W & D C 1st
1,000 ... 57⅝
10,000 ... 57¾
1,000 ... 58
4,000 ... 58¼
5,000 ... 57⅝
5,000 ... 58
Ill Central, Western Line 1st 4s
10,000 ... 103
Kan Pac 6s, Denver Div, assented
10,000 ... 117
Iowa Cent 1st 5s
3,000b8 ... 94½
Kanawha & Mich 4s
3,000 ... 77
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs
8,000 ... 74⅝
4,000 ... 74⅞
Keokuk & D M 1st
3,000 ... 104
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
1,000 ... 94¼
L S & M So 1st coup
3,000 ... 113⅝
L S & M So 1st reg
5,000 ... 113½
5,000 ... 113⅝
L S & M So 2d reg
5,000 ... 124½
10,000s10F ... 124½
5,000 ... 124⅝
L S & M So 2d coup
7,000 ... 124⅜
Lehigh Val of N Y 1st
5,000s20F ... 97½
5,000s20F ... 97
Lehigh Val Terminal 5s
5,000 ... 111
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con, assented
1,000 ... 96
1,000 ... 96½
Louis & Nash, N O & Mobile 1st
5,000 ... 120
Pens & Atl 1st
1,000 ... 98½
Unified gold 4s
22,000 ... 80
Manhattan Ry con 4s
5,000 ... 94
10,000 ... 94¼
1,000 ... 94⅝
10,000 ... 94⅝
10,000s20F ... 94¼
Mil, L S & W 1st
1,000 ... 132¼
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A
5,000 ... 102
15,000s20F ... 101⅞
12,000 ... 102
15,000 ... 102¼
Mil & St P 8s 1st
1,000 ... 104½
Mil & St P, Chi & Pac West 5s
10,000 ... 114¼
Mo, K & East 1st
2,000 ... 98
3,000 ... 98¼
3,000 ... 98
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
11,000 ... 84⅞
14,000 ... 85
Mo, K & T 2d
8,000 ... 60
5,000 ... 59¾
11,000 ... 59⅝
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s
4,000 ... 67¼
Nash, C & St L 1st
2,000 ... 130
N Y Cent 1st coup
3,000 ... 120⅞
25,000 ... 121
N Y, C & St L 4s
1,000 ... 106¼
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
1,000 ... 93½
1,000 ... 93¾
4,000 ... 94
5,000 ... 93⅞
4,000 ... 94
2,000 ... 94¼
5,000 ... 94
N Y, O & W con 5s
7,000s20F ... 109¼
N Y, S & W refdg 5s
4,000 ... 103
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
22,000 ... 55
5,000 ... 54⅞
1,000 ... 55
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
43,000 ... 88½
16,000 ... 88⅝
Nor Pac 1st 6s
4,000 ... 116¾
Nor Pac Term 1st
2,000 ... 109
Nort & W Ry con 4s
24,000 ... 73
30,000s20F ... 73
19,000 ... 73
500 ... 73
Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div
8,000 ... 103
Ohio Southern G M 4s, Trust Co certfs
4,000 ... 91½
Ohio Southern 1st
5,000 ... 88
Omaha & St L 1st, Trust Co certfs
6,000 ... 53
Oregon Imp 1st, Trust Co certfs
1,000 ... 87
4,000 ... 87½
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Tr Co certfs
16,000 ... 19
6,000 ... 19¼
5,000 ... 19½
Oregon R & N 4s
2,000 ... 83¼
5,000 ... 83
10,000s20F ... 82⅝
1,000 ... 83
10,000s20F ... 82¾
Oregon R & N 1st
2,000 ... 113½
Oregon S L inc, A, when issued
2,000 ... 43
7,000 ... 43¼
10,000 ... 43¾
Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs
10,000 ... 76
People's G & C of Chi 1st cons 6s
4,000 ... 105
Phil & Read 2d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
1,000 ... 34½
3d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
4,000 ... 32⅞
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented
10,000 ... 81⅞
1,000 ... 81⅞
2,000 ... 81⅞
1,000 ... 81¾
Rio Grande West 1st
1,000 ... 73
Rome, W & Og cons
10,000 ... 120½
St Jo & Grand Isl 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000 ... 50½
St L & Iron Mount 1st ext 5s
8,000 ... 102⅜
3,000 ... 102⅝
5,000 ... 102½
Arkan Br ext 5s
10,000 ... 104
St L & Iron Mount 2d
1,000 ... 103½
3,000 ... 103¼
10,000 ... 103⅞
St L & Iron Mount 5s
13,000 ... 75½
St L & San Fran 4s
3,000 ... 65¾
3,000 ... 65½
21,000 ... 65⅞
St L & S F 2d, Class A
1,000 ... 114½
St P, M & M 1st, Montana Cent 6s
1,000 ... 104⅜
1,000 ... 105
St P, M & M 1st consld 6s, reduced to 4½s
12,000s20F ... 106½
San An & Ar Pass 4s
1,000 ... 58½
2,000 ... 58⅝
10,000 ... 58¾
Scioto Val & N E 4s
3,000 ... 83
So Pac of N Mex 1st
7,000 ... 103¼
5,000 ... 103½
Southern Ry 1st 5s
5,000 ... 80¾
2,000b3 ... 90
1,000 ... 90
2,000 ... 90½
15,000 ... 90¾
3,000 ... 90
Standard R & T 6s
3,000 ... 71
Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st
15,000 ... 88½
2,000 ... 89
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
5,000 ... 88½
1,000 ... 89¼
Tex & Pac 2d inc
6,000 ... 21⅝
19,000 ... 21½
3,000 ... 21¾
7,000 ... 21¾
1,000 ... 21
10,000 ... 21⅝
1,000 ... 21⅞
Union Elev 1st 6s
20,000 ... 73½
1,000 ... 73¾
2,000 ... 73½
Union Pac 1st, 1896, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups
2,000 ... 103½
Union Pac 1st, 1898, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups
6,000 ... 104⅞
Union Pac 1st, 1899, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups
6,000 ... 105
Union Pac gold 6s col tr notes
4,000 ... 101⅝
Wabash 1st 5s
14,000 ... 107
4,000 ... 107⅛
10,000 ... 107
Wabash 2d 5s
10,000 ... 68
West Shore gtd 4s
2,000 ... 107½
3,000 ... 107¼
1,000 ... 107⅜
W N Y & P 1st
1,000 ... 106½
West Union col tr 5s
2,000 ... 107⅞
Wilkes & East 1st
1,000 ... 85¾
Wis Cent Co 1st, trust receipts
13,000 ... 39

Total sales ... $1,808,500

SURROGATE NOTICES.

REINHART, CHARLES STANLEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES STANLEY REINHART, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Broad Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of October, 1896. JOSEPH W. REINHART, Administrator. o6-law6mTu

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The quarterly statements of the Franklin National Bank and the Second National Bank will be found in another column.

The Franklin Trust Company of Brooklyn announces a dividend of 2 per cent., payable April 1. Books will be closed from March 24 to April 2.

The Fifth Avenue Bank of New York announces a regular dividend of 20 per cent., and an extra dividend of 5 per cent., (both free of tax,) payable April 1. Books close at noon March 24 and open April 2.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95½	
4s, r., 1907	111¾	111¾
4s, c., 1907	113½	114
4s, r., 1925	123⅝	124
4s, c., 1925	123⅝	124
5s, r., 1904	114	114½
5s, c., 1904	114	114½
Currency 6s, 1898	103⅝	104
Currency 6s, 1899	106¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..
Adams Express	148	151
Alb. & Sus.	170	..
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	56	60
Am. Coal	108	119
Am. Cotton Oil	12	13
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	56	58
Am. T. & C.	87	89
Ann Arbor	9¼	10½
At. & Pac.	⅞	⅞
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	3	5
Boston A. L. pf.	104	106
Brooklyn R. T.	20¼	21
Brunswick Co.	⅜	½
Buff., R. & P.	160	20
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	54
Bur., C. R. & N.	..	..
Canadian Pacific	52	53½
Central Pacific	10	11
Chi. & Alton	165	171
Chi. & Alton pf.	174	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	45	48
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	98½	98
Chi. & N. W. pf.	153½	..
Chicago G. W.	4	5
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	50
Cleve. & Pitts.	165	170
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	¾
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	70	80
Col. & H. Coal., all in. paid	..	5
Com. Cable	160	172
Consol. Coal	33	..
Den. & R. G.	11	12
D. M. & Ft. D.	8	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	56	80
D., S. S. & A.	3½	4½
D., S. S. & A. pf.	7½	9½
Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	106	109
E. E. Ill. of Bklyn.	101½	..
Erie	14⅝	15
Ev. & T. H.	25	31
Ev. & T. H. pf.	37	45
F. & P. M. pf.	92	..
Gt. Nor. pf.	120	123
G. B. & W.	30	40
G. B. & W., Deb., A	..	50
G. B. & W., Deb., B	4	5
Harlem	296	..
Homestake	35	40
Iowa Central	6½	7½
Iowa Central pf.	23	25
Jeff. & C. Coal pf	35	..
Joliet & Chicago	156	..
Kan. & Mich.	5	7
Keokuk & D. M.	2½	4
K. & D. M. pf.	12	18½
Keokuk & West.	30	40
Laclede Gas pf.	75	80
L. E. & W.	17½	18
L. E. & W. pf.	67½	69
Long Island	43	48
Mah. Coal R.	100	115
Mah. Coal R. pf.	100	115
Man. Beach	3	10
Md. Coal pf.	45	55
Met. Traction	106	108
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1⅝
Minn. & St. L.	18¼	19
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	46	48
Minn. Iron	45	50
Mobile & Ohio	20	22
Morris & Essex	164¼	165½
Nat. Starch	4	7
Nat. St. 1st pf.	55	60
Nat. St. 2d pf.	12	19
New Cent. Co.	5⅛	7½
New England	37	70
Norfolk Southern	60	70
Nor. & W., new	14	15
Ohio Southern	..	11

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—In Old Kentucky—8:15.
AMERICAN—At Piney Ridge—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. 11 A. M.—Stoddard Lecture.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph — Concert—Waxworks—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET — Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:20.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—On Broadway—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—An American Beauty—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Countess Fritzi—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Serenade—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Mayflower—8:20.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Sportsmen's Exposition—Day and Evening.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—The Magic Flute—8:00.
MURRAY HILL—Old Lavender—8:00.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—11:00.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Skating—Day and Evening.
WALLACK'S—For Bonnie Prince Charlie—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 15.

SIXTEEN PAGES

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1897.

HE HAS LEARNED NOTHING.

We should be glad to believe that the topsy-turvy reasoning and quack statecraft of President McKINLEY'S message proceed from an honestly deluded mind. That theory of his utterances may not be flattering, but it is the pink of courtesy compared to the alternative hypothesis that he has sent this message to Congress and to the country conscious of its perversions of fact and well knowing that its recommendations are hostile to the general welfare.

At the very outset we come upon a misstatement of the utmost gravity, since it is apparent that the Republicans have determined to make it the foundation stone of their protective structure. "With unlimited means at our disposal," says the President, "we are presenting the remarkable spectacle of increasing our public debt by borrowing money to meet the ordinary outlays incident upon even an economical and prudent administration of the Government." To make huge deficits as an excuse for higher tariff taxes is, then, the announced Republican policy. They waste the public funds with reckless prodigality and call it "economical and prudent administration." With a total ordinary expenditure nearly a hundred millions greater than it was ten years ago, and with a pension payment of $140,000,000 a year, the President talks of deficits as a disaster, borrowing as a disgrace, fresh imposts as the only remedy, and from the beginning to the end of his first message to Congress there is not a word about economy in appropriations, not a sentence that is not a direct encouragement to irresponsible extravagance. To be silent about the spendthrift Congress that adjourned two weeks ago is to sanction its abuse of the power of the purse. No President who was not a victim of acute tariff mania could at this time prepare a message dealing with the finances without recommending with emphatic reiteration a reduction in the expenditures. The country is not so blind as the President. It is not tariff mad, and in the fullness of time it will give an awakening answer to his protection harangue.

It was to be expected that President McKINLEY would smite his political foes, but why should he smite his own party and himself? There was a deficit of $69,000,000 at the end of the fiscal year 1894, he points out, and the income of the Government "was not sufficient to provide for its daily necessities, and the gold reserve in the Treasury for the redemption of the greenbacks was drawn upon to meet them." If Mr. McKINLEY means the public to understand that Secretary CARLISLE used the gold reserve in paying current bills, and that is the natural meaning of his words, he is willing to employ transparent misrepresentation to bolster up his tariff plea. It is true that the gold reserve lost $50,000,000 between February and July, 1894, but the withdrawals in that period amounted to more than $75,000,000, representing greenbacks redeemed on the demand of holders whose confidence in the Government's solvency and good faith had been shaken by the effects of Republican laws. But even admitting that paying out the greenbacks received for gold is the same thing as paying out the gold, we must remind President McKINLEY that the deficit of $69,000,000 in the fiscal year 1894 was the product of the tariff act bearing his name. That act was intended "to reduce the revenue." According to the estimate of its Republican sponsors it would effect a reduction of $30,000,000. The actual reduction in the first year of its operation was over $50,000,000, and that was a year of prosperity, while the years of deficits have fallen within a period of stagnation and disasters that have severely contracted our foreign trade. The falling off in revenue since 1893 is chiefly due to this cause, but President McKINLEY ignores it, of course, since the admission that the deficits are due to any other cause than the free-trade rates of the Wilson act would be a deadly blow to his argument for protection.

In his allusion to the possible contention that the gold reserve would have been drawn upon and would have stood in need of replenishing by bond sales even if the revenues had been equal to the expenditures, the President makes a faint attempt at candid recognition of the actual conditions that confronted the Cleveland Administration. But it is a momentary impulse of fairness, instantly beclouded by the partisan resolve neither to affirm nor to deny "the correctness of this conclusion," which an enlightened world long since accepted as incontrovertible.

If the expectant reader has reached the final paragraph of this message still cherishing the dim hope of some utterance illuminated by clear understanding and weighty with sage counsel he will be startled by an expression of quite the contrary nature, shocking enough to arouse his anger if he be a man really conversant with the fiscal affairs of the Government. "Ample revenue must be supplied," says Mr. McKINLEY, "not only for the ordinary expenses of the Government, but for the prompt payment of liberal pensions." In thus lugging in to his discourse the giant wolf that sits on the Treasury steps and eats out our substance, and in giving him this approving and demagogic pat of welcome, the President reaches the most discouraging depth of a State paper that will profoundly disappoint the country.

The people will not have it so. Their mandate to guard the National honor has been perversely misread by the party in power as a license to employ the power to lay taxes, as they employed it in 1890, for the purpose of establishing a tariff policy that is selfish, burdensome, and repugnant. The Dingley tariff will excite the popular resentment as the McKinley tariff excited it. The question is not one of schedules, but of principle, and the principle in all its naked ugliness is set forth in the President's message. Mr. McKINLEY has learned nothing since 1890.

WORKING FOR TAMMANY.

The legislative power of the State of New York held a Sunday session at its hotel and reaffirmed the edict that the Greater New York charter must be put through without material change, confirmed the decree that the separate Greater New York police bill must then be passed, and, as a concession to rural sentiment, assented to the proposed amendment of the Raines law making that rural statute more oppressive to the people of Greater New York and to other urban populations.

There seems to have been in this action a certain acknowledgment on the part of the legislative power of dependence upon rural sentiment for support. What that sentiment insists upon must be conceded, but urban sentiment is treated as of no account. The rural legislators and their constituents evidently care little whether the people of this city have good government or bad government, or how heavily they are taxed or otherwise plundered and oppressed. They are willing Boss PLATT should have his own way in such trifling matters as the consolidation and municipal administration of the Greater New York, whether its people like it or not, but the drinking habits of those people and their Sunday practices they are determined to look after and regulate. That is a point they really must insist upon, and PLATT has to yield it in order to maintain his own point of regulating the public affairs of the big city.

Between PLATT imposing upon the city a form of government that it objects to, and in the meantime taking from it the control of one of the most important departments, and the rural legislators forcing upon it a liquor law that it revolts against, the people of the Greater New York are placed in a position of abject humiliation. There is danger that they may think their only escape lies in a restoration of the Tammany power and that rather than bear the ills they have they will flee to others that they know all about. They may prefer a reasonable degree of self-government and civic freedom with corruption to a dubious prospect of less corruption and more efficiency and rural tyranny therewith.

In fact, PLATT and LAUTERBACH and RAINES and the forces they represent are doing more to bring back Tammany rule than it is possible for SHEEHAN and McLAUGHLIN with all their minions to do. It is so obvious that the high-handed, autocratic way in which PLATT and his rural satellites are proceeding with reference to legislation affecting this city will be disastrous to the Republican Party in this part of the State, that one can hardly avoid suspecting a deliberate design of effecting an alliance between the two political machines, under which the control of the Greater City shall be turned over to one, and that of the State Government shall be retained by the other, with a systematic partition of spoils to sustain the combination.

It is evident that the independence and public spirit of the people of this city and Brooklyn are to be put to a severe test. The politicians of one party seem determined to force them into submission, with a view to joining with the politicians of the other party to hold them down. Apparently their only resource is going to be to break away from both party machines and unite on nonpartisan grounds to control their own government in spite of the politicians. The citizens will not need to flee to Tammany in order to escape PLATT. They need only to stand together and throw off party allegiance in municipal contests to bring both machines to discomfiture at once. This is the work the Citizens' Union should prepare for.

WILL THE QUIBBLE HOLD?

No more explicit provision was put into the Constitution of this State when it was revised and ratified in 1894, and none of which the meaning is more unmistakable, than that prohibiting public officers from accepting free transportation from corporations.

It made it a misdemeanor working forfeiture of office for any person elected or appointed to public office under the laws of this State directly or indirectly to receive or consent to receive for his own use or benefit or that of any other person "any free pass, free transportation, franking privilege, or discrimination in passenger, telegraph, or telephone rates from any person or corporation, or make use of the same himself or in conjunction with another." It was also made a misdemeanor for any corporation or officer or agent thereof to grant any of the prohibited privileges to public officers.

There is no doubt about what this means. It was adopted with a full appreciation of all that it implied, and the convention refused to make any reservation in behalf of free transportation for public officers through an exercise of State authority over the corporations. Of course, receiving free transportation over a railroad from the corporation operating it through an exercise of the State authority is to receive it from the corporation indirectly.

In the face of this positive and explicit prohibition of the Constitution, the Wilcox bill has been passed. It directs the Secretary of State to issue certificates to certain public officers, viz., "the Governor and his secretary, the Lieutenant Governor, the heads of all State departments and their deputies, Justices of the Supreme Court and of the Court of Appeals, and members of the Legislature, and the Clerk of the Senate and the Clerk of the Assembly," which certificates shall state the names of the persons to whom they are issued, the offices they hold, and the purpose for which the certificates are issued, "as provided hereinafter."

This purpose of the certificates is to be "shown and used in lieu of the transportation ticket" by the holders when "traveling on official business on any road in this State," and it is made the "duty of all railroad corporations to allow any State officer hereinafter named [as enumerated above] to ride on any train when said person is traveling on official business upon the presentation of such certificate." In other words, it is made "the duty" of railroad corporations to do what the Constitution declares it will be a misdemeanor to do, and the bill undertakes to force upon public officers a privilege which the Constitution declares they shall not "consent to receive."

The only defense of such an act of legislation in defiance of the Constitution that we can conceive of is the claim that the free transportation would be received from the State and not from "any person or corporation," and that the purpose of the Constitution is to prevent public officers from being under obligations to the corporations, and this purpose would not be violated. In other words, the only conceivable defense rests upon a quibble. Will including the Judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals among the privileged "deadheads" make that quibble "hold" and support the validity of an act which is a distinct attempt to evade a plain prohibition of the Constitution?

ENGLAND AND THE POWERS.

The dispatches indicate that the line of cleavage between the Governments that are controlled by public opinion and the Governments that defy it is more and more clearly drawn. With one noteworthy and anomalous exception, it is a geographical line between Eastern and Western Europe, between mediaeval and modern Europe. The Admirals of the powers, it is announced, excepting France and Italy, have been ordered to blockade the principal Greek ports.

This means that the concert, or what is left of it, is conducted from Berlin and St. Petersburg, and is to do what the masters of those capitals have asserted that it shall do, and have been for a week giving out that they meant it to do. The Greek reply to the summons of the powers was a calm, courteous, and reasonable exposition of the difficulties in the way of doing what the powers required of Greece. For Greece to evacuate Crete before Turkey evacuated it, or before the powers undertook the function which Greece had discharged, would be to leave the island without any guarantees of peace or order. It would be, in effect, an invitation to the Turks to wreak their will, including their vengeance, upon the unhappy islanders. To this Greece would not and could not consent. What she could do she would. She would withdraw her troops when the Turkish troops were withdrawn, or when the powers supplied their places with troops of their own. She would even put them under the command of officers chosen by the concert, so as to show that she had no separate interest of her own to promote in addition to the interest of humanity.

It was a convincing reply. It convinced all Europe that Greece was in the right. It deterred the Governments of Europe which represent enlightened opinion from urging that Greece should be coerced into leaving the Cretans naked to their enemies. But it made no impression whatever upon the three imperial Governments. They did not deign even to reply to it, and have proceeded as if it had not been written. They had signified their good pleasure, and to show that their good pleasure meant the plunder and massacre of a people was irrelevant and even insubordinate. "The last argument of Kings" was to be the first and only argument of the three Emperors, or rather of the two, for Austria has pretty plainly acquiesced in the designs of Russia and Prussia only because she could not resist them. It is true that it is the only argument that their case would bear. The Kaiser, who merely announced his intentions, appears to better advantage than the Czar, who undertakes to argue the case. For it is of course the Russian Government that edits the "Journal Officiel" of St. Petersburg, which accuses the Greek reply of disingenuousness, and the Greek Government of an unscrupulous desire to possess itself of Crete. The powers, says this journal, "will find in the resources at their disposal a certain means of pacifying Crete without having need of the co-operation of the Greek forces." This is very big talk. The trouble with it is that it is notoriously false. The powers have the same means of pacifying Crete that they have had, for all these months and years, of pacifying Armenia. These "resources" have not prevented massacres and outrage by the Turkish troops in Armenia. There is not the slightest reason to suppose that they will succeed any better in Crete if they eject the Greek troops and let the Turkish troops remain.

The exception to the rule that the more autocratic Governments are the oppressors, and that the more democratic Governments refuse to take part in the oppression, is of course Great Britain. It is a grievous exception, but it is not likely to be a lasting one. With the names of over a hundred members of Parliament signed to a dispatch congratulating the King of Greece, with almost every organ of public opinion condemning the concert, Lord SALISBURY'S Government cannot long maintain its position. English opinion has already been outraged by the participation of English men-of-war in the bombardment of Canea. It would be intolerably outraged by British participation in a bombardment of the Piraeus. But thus far the Government is successful in thwarting the will of the nation. Lord SALISBURY'S position is not unprecedented. Seventy years ago, when all Europe was ringing with congratulations over the accomplished independence of Greece, the Duke of WELLINGTON characterized the battle of Navarino as "an untoward event."

"EXCESSIVE FOREIGN COMPETITION."

Mr. DINGLEY is talking nonsense when he says that a higher tariff is needed to protect American industries from "excessive foreign competition." The imports under the present tariff have been smaller than under the McKinley tariff, and if he is at all fit for his place at the head of the Ways and Means Committee he knows it.

Here are the figures. They give the imports in millions of dollars for the years 1891 to 1894, inclusive, under the McKinley tariff, and for 1895 and 1896 under the present tariff:

	IMPORTS.		
Year.	Free. Millions.	Dutiable. Millions.	Total. Millions.
1891	$388	$466	$854
1892	458	356	814
1893	444	400	844
1894	379	258	637
	$1,669	$1,480	$3,149
Average	$417	$370	$787
1895	$377	$354	$731
1896	369	391	760
	$746	$745	$1,491
Average	$373	$372	$745

The total imports were $42,000,000 a year higher under the McKinley tariff. The free imports were $44,000,000 a year more, and the dutiable imports $2,000,000 a year less.

Increased tariff rates will give advantages to special interests; higher prices can be got for their goods in the home market; combinations and trusts can be formed in these trades; but for the general business of the country foreign competition will not be restricted.

Meanwhile the "protected" interests will sell their goods cheaper abroad than at home.

Those who use the debt and taxation argument and the cost to the present City of New York against the Greater New York charter are really arguing not against the charter, but against consolidation. Some of them avow this candidly enough, but most of them profess to be in favor of consolidation, but pleading for more time for consideration. How much time would it take to do away with the objection founded upon the debt and taxation argument? What prospect is there that the inequality to be overcome and the cost of the transition will diminish with time?

A recent and clever English novel represents the rector of a struggling parish as having written a book assailing the moral character of the Hebrew patriarchs. It is explained that he did this for the purpose of eliciting a denunciation from the Bishop of his diocese. But the Bishop, being a wary and experienced person, when the offending volume was brought to his attention, simply smiled and did nothing, whereupon the "boom" fondly expected by the heretical clergyman did not take place, to his extreme disgust. This anecdote is recalled by the procedure of a number of popular preachers, who are apparently not so popular as they would like to be, and who are imparting to their congregations the results of recent Biblical criticism, and getting their sermons reported at some length. It is scarcely necessary to point out that a preacher of the Gospel is not in the same case with a literary critic, or a professor of Biblical literature in a theological seminary. His business is not to inform his congregation of the progress of Biblical research, but to address to them arguments and appeals that will induce them to lead better lives. If he expends his force upon the demonstration that MOSES did not write the Pentateuch, he is not apparently fulfilling the primary duties of his calling.

The women who complain that their sex has not its due share of influence in public affairs ought to be reassured by the present aspect of National politics. It is credibly reported that the appointments are "held up" because the wives of the persons proposed to be appointed have assumed some sort of social superiority to the wives of some of the Senators who are to pass upon the appointments. The President desires to gratify his friends, but it is a political necessity for him to placate the Senate, and we have recent evidence that the courtesy of the Senate can be stretched to cover a great many things. It is no doubt unfortunate that a man should be deprived of the opportunity to serve the public because his wife assumes to be or is assumed to be "a social leader." But it appears that there are such angers in celestial minds. The comparatively slight complication in Washington suggests the immeasurably greater complication that would ensue, were the sphere of woman enlarged so as permanently and assuredly to take in politics.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—From a brief announcement in The Gainesville (Ga.) Sun we learn that "by the end of the present month a site for Editoria, the National Home for Editors and Publishers, will have been determined upon." Evidently some scheme is on foot that deserves wider discussion and closer examination than it has yet had in this part of the country. What on earth editors and publishers want of a "National home" we are at a loss to imagine, unless it is that the imminent need of such an institution has forced itself upon the apprehensive minds of certain persons to whom the discriminating public is giving good reason to believe that the days of their publishing and editing are about over. Realization of this undoubted fact would naturally lead to the founding, while there is yet time, of a retreat of the kind to which our Floridian contemporary so enigmatically refers. It is to be regretted, however, that the destined inmates of "Editoria" did not choose a different name for their asylum. Surely some title could have been found less broad in its application and less likely to give a wrong impression as to the rewards of decent and honest journalism.

—Fierce war has broken out among the A. P. A. men of St. Louis, and now, instead of showing a united front against the foes, real or imaginary, of American institutions, the members of the Protective Association are devoting all the time they can spare from regular business to hurling at each other epithets that neither sound nor read well. The trouble has arisen over the Mayoralty campaign, which has developed eight candidates, and, not unnaturally, as many factions among the local politicians. The Advisory Board of the association, instead of doing its supposed duty and selecting a candidate in regard to whose "nativism" there is no doubt, has used all its energies in denouncing that one of the eight rivals who is most feared by a certain well-known St. Louis "boss." This course excites the indignation of Judge J. H. D. STEVENS, President of the Missouri A. P. A., and he vehemently declares that the Advisory Board is merely a group of conscienceless ward heelers, controlled by the wicked boss and doing what he orders for motives more safely imagined than stated by one without a desire to be sued for libel. Whatever truth there may be in these charges, the society is in a fair way to fall in pieces, and many of its once active and vociferous members have resigned in disgust over the venomous squabbles into which its meetings have degenerated. There is no widespread mourning over this outcome of a movement prompted originally by narrow bigotry and doomed from the start to be directed wherever any demagogue able to appeal to ignorance and prejudice might choose to turn the steps of its members.

—What would seem to have been a perfectly proper and legitimate journalistic expedient for attracting public interest has just excited the apparently unnecessary condemnation of the Post Office authorities at Little Rock. A few days ago The Arkansas Gazette offered a five-dollar gold piece to the scholar in any public school in the State who, before the end of the month, should send in the shortest and best answer to the question, "What is news?" The announcement of this offer, The Gazette is now informed, violates the lottery law, and papers containing it cannot pass through the mails. An appeal to the Postmaster General has been taken, but meanwhile publication of the announcement has been suspended That the final decision will uphold The Gazette in its right to buy the definition it seeks in the way it proposed can hardly be doubted. The question asked is important as well as interesting, and reflection upon it would benefit the children of Arkansas, just as it would those of any other State, and the adults of that and other States as well. A good solution of the problem would be well worth $5, and we fail to see in the transaction as planned any trace of a lottery. THE NEW YORK TIMES did not regard its offer of a money prize for a motto better than that which now adorns its first page as open to this or any other criticism, nor, so far as we ever knew, did anybody in or out of the Postal Service even hint at a violation of the law. The Gazette was too cautious. It should have trusted its conscience and common sense and have continued to print its announcement. Probably nothing would have happened, and if something had, its counsel could have had a lot of fun in teaching the too hasty Postmaster what was what.

PERSONAL.

—After preserving silence for nearly thirty years, ex-Senator EDMUND G. ROSS, the man who, though then a Republican, saved ANDREW JOHNSON from deposition, has at last written a detailed account of the part which he took in the impeachment proceedings. The bitter enmities of 1868 are now almost forgotten, and the ex-Senator's narrative, which is issued from the office of The Santa Fé New Mexican, will be regarded as a contribution to history rather than to discussion. Mr. Ross is now a very old man, having been born in Ohio in 1826. Before his appointment by the Governor of Kansas to fill out the unexpired term of JAMES H. LANE he had been editor of The Milwaukee Sentinel, and had taken a prominent part in the Kansas Constitutional Convention. His course during the trial of President JOHNSON exposed Mr. Ross to fierce charges of treachery to his party, and there were more than hints that he had been paid for the vote which alone prevented a verdict of guilty, but calm observers even then were convinced that his action was conscientious. After retiring from the Senate, Mr. Ross returned to journalistic work in the Southwest, and in 1885 was appointed Governor of New Mexico.

—JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN'S ancient boast that he did not take exercise is recalled now that the Colonial Secretary has been attacked by gout. The boast was addressed to a gathering of Birmingham athletes. "I do not cycle," he said, "I do not ride, and I don't walk when I can help it. I don't play cricket, and I don't play football, and I don't play tennis, and I don't play golf—which is, I have been assured, an indispensable condition of statesmanship. The fact is, I don't take exercise at all." Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is not known to have changed his habits since making this confession. He is almost the only Cabinet Minister sitting in the House of Commons who has not, since the Government was formed, met with an accident through bicycling or hunting. Perhaps now he wishes he had taken a few headers from wheel or horse.

—A story of unconscious wanderings and suspended memory comes from Olean that cannot be dismissed with the cynical smile which greets such yarns nowadays when told by residents of Jersey. In December last an elderly man entered Police Headquarters and asked assistance. When questioned about his name and whence he came, the stranger could only say that he had recently been in a hospital in some large city, probably Chicago, and that while there he had heard himself called CHARLES BROWN. A few days later he vaguely recalled that he had been assaulted and robbed before going to the hospital, and that after leaving it he had been in Fostoria, Ohio, and New Castle, Penn. The mysterious BROWN soon recovered his health, but his memory of the past did not return and he determined to stay where he was. He made friends, opened a little real estate office, and managed without difficulty to make a comfortable living. Last Thursday night he went to his boarding house and retired as usual. Next day he did not wake up. A physician was called, and it was only after forty-eight hours had passed and the most vigorous measures had been taken that BROWN was restored to consciousness. He woke another man—his old self. He remembered everything up to the time of his adventure in Chicago, but all after that, including his business life in Olean, was a blank. He now says that his name is DAVID J. TELFAIR; that he, with six companions, left Atlanta, Ga., in 1891 for South Africa; that they engaged in diamond mining with considerable success, and that they were all arrested after the Jameson raid. What became of his friends TELFAIR does not know, but he escaped from the Johannesburg jail, and, with a belt containing 103 diamonds, some of great value, strapped around his body, made his way across country to Lorenzo Marquez. Thence he took passage to New York, and afterward went to Chicago. This is the more or less credible part of TELFAIR'S narrative, but he insists on ornamenting it with the assertion that his mining company has $6,000,000 in a New York safety deposit vault, and that CECIL RHODES, BARNEY BARNATO, and JOHN H. HAMMOND had a hand in causing his first arrest, and perhaps in his subsequent misfortunes.

CURRENT NOTES.

A bill has once more been introduced in the Legislature of Massachusetts to make the 17th of June a legal holiday in the State. It is already by custom a holiday in Boston and its neighborhood, but the banking and commercial interests of the city have heretofore prevented its being made one by statute.

* * *

The Field Columbian Museum is to be removed from Jackson Park, Chicago, to a new site at the foot of Congress Street, on made ground in the new Lake Front Park. The building is to be placed east of the Illinois Central Railroad tracks, and the inclosure surrounding it will have an extent of twenty-two acres.

* * *

The Lend-a-Hand Society of Boston is preparing to celebrate the seventy-fifth birthday of the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale on Saturday, April 3, by presenting to the Ten Times One Society the Hale endowment fund of $25,000. Both societies originated with Dr. Hale.

* * *

A recent meeting of the Wisconsin Editorial Association was made especially notable by the presence and active participation of Sherman M. Booth, editor of The Freeman, The Free Democrat, and The Daily Life, in Milwaukee, during the period beginning with 1848 and ending shortly after the close of the war. He is now eighty-five years of age. He has been notably active in the political history of the State, first as an Abolitionist and then as a Republican, and The Milwaukee Wisconsin says: "He suffered imprisonment for months for the part which he bore in the liberation of Joshua Glover, the runaway slave. It was in his behalf that the Supreme Court of Wisconsin defied the authority of the United States and made its historic assertion of the afterward recanted doctrine of State's rights."

* * *

Miss Caroline Shillaber, daughter of the late Benjamin Penhallow Shillaber of Chelsea, Mass., the genial humorist whose "Sayings of Mrs. Partington" were very popular some years ago, is to enter the lecture field in New England. She intends to give reminiscences of her father's life and readings from his Partington sayings.

* * *

A somewhat unusual incident has occurred in South Carolina, very creditable to the officers of Clemson College. The State Legislature appropriated $25,000 for the use of the college; by a clerical error it was made $35,000, and this sum was paid to the college and used. Then the error was discovered and the authorities of the institution will return $10,000 to the State.

* * *

Speaker Tappan of the Arkansas House of Representatives was not absent a single day at the recent session of the Legislature and not one appeal was taken from his decisions in the many bitterly contested questions which arose during an acrimonious session.

* * *

The City of Montreal, Quebec, has already contributed the liberal sum of $42,000 for the benefit of the sufferers from famine in India, and subscriptions are still being made.

* * *

The City of Boston has paid $200,000 for the real estate of the Masachusetts Historical Society, on Tremont Street. The building adjoins the old probate building, and the lot has a frontage of 32 feet 1 inch and a depth of 73 feet.

* * *

A corespondent at Nantucket, Mass., tells this: "A sea Captain known as Pop Wood was expected home; the house took fire and burned to the ground; his wife begged the neighbors not to tell Pop of it, he would be so mad."

* * *

The City of Indianapolis, Ind., expects to expend $5,000,000 in gradually surrounding itself with a system of parks. The first appropriation is $330,000.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Of Wide Application.

From The Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

The people of Pittsburg will have the right kind of ordinances passed when they elect the right kind of men to pass them. The taxpayer is entitled to whatever comfort he can extract at the present time from this contemplation.

Richmond Greeks Offer Gifts.

From The Baltimore News.

The Greek army will not receive any recruits from Richmond, Va. There are five Hellenes in that city, and they claim that they cannot leave their candy-making business. They are willing, however, to extend financial aid to King George.

A Non-Partisan Judgment.

From The American Agriculturist.

The position of President of the United States is the most trying, the most criticised, and the most honorable in the world. Let us all aid President McKinley in his arduous task, and honor Mr. Cleveland for his unselfish devotion to our country.

The President and the Civil Service.

From The Independent.

Next to the President's remarks on the arbitration treaty, there is nothing bolder or more outspoken in the message than the position he takes as to civil service reform. There is no evasion in it, and no touch of the politician's trick of retiring behind "glittering generalities."

The Colossal Mistake.

From the Detroit Free Press.

When the record of this Administration is made up The Free Press believes the colossal mistake of the four years will be located at the very beginning of the Presidential term, and it will be the failure of the Republicans to keep hands off the tariff and restore the equilibrium between receipt and outgo by applying the knife to appropriations.

Office Seekers and the G. A. R.

From The Utica Press.

Every little while the old soldiers are told that they should not, and, in fact, must not, use the Grand Army organization to aid them to become officeholders. It is pretty hard for veterans to refuse assistance when it is sought in behalf of a comrade, but politics will ruin any organization, and the Grand Army will do well to keep politics on the outside.

Sons of Former Presidents.

From The Worcester (Mass.) Spy.

Why should the sons of former Presidents be selected for important offices on the strength of their fathers' services to the country? Among the leaders of the Republican Party are many men whose years of service, whose distinguished abilities, whose broad experience in public affairs, fit them to fill the important positions abroad better than younger men could possibly do it, and conditions in Europe are now such that the United States must be represented there by the ablest men that the Republican Party has in its ranks.

THE PROPOSED POLICE BILL.

A Protest Against Involving All the Commissioners in One Condemnation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What is called the silent vote is at times perhaps too silent. I doubt not that many of its members in New York City are now registering a silent vow, with reference to the proposed police legislation, that they will vote against any party which seriously attempts to take away any of that measure of self-government which we have gained, by transferring the power of appointing the city officials from the Mayor to the Governor.

This is the crucial question; but indignation is intensified by the fact that the evident intention is to involve all the present Police Commissioners in a common condemnation. This is no occasion for drawing fine lines. There may have been errors of tact and judgment; but I fancy no honest man has serious doubts that, on the main issues, Messrs. Roosevelt and Andrews are honestly striving for the right, their opponents factiously seeking other ends than the simple efficiency of the police force. Mr. Parker is too shrewd to give himself away in words; but Mr. Grant announces that although, in his opinion, the Chief of Police has committed an offense for which court martial would follow in a well-disciplined body, he obstructs proceedings against him; and further has made the most extraordinary assertion that he might be induced to resign—which would release the dead-lock—by the offer of a better place. If words mean anything, that is what his words, as reported, mean.

Does Mr. Grant draw a distinction between bribery by money and bribery by a place having money value? Or is it that he understands English so poorly that he does not appreciate the significance of his words?

Justice demands, not merely the dismissal of the wrongdoers, but the retention of those who have striven to do right. The bill transferring appointment to the Governor is meant to frustrate this. Justice, if outraged, will be felt at the next polls.

A SILENT VOTER.

New York, March 13, 1897.

Tariff Goes Up, Mills Shut Down.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As "the proof of the pudding is in the raisins" it would be well for the high tariff editorial writers of The Tribune to read the news that the paper contains before they try to delude their readers with their cure-all for commercial depression. I cut the following from a Fall River dispatch printed in that paper's news columns yesterday:

The sales in the local print-cloth market this week amounted to only 99,000 pieces and were recorded at 2 9-16 cents, which is only a fraction above the lowest point ever reached in this city. On the whole, the outlook is regarded by mill men as by no means bright. The boom caused by M. C. D. Borden's big purchase is about petered out, and everything is back to old figures. Next week about two-thirds of the mills will be stopped.

The above clearly shows that something more than Congressional legislation and editorial prosperity must come before the mill owners again get in a position to earn dividends. It speaks for itself, and needs no comment on the eve of a rebuilding of McKinley's protective wall about the country.

CLEVELANDITE.

March 15, 1897.

BITTER AND SWEET.

From The Cleveland Leader.

The apple that grows highest is the best
upon the tree;
The rose that is most fragrant always has
the sharpest thorn;
The pearl that is the purest lies within the
deepest sea,
And the deeds that live the longest are of
hardest efforts born!

The love that's won too lightly is not treasured as a gem;
The words that flow too freely never have
the greatest weight;
Man appreciates his blessings if he has to
strive for them,
But he never knows their value if they're
passed up on a plate!

NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD.

A YACHT RACE ABANDONED ON ACCOUNT OF A COLLISION.

The Britannia and Ailsa Come Together in the Contest, and the Latter Is Disabled.

CANNES, March 15.—There was a dull sky and a stiff northeasterly wind when the large rater yachts Britannia and Ailsa started in a race over a triangular course, eight times around, for the cup given by Messrs. Ogden Goelet and James Gordon Bennett, of which the Britannia is the holder.

The race was a luffing match for the first round, when the Britannia's boom struck and burst the Ailsa's mainsail, and both yachts gave up the contest.

MR. ROOSEVELT RESIGNS.

Ill Health Compels Him to Leave the United States Embassy.

LONDON, March 15.—Mr. J. R. Roosevelt, First Secretary of the United States Embassy here, tendered his resignation today on the ground of ill health.

James R. Roosevelt is the eldest son of James A. Roosevelt, of Hyde-Park-on-the Hudson. He married Miss Helen Astor, second daughter of William Astor, about twenty years ago. She died in London five years ago, leaving three children. Until his appointment as First Secretary of the United States Embassy at the Court of St. James, Mr. Roosevelt had been a prominent figure in New York society; he was a famous whip and an enthusiastic member of the Coaching Club. He succeeded Henry White at the United States Embassy in the first year of Cleveland's second term.

His health has for two years been poor, and about eight months ago it was reported from London that he had suffered a collapse from nervous prostration. He secured a leave of absence, and came to this country last November, returning to England about a month ago, not perceptibly improved in health.

STEINITZ A FREE MAN AGAIN.

Released from the Asylum in Which He Has Been Confined.

LONDON, March 15.—The Moscow correspondent of The Standard telegraphs that Steinitz, the chess player, has been released from the asylum in which he was for some time confined owing to his mental troubles.

The correspondent says that he conversed with Steinitz for an hour and could detect nothing abnormal beyond slight nervous excitement. Steinitz ascribes his breakdown to the severe strain to which he was subjected during his recent public contest in Moscow. He says that if he had been among his intimate friends he would not have been placed in an asylum. He complains because the American Consul did not take steps to secure his release earlier.

Mr. Steinitz intends to start for Vienna on Tuesday.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

LONDON, March 15.—A dispatch from Vienna to a news agency says that Emperor Francis Joseph will pay a visit to St. Petersburg in April and remain there two weeks.

BERLIN, March 15.—The Cologne Gazette confirms the report that Admiral Hollmann, the head of the Imperial Admiralty, has resigned in consequence of the action of the Budget Committee of the Reichstag in rejecting his demand for increased credits and because of disagreement with his colleagues in the Ministry in connection with his recent speech before the Budget Committee.

NO NEW PLAYS LAST NIGHT.

Edward Harrigan Revives "Old Lavender" at the Murray Hill Theatre—Music Hall Changes.

No new theatrical incidents invited the attention last night. Even the music hall burlesque that a few inveterate "first nighters" had looked forward to was postponed.

At the Murray Hill Theatre Edward Harrigan appeared in his own comic drama of New York life, entitled, "Old Lavender," in which he repeated his vivid and truthful portrayal of the drinking man who "knows when he has had enough." This hero is a familiar local type, and the moral conveyed by the story of his degradation is as valuable now as it ever was. The play itself is a not altogether coherent jumble of well-imagined farce, and rather feeble drama, and it has grown a bit old, because the types of water-side character and Bowery "boys" in New York have changed greatly in the last fifteen years. Mr. Harrigan's portrayal, however, is as clear in outline as rich in detail, as humorous and as pathetic as ever.

NEW VARIETY ATTRACTIONS.

Fannie Leslie and Others Appear at Koster & Bial's.

Fannie Leslie, a London music hall singer, made her reappearance at Koster & Bial's last night, and was well received. She sang a number of familiar "character" songs, for which she made rapid changes of costume, and executed some original dances successfully. One of the most attractive features of the long and interesting bill was the performance of a graceful young woman, called Adele Purvis-Onri, who did some difficult posing on the slack wire, and intricate juggling and serpentine dancing on a revolving globe, with Loie Fuller calcium effects.

Tacianu and a troupe of whirlwind dancers were also successful, and John W. Ransone made a hit. Others included Emma Francis, Horace Goldie, Florence Bindley, Saharet, and the three Krasuckis.

Theatres and Music Halls.

Lillian Russell appears in "An American Beauty" at the Harlem Opera House this week. Miss Russell's company is that which supported her in her recent engagement at the Casino. The scenic dress of Messers. Morton and Kerker's operetta is beautiful and the performance is smooth and enjoyable. Miss Russell scarcely needs praise at this late hour.

Maggie Cline is the chief attraction at the Grand Opera House this week, where she appears in her already familiar play, entitled "On Broadway." The piece serves to introduce Miss Cline's specialty "songs," which this week include "Sing Us an Irish Song," "Throw Him Down, McCloskey," and "Arrah, Go On." John G. Sparks, a popular comedian, also appears prominently in the performance.

The varied entertainment provided at the Eden Musée attracts large crowds to that place of amusement. This week, in addition to the cinematograph views, two new wax groups will be added to the host already on view there. One represents a trio of Cuban Generals, and another is an excellent figure of the King of Greece. The programme of the Inter Garden concerts this week consists mainly of selections from German operas.

Mr. Hammerstein's musical burlesque of life in New York in 1897, "Mrs. Radley Barton's Ball," was not presented at the Olympia last night. It was postponed yesterday to permit of certain changes which it has been found necessary to make in the costumes, and also for some curtailment of text and "business." It will, in all probability, be ready for the public next Monday night. An exceptionally good variety bill, which was given, included Auguste Van Biene, who executed, in his peculiar style, some popular airs on the 'cello; O'Brien and Havel and Woodward's troupe of gifted seals and sea lions.

One of the chief attractions of an unusually interesting variety bill at Keith's Union Square Theatre this week is the performance of the Marco twins, who appear in a burlesque wrestling act. One of the so-called twins is unusually tall and lithe, while the other is so diminutive that he scarcely can reach higher than his companion's knee. Their performance is adapted to excite laughter. Harry Atkinson, formerly with the Chevalier company, gives clever imitations of musical instruments, and the views shown by the American biograph include some interesting scenes of the recent inauguration ceremonies in Washington. Other performers in the bill include Verno, who makes crayon sketches blindfolded; Horwitz and Bowers, Blocksom and Page, the Diamond Comedy Four, and a Miss Van Rensselaer.

"LOHENGRIN" AT THE OPERA.

Mr. Damrosch Presents the Popular Work with a Cast of Stars.

Mr. Walter Damrosch gave the opera-going public an admirable performance of Wagner's "Lohengrin" at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. The auditorium was packed as it has not been this Winter except at representations of "Faust," and the air was filled with gladsome sounds of jubilation. Yet for some reasons—and those very serious ones—it was not an occasion for congratulations. If last night's large audience meant anything at all, it meant that opera in German had reached the position already occupied by opera in French and Italian, and that only an "all-star cast" could be counted upon to arouse public interest. On Saturday afternoon "Die Walküre" was performed in a manner that would have been accepted in any European city, but here it attracted only a few rows of apathetic auditors. Last night "Lohengrin" embraced the services of Mme. Nordica, who made her first appearance this season; Mme. Lehmann, Mr. Kalisch, Mr. Somer, Mr. Mertens, and Mr. Stehmann—a strong array of singers.

It would certainly be just, to attribute a considerable part of the public outpour to a desire to pay a well-deserved compliment to the leading American soprano on her return to the stage, from which she has been excluded this season. There were evidences of such a desire in the presence of familiar occupants of the parterre boxes and in the enthusiastic recalls which brought Mme. Nordica alone, laden with flowers, before the curtain several times at the end of the first act. There need be no disposition to find fault with such prima donna worship as that. Mme Nordica deserves well of her countrymen, and though it was necessary for foreigners first to discover her true measure, it was in the Metropolitan as Isolde that she crowned her fine career and received from her compatriots the laurel wreath. Her performance of E sa is too familiar to require extended comment at this time, but it ought to be said that she never gave a more dramatically significant interpretation than she did last night. Her work was full of warmth and feeling, and it abounded in details of vocal and facial expression and in eloquent pose and gesture. It fitted admirably into the general picture, thus showing that Mme. Nordica has fully absorbed the German spirit and acquainted herself with all that is so admirable in German methods.

Mme. Lehmann made her first appearance here as Ortrud, and, as was expected, presented a dramatic figure of imposing proportions. Her declamation was magnificent in its breadth and power, and her imprecation in the second act called forth one of those spontaneous bursts of applause from which not even a Wagner audience can always refrain. It is not often that Ortrud takes her true place in the scheme of "Lohengrin." When she does, as she did last night, the result is a tremendous lifting of the dramatic force of the entire work. Mme. Lehmann deserves public gratitude for undertaking the part, though she did it to gratify an artistic ambition as amiable as it was intense. Mme. Lehmann always keeps us in her debt, but we pay that debt with joy and affection.

She was ably assisted in painting the shadows of the dramatic picture by Mr. Carl Somer as Telramund. He did not always sing in tune, and his voice was hard, but no hard voice is not altogether unsatisfactory in Telramund. Dramatically he was excellent. Mr. Kalisch was a good, though not great, Lohengrin. He sang with questionable judgment in some places, but generally with a good quality of tone. Mr. Stehmann was not a good King Henry, and his bad singing almost spoiled the prayer in the first act. Mr. Mertens was an acceptable Herold. The chorus sang out of tune in the customary places, but the work of the orchestra was admirable, and Mr. Damrosch conducted like a master. Indeed the prelude is seldom so well played. On the whole, the performance was a notably good one, and when it is repeated on Saturday afternoon with Mr. Kraus as Lohengrin, the house ought to be packed to its utmost capacity. An interesting feature of last night's proceedings was the good feeling shown by the two principal women toward one another.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

A professional matinée performance of "My Friend from India" will be given at Hoyt's Theatre this afternoon.

"Das Rheingold" will be the subject of Walter Damrosch's Wagnerian lecture at the Waldorf Hotel Thursday morning.

George Bernard Shaw's new play called "You Can Never Tell" is said to be in rehearsal to follow "Under the Red Robe" at the Haymarket Theatre, in London.

Pearl Eytinge will shortly appear in variety, and present, in conjunction with Kenneth Lee, a sketch entitled "Is It Too Late?"

"At Piney Ridge" will close at the American Theatre March 27. The play is to be taken on a short Spring tour the remainder of the season.

Mrs. McKee Rankin resumed her rôle in "At Piney Ridge" at the American Theatre last night. She has fully recovered from her recent indisposition.

One of the many novelties that will be introduced in "Miss Manhattan" at Wallack's Theatre is a brass band composed of women. The burlesque will be presented March 16.

At a meeting of the American Dramatists' Club, held Saturday, resolutions of sympathy were expressed and adopted, concerning the death of Nelson Wheatcroft, who was First Vice President of the club.

The alleged engagement of Miss Amy Busby to William Gillette, the author of "Secret Service," is vigorously denied by their friends. It is said that Miss Busby is ill and with friends in New York.

The dinner of the American Dramatists' Club and the theatrical managers of the United States to members of Congress, in commemoration of the passage of the amendment to the Copyright act, will be held at Delmonico's Saturday night.

Augustin Daly's company, with Miss Ada Rehan, will begin the annual Spring tour April 26, opening in Philadelphia on that date, and in Boston May 3. Before closing here Miss Rehan will appear as Donna Violante in "The Wonder," in which Charles Richmond will appear as Don Felix, George Clarke as Col. Britton, Herbert Gresham as Lissardo, and Virginia Earle as Flora.

The Della Fox Company closed its season Saturday night at Binghamton, N. Y. Yesterday that comic opera triumvirate, Lillian Russell, Della Fox, and Jefferson De Angelis, began rehearsing their new piece, "The Wedding Day," at the Casino. Miss Russell, who is playing in Harlem, will be able to attend all rehearsals this week, but next week "An American Beauty" is to be presented in Philadelphia, and Miss Russell will be compelled to make daily trips to this city for the rehearsals.

Henry Arthur Jones's new play, produced by Wyndham at the London Criterion Theatre, is called "The Physician," is in four acts, and is a serious comedy, or drama, of real life. Mr. Wyndham plays the part of Dr. Carey, an eminent physician, a man who has won all the honors of his profession, but who, being jaded and sick at heart with the nineteenth century disease of disbelief and disillusionment, decides to abandon his practice and devote his whole time and energy to a strange and apparently incurable patient toward whom he has been drawn by stronger attractions than the mere exercise of his professional ability.

Beerbohm Tree will open his new theatre in London, Her Majesty's, with "Julius Caesar." Americans who remember so well the Marcus Brutus of Edwin Booth and E. L. Davenport, as well as creditable impersonations of the same character by Louis James and other good actors; the Marc Antony of Bangs and a host of others; the superb Cassius of Lawrence Barrett will be surprised to learn that the tragedy has been acted in London only once since the days of Charles Kean and Phelps, by the Meininger, with Ludwig Barnay as Marc Antony, in 1881. It is said that Charles Coghlan will return to London to play Brutus. Tree will alternate the rôles of Antony and Cassius with Lewis Waller, Murray Carson will be Caesar, James Fernandes Casca, Mrs. Tree Calphurnia, and Kate Rorke Portia.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. J Kennedy Tod will entertain a party of sixteen at dinner this evening at their residence, 11 East Ninth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Hadden, Jr., gave a progressive euchre party to a number of friends at their residence, 379 Fifth Avenue, last night.

A dinner party will be given this evening by Mr. and Mrs. J. Hall Watson at their residence, 671 Fifth Avenue, in honor of Miss Lillian Stoises and Robert McMaster Gillespie, whose engagement was recently announced.

A large number of invitations have been issued by Gen. and Mrs. Howard Carroll for to-morrow afternoon, to meet at their residence, 9 West Thirty-eighth Street, Mrs. Sara Chalmers Bradley. Mme. Kitty Berger Pancritius, the zither virtuoso, and Master Edwin Augustus Grasse, violinist, who will appear for the first time before a large audience.

HOW TO AID THE MASSES

Meeting at the Lenox Lyceum to Consider the Problem of Their Social Betterment.

JUSTICE DALY'S SUGGESTION.

He Advises the Archdiocesan Union of Temperance Societies to Appeal to Politics as a Remedy for Business Depression—Archbishop Corrigan Presided.

Archbishop Corrigan presided at the meeting held last night at the Lenox Lyceum under the Archdiocesan Union of Temperance Societies to discuss the subject of "The Social Betterment of the Masses."

Neither Elbridge T. Gerry nor Mayor James of Tenafly, N. J., who had promised to speak, was present, but Justice J. P. Daly of the Supreme Court, Assistant District Attorney Oliver, Bishop Farley, Commissioner of Labor Statistics McDonough, and Police Commissioner Roosevelt made a sufficiently imposing array of speakers. The general tenor of the addresses was the reiteration of the principles of Pope Leo XIII., as contained in his encyclical on labor of five years ago.

The Rev. A. R. Doyle of the Paulist Fathers read letters of regret from Justice M. J. O'Brien, from Mr. George Bliss, and from several others, and then introduced resolutions to the effect that no scheme for social betterment that does not include the doctrine of temperance can be operative, which were adopted as embodying the sense of the meeting.

Bishop Farley was the first speaker. He quoted at length from the Pope's labor encylical, and said social inequality is an advantage in many senses, if only the one part of society would act in a Christian spirit toward the other part. He declared it to be fitting for the Catholic Church to take the lead in the question of the social betterment of the working classes, because only the Catholic Church can control and direct its followers in the paths of moral duty.

"Among our people," he said, "you do not see many evils from which others suffer. We do not have divorce devouring the classes and descending from them to the masses. Our children take no prominent part in acts of anarchy, and therefore it is our part to work to cause our principles to permeate the breasts of those outside the fold."

Justice Daly's Ideas.

Justice Daly said that the social betterment of the working class could not be secured until a certain measure of prosperity was assured them. He referred to the various organizations for improving the condition of the poor, and showed by statistics that better results had always been obtained by private charities than by State institutions. He instanced especially the work of the Charity Organization Society and of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

"The most important social problem," he continued, "and one that is attracting the attention of capitalists all over the world, is to provide proper houses for the laboring people. I think if the State were to take a hand in this matter, it would be one of those interferences we could find tolerable. The State, for instance, might spend as much for houses for the working people to live in as it now spends for parks for them to walk in. The work of bettering the social condition of the poor would be nearly concluded if the poor could go to homes, healthful, tasteful, and gratifying.

"Let the State try it on a small scale. A committee could be readily chosen from a hundred well-known men who would be willing to carry out such a scheme and assure the State a fair return for the bonds it would have to issue. Let it be tried. Take some collection of buildings now an eyesore and convert it into a genuine New York paradise. It can be done. Why should it not be done?

"There is distress and discontent in this city. No man can shut his eyes to it. When we are confronted with this growing condition and ask why the distress should be greater this year than last year, we are reminded of the business depression. We ask, What is the depression? and the financial experts tell us it is due to a disorganized system of finance and economics, to a disorganized system of commerce.

The Remedy Suggested.

"If there is anything in our State or Federal system which is a menace to business, and before which the business interests must give way, then it is our duty to call upon our lawmakers for a strict inquiry and demand the adoption of means that may prevent a recurrence of them.

"This may sound like politics, but politics is very closely connected with all our physical concerns. If our well-being depends on politics we must be ready to become politicians, and all can become politicians when politics can correctly be defined as plain common sense."

Archbishop Corrigan, before introducing Commissioner McDonough, said that when Pope Pius IX. was a temporal ruler he expended his revenues in building around Rome healthful homes for the poor.

Mr. McDonough spoke briefly, introducing himself as one of those who had climbed from the ranks of the laboring poor.

"The inhabitants of other countries," he said, in conclusion, "have no remedy. Here the citizens have the ballot. It depends upon you, citizens, as much as on the moral influence of the Church that the laws which oppress you be removed from the statute books. When you look upon the rich, remember it is in your power to obtain for your families what they have obtained for theirs. Do not be demagogues."

When Mr. Oliver had finished speaking Archbishop Corrigan crossed to the rear of the platform and shook hands with Commissioner Roosevelt. He asked him to speak, and Mr. Roosevelt said he had not come to speak, but to listen. The audience called loudly "Roosevelt, Roosevelt!" and the Commissioner, looking pleased, said he would speak if he might choose his subject. Permission to that effect was accorded by the Chairman, and Mr. Roosevelt spoke a few words in eulogy of the late Rev. Father Cassel.

SUMMER REST SOCIETY.

Mme. Lilli Lehmann to Give a Song Recital to Help It.

Mme. Lilli Lehmann, assisted by Reinhold L. Herman, has consented to give a song recital in aid of the Summer Rest Society in the Waldorf ballroom, at 3:30 P. M. Thursday afternoon. The subscription (four tickets) is $15. Single tickets, $5 each, may be obtained from Miss Eleanor Blodgett, 24 West Twelfth Street; Mrs. Hilborne L. Roosevelt, 141 East Thirty-seventh Street; Waldorf Hotel, Thirty-third Street and Fifth Avenue; Tyson's ticket office, Fifth Avenue Hotel, and at 111 Broadway.

The object of the Summer Rest Society is to provide rest and country air to self-supporting gentlewomen who cannot afford the prices demanded at comfortable health resorts, and are in need, during the Summer months, of complete change and relaxation after the Winter of toil and fatigue in the city.

The recital will be given under the auspices of Mrs. Abbe, Mrs. J. A. Burden; Mrs. Clews, Mrs. H. F. Dimock, Mrs. Charles B. Foote, Mrs. Frederick Goodridge, Mrs. Theodore Hellman, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Herbert Johnston, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mrs. Walter G. Oakman, Mrs. C. V. S. Roosevelt, Mrs. C. A. Stevens, Mrs. Louis C. Tiffany, Mrs. F. T. Van Beuren, Mrs. S. H. Valentine, Mrs. Stanford White, and others.

Temperance Women Meet.

The quarterly convention of the New York County Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held yesterday in the Central Metropolitan Temple, in Seventh Avenue. A number of reports were heard from various officers. In the evening an address on "Gleanings by the Wayside" was given by Mrs. Helen L. Bullock of Elmira.

Andrew Jackson's Birthday.

The birthday of Andrew Jackson was celebrated in the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, yesterday by public exercises. Principal Livermore presided, and an address was delivered by Gen. Horatio C. King. At the close 1,000 pupils sang. There were other interesting features.

Mrs. McKinley's Reception.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Mrs. McKinley will receive the ladies of the diplomatic circle Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

THE DEATH OF JAMES HAYES

A Generation Ago He Was Powerful in Tammany, an Equal Associate with Morrissey and John Kelly.

PASSED AWAY IN OBSCURITY.

His Stronghold Was the Fourteenth Ward, Centre Market, and the Volunteer Fire Department, in Which He Was a Foreman—Once He Was Quite Well Off.

James Hayes, once a prominent figure in city affairs, died on Sunday at his home, 87 Fourth Avenue. He was a power in politics when it was considered the proper thing for a politician to belong to the Volunteer Fire Department and run with the machine, and when the Fourteenth Ward was the hot-bed of Tammany politics.

Mr. Hayes died of pneumonia and had been an invalid for nearly twelve years. All day yesterday old friends called at his home to take a last look at the features of the departed. The funeral will be held at 10:30 o'clock this morning in old St. Patrick's Cathedral in Mott Street.

From a humble position Mr. Hayes's rise in the political affairs of the city was rapid and substantial until he was accounted one of the most powerful men in Tammany Hall.

Born in 1829 at what is now 198 Mulberry Street, he grew up with the Fourteenth Ward, and at one time claimed acquaintance with every man, woman and child within its confines. His father had a stand in Centre Market during his early boyhood. When he reached the age of ten his father died and soon afterward his mother passed away, leaving him to make his way in the world unaided by a parent's advice and care.

His first work was in a hat store in the Astor House, but not liking this he soon left it for the occupation of cart driver, which he followed principally in the Ninth Ward or Greenwich Village, as it was more widely known in those days. He next became a printer, and finally branched into politics. When the Centre Market Guards were organized the members insisted on "Jimmy"—everybody called him "Jimmy" Hayes—being its first captain. This position was his for a long time and he was very proud of his command.

For twenty-five years Mr. Hayes was the acknowledged political leader of the Fourteenth Ward, in Tammany or out of it. The first elective office filled by him was that of Councilman, representing the Fourth District from 1862 to 1866. He was President of the Board of Councilmen in 1865. In 1866 he was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors, a much coveted position. A member of that board still living is ex-Senator John Fox, who was President of the Democratic Club a short time ago.

After his career as a Supervisor, Mr. Hayes was sent to the Assembly, where he served in 1872-3-4, and again in 1878.

In 1874 Mr. Hayes experienced his first political defeat, when he stood as the Tammany candidate for Register. Patrick H. Jones, the Republican candidate, beat him, and the result was attributed by Mr. Hayes to the inactivity of John Kelly. This was considered a poor return by Hayes, who was chiefly instrumental in sending Kelly to Congress. This was the beginning of the first big fight in Tammany Hall. Hayes made an issue of his treatment by Kelly and bolted Tammany the succeeding year, and with John Morrissey waged war on Kelly. The latter split with Hayes because of his preference for Morrissey, who was gaining power as a leader. When Hayes was returned to the Assembly in 1878, Morrissey defeated Schell, the Tammany candidate, for State Senator. The next year Morrissey died, and from that time dates the beginning of the end of Hayes's political triumphs.

An old friend referred to the deceased yesterday as one of the ablest politicians of his time.

In 1879 he suffered a stroke of paralysis, a second attack following soon afterward. Since then he has been an invalid, although for some time prior to the end of the Excise Board he served there as doorkeeper, a position created especially for him. A short time ago he contracted a cold which developed into pneumonia, causing death.

Hayes became identified with the Volunteer Fire Department in 1856, when he joined the Marion Engine Company, better known, perhaps, as No. 9. In 1857 he was chosen Foreman of the company, a position which he filled until the end of the department in 1865. No. 9 had seventy members, and the roll was constantly filled. Mr. Hayes was a strict disciplinarian and the members obeyed him faithfully.

At one time Mr. Hayes was very well off, made so through real estate deals, but afterward he lost everything and died poor. Of his immediate family a widow, one daughter, and three sons survive him. The sons are John E., a lawyer; James, a clerk in th Importers and Traders' Bank, and Joseph, a contractor.

AGAINST INSURANCE COMPANIES

The Attorney General of Ohio Institutes Nine Suits.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 15.—Attorney General Monett instituted nine suits against as many insurance companies in the Supreme Court to-day, charging them with violation of the Neil anti-trust law, which is intended to prohibit combinations formed to fix the rates of insurance.

The companies proceeded against are the Western Assurance and the British American Assurance of Toronto; the North British and Mercantile and the Caledonian of Edinburg; the London and Lancashire; the Liverpool, the London and Globe, and the Royal of Liverpool; the St. Paul Fire and Marine, and the Home of New York.

Mr. Monett asks that the right of these companies to do business in Ohio be declared forfeited.

OHIO RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Ray S. Kaylie Appointed to Succeed William Kirkby.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 15.—Gov. Bushnell this afternoon appointed Ray S. Kayler of Alliance State Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs, vice William Kirkby, whose term had expired.

Mr. Kayler ten years ago was a freight conductor on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road, and sibsequently was Master of Roadway. Lately he has been in the manufacturing business. He was indorsed by the railway unions.

Mr. Kirkby, who was appointed by Gov. McKinley, expected to be reappointer, and was surprised when he came down from his home, in Toledo, this morning to find that he had been superseded.

SHOT HERSELF IN THE STREET.

Mabel C. Spray Dies by Her Own Hand—Motive Unknown.

Mabel C. Spray, eighteen years old, of 40 West Sixty-fifth Street, committed suicide by shooting herself with a pistol in the right temple on One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, near Seventh Avenue, early last night. After the body had been removed to the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Police Station, the following note, addressed to Miss Lulu Spray, 40 West Sixty-fifth Street, was found pinned to her waist:

"My Dear Sister: I told you I might come back, but I don't think it possible. Forgive me for what I am going to do, but I can't help it. For God's sake never do as I am about to do. Think some times kindly of your foolish sister Mabel."

The girl's father runs the elevator at Roosevelt Hospital. He had an appointment with his daughter, last night, to take her to the theatre, and was waiting for her at her home when a policeman from the West Sixty-eighth Street Station called. He went with the policeman and identified his daughter. He disclaimed any knowledge of any reason for the deed.

JAMES J. SYLVESTER DEAD.

English Scientist and Professor—Author of Many Important Works Died in London.

LONDON, March 15.—Prof. James J. Sylvester died in this city to-day.

Prof. James Joseph Sylvester, LL. D., D. C. L., F. R. S., was born Sept. 3, 1814, in London, England, and was educated at two private schools in that city, at the Royal Institution, Liverpool, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he passed the Senate House examination as second wrangler, but was not permitted to graduate because of religious disabilities.

He became Professor of Natural Philosophy at University College, in London, and afterward come to this country, where he was made Professor of Mathematics in the University of Virginia. After an interval of ten years he returned to England and accepted the Chair of Mathematics at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich.

Five years later he became a professor at Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore. In December, 1883, he was elected Savilian Professor of Geometry and Fellow of New College, Oxford, England.

He was a prolific contributor to French, English, Belgian, and Italian journals of a scientific nature, and was the founder and first editor of The American Journal of Mathematics. He published many memoirs in the Royal Society's transactions in Crelle's Journal of Mathematics, in the Acta Mathematica, in London and Dublin, and in the Quarterly Journal of Mathematics, in the London and Edinburgh Philosophical Magazine, and in the Comptes Rendus of the Institute of France.

Among the innumerable honors showered upon him were: Foreign member of the Royal and Imperial Academies of Sciences in Rome, Naples, and Gottingen and Vienna, a corresponding member of the Institute of France, and of the Imperial and Royal Academies of Berlin and of St. Petersburg, and in addition he was a member of many other learned societies in Europe and this country and as well was an officer of the Legion of Honor.

In a volume entitled "The Law of Verse" he gave a theory of versification. He was the inventor of the plagiograph, the geometrical fan, and other kinematical instruments.

He introduced into England Peaucellier's Method of Linkages, on which he lectured before the Royal Institution, and Dec. 12, 1885, in a lecture before the University of Oxford, he made known his newly discovered theory of reciprocants, which gave rise to a vast body of special literature.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William Halsey Wood.

William Halsey Wood of Newark, N. J., an architect of wide reputation, died Saturday in Philadelphia at the residence of his father-in-law, Alexander Halmsley. He was a victim of consumption. He was born in Newark, in 1855, the son of Daniel H. Wood, and grandson of Daniel Smith Wood, a Revolutionary patriot. He received his education in the public schools of Newark. While very young he developed a talent for drawing. As a boy he entered the office of Thomas A. Roberts, an architect. Attaining his majority, he was admitted to partnership in a firm of which Mr. Roberts was the head, the firm's name being Roberts, Taylor & Wood. This firm was dissolved in a short time, and Mr. Wood embarked in business on his own account.

Soon after this Mr. Wood made two trips to Europe to study architecture. He came into conspicuous public notice in 1889, when his plan was one of four selected for elaboration in the international competition for the design of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City.

Mr. Wood's plans, with two others, were placed on exhibition in the See House, Lafayette Place, New York. Mr. Wood's plan, of which "Jerusalem the Golden" was the underlying motive, was much admired, but it was not chosen.

Among his prominent works were the chapel of the University of the South, in Louisiana; St. Paul's Church, Chattanooga; St. Michael's and All Angels', Anniston, Ala.; St. Leo's, Smethport, Penn.; Zion and St. Timothy, the Church of the Redeemer, St. Paul's, St. Matthew's, and All Angels', in New York; the Peddie Memorial, First Congregational, Wickliffe Presbyterian, and Sixth Presbyterian Churches of Newark; Christ Church, Bloomfield, and St. Paul's, East Orange.

Mr. Wood also was the architect of the Carnegie Library, at Bellevue Hospital, New York, and the Carnegie Library at Braddock, Penn.

He was an active member of the Newark church known as the House of Prayers, having been connected with the church since boyhood, when he served at the altar as an acolyte. He for several years was the choirmaster of the church. One of his last works was the designing of the memorial altar and reredos in the House of Prayers.

Mr. Wood was taken to the home of his father-in-law in Philadelphia, with the hope that a change of scene, with skilled medical treatment, might effect a cure.

The funeral will be held from the Church of St. James the Less, Falls of Schuylkill, Philadelphia, Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. The interment will be in Mr. Halmsley's family plot in the churchyard.

Prof. Albert A. Duclos.

Prof. Albert Duclos, an old resident of this city, died Saturday at his home, 361 Lexington Avenue, of apoplexy. Previous to this he had had two apoplectic strokes, one about sixteen years ago and one about two years ago.

Prof. Duclos was born in Strasbourg, Alsace, fifty-six years ago, and was sent to Paris, where several of his relatives lived, to complete his education. He established a men's furnishing shop, which was kept in existence for many years after he came to America, which was when he was about twenty-one years old. Here he lived with his brother, Joseph Duclos, a wealthy architect, who now has a place at Highland Park. About twenty-three years ago he became proprietor of the Grand Lafayette Hotel in Fourteenth Street, but gave it up in 1876, when his health began to fail slightly. Since then he has been living on his private means, giving lessons in languages at intervals. He took to this pursuit largely as a recreation. He was thoroughly acquainted with French, English, German, Italian, Spanish, and certain kinds of French patois, and was said to be able to distinguish every tongue spoken in Europe.

Prof. Duclos married Catherine Cornelius of this city, twenty-six years ago. She survives him, but their children, a boy and a girl, have both died. The funeral services will take place at the residence at 11 o'clock this morning. Interment will be at Newark.

Mrs. Matilda Schubart.

Mrs. Matilda Schubart died suddenly at her home, 783 Madison Avenue, Saturday afternoon, from an attack of heart trouble. Her maiden name was Friedmann, and she was born in Burgkunstadt, Bavaria, sixty-nine years ago. She left Bavaria in 1852 to live with some relatives in this country. In the same year she married Henry Schubart, and they settled in this city. Mr. Schubart was engaged in importing tobacco. He also founded the Harlem Steamboat Navigation Company. He died in 1888. Mrs. Schubart leaves a daughter, Mrs. Israel Steinhart, with whom she lived, and four other children—Aaron S. and Louis H. Schubart, Mrs. Jacob A. Einstein, and Mrs. Meyer Hecht, all of this city. The funeral will take place at Mrs. Steinhart's residence at 9:30 this morning. The interment will be in Salem Fields Cemetery.

William Schaefer.

William Schaefer, one of the oldest citizens of the Eastern District, Brooklyn, who died at his home, 194 Rutledge Street, Sunday, of bronchitis, will be buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery to-morrow. Funeral services will be held at his home at 2 o'clock. Mr. Schaefer was born in Mainz, Germany, sixty-five years ago, and came to America when he was nineteen years old. He opened a hardware store at 159 Grand Street, Brooklyn, where he remained until his death. He had lived in the Fourteenth Ward for thirty-six years. He was a Trustee of Baltic Masonic Lodge, No. 284; Truster of the Eastern District Hospital, member of Montgomery Lodge, No. 1,881, Knights of Honor; stockholder of the North Side Bank, and a member of the Grand Street Board of Trade. He is survived by his wife and three children.

William E. Harding.

William E. Harding, sporting writer for The Daily News, died yesterday afternoon at his residence, 157 West Ninety-eighth Street, of pneumonia. He was about fifty-five years old, and was born in Canada. When a young man he became a pedestrian, and participated in several short-distance walking and running matches. He claimed to have beaten Dearport, the celebrated Canadian Indian runner, who made a running record of ten miles in an hour in England. When bicycles came into vogue Mr. Harding became a bicycle rider. In 1898 he was made sporting editor of The Daily News, and, though he was also connected with The Police Gazette in that capacity for several years, his connection with The Daily News continued until his death. He leaves a wife, with one child by her, and two children by his first wife.

John R. Simpson.

John R. Simpson, a prominent resident of Harlem and one of the oldest survivors of the New York Volunteer Fire Department, died yesterday of heart disease at his residence, 45 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. He was born in this city in 1814, and is of old Knickerbocker stock. He belonged to the old "Southwicks," then one of the crack fire organizations of the city, and with this company worked at the great fire of 1835. He was a volunteer fireman up to the organization of the paid department. The funeral services will be held at the residence to-morrow evening, at 7:30 o'clock, and the interment will take place Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

William H. Butler.

Funeral services for William H. Butler, who died last Friday, at his home, 314 Union Street, Brooklyn, were held last night. Burial was in Greenwood. Mr. Butler was the last of the old safe manufacturers of this city. He was born here, but his boyhood days were spent in Sterling, Conn. Shortly after his twenty-first birthday, he became a member of the firm of Holmes, Valentine & Butler, manufacturers of safes and locks. The firm later became Valentine & Butler, and finally the Butler Safe and Lock Company. Mr. Butler himself patented the round-cornered safe and a number of new locks. Mr. Butler had lived in Brooklyn since 1870. He is survived by one son and two daughters.

Martin Ashlin.

Martin Ashlin, one of the best-known coffee experts in this city, died Saturday last at his home, 153 West Fifteenth Street, after a protracted illness. He was born fifty-four years ago in Liverpool, (Birkenhead,) where his father is yet the favorite organist. He leaves a wife and two children. The funeral, to-day, at his late home, will be private, the Episcopal burial service being read before interment, at Woodlawn, at 2 P. M.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. ABEL WARES of Haverhill, Mass., died yesterday, aged sixty-nine years. He was Grand Treasurer of the Supreme Order of the United Order of the Golden Cross of Massachusetts. He leaves a wife and a son.

Capt. STEPHEN C. FORDHAM of Newark, N. J., sixty-four years old, died yesterday at St. Barnabas's Hospital, Newark, whither he had been taken to undergo an operation for appendicitis. At the hospital he showed symptoms of heart failure, and the operation was not performed. He was a veteran of the war of the rebellion.

The Rev. EGBERT SMYTH ELLIS, missionary in Eastern Turkey under direction of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, died Feb. 22 in Harpoot. Mr. Ellis was born in Kittery, Me., May 3, 1866. His father was the Rev. Thomas Long Ellis. He was graduated from Williams College in 1890, and from Andover Seminary in 1894. He embarked from New York for the foreign field Sept. 26, 1894.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

The time comes when everybody needs PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. It often saves life. PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM cleanses the scalp.

E. & W. E. & W. E. & W.
The new collar. "MENLO."

DIED.

BAGG.—Suddenly on March 13, Mary A., wife of Robert Bagg, aged sixty-six years. Funeral services at St. Agnes's Chapel, West 92d St., on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 12:30 P. M.

CUTTING.—On Monday, March 15, Schermerhorn, infant son of Robert Fulton and Helen Suydam Cutting, aged 5 weeks. Funeral private. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

GREENEBAUM.—On March 15, Gussie, daughter of the late I. D.

MR. DINGLEY'S NEW TARIFF BILL

The Free List Materially Reduced and the Rates Increased to About the Old McKinley Scale.

PROVISIONS OF THE SCHEDULE

No More Free Wool, But a Tariff on All Free Raw Material and All Manufactures From It.

BUT TIN STILL HOLDS ITS PLACE ON THE FREE LIST.

Articles on Which Reciprocal Concessions May be Made With Foreign Countries.

SPECIFIC RATES THE RULE.

The New Tariff, If Adopted, Will Go Into Effect on May 1 Next.

The proposed Tariff bill prepared by the Ways and Means Committee of the House, is entitled "A bill to provide revenue for the Government, and to encourage the industries of the United States." Its provisions are as follows:

SCHEDULE A.

CHEMICALS, OILS, AND PAINTS.

1. Acids—Acetic or pyroligneous acid, and boracic acid, 3 cents per pound; chromic acid and lactic acid, 4 cents per pound; citric acid, 8 cents per pound; salicylic acid, 10 cents per pound; sulphuric acid, or oil of vitriol, not specially provided for in this act, ¼ of 1 cent per pound; tannic acid, or tannin, 50 cents per pound; gallic acid, 10 cents per pound; tartaric acid, 7 cents per pound; all other acids not specially provided for in this act, 25 per centum ad valorem.

2. All alcoholic perfumery, including cologne water and other toilet waters and toilet preparations of all kinds, containing alcohol or in the preparation of which alcohol is used, and alcoholic compounds not specially provided for in this act, 60 cents per pound and 45 p r centum ad valorem.

3. Alkalies, alkaloids, distilled oils, essential oils, expressed oils, rendered oils, and all combinations of the foregoing, and all chemical compounds and salts not specially provided for in this act, 25 per centum ad valorem.

4. Alumina, or refined bauxite, 6-10 of 1 cent per pound; alum, alum cake, patent alum, sulphate of alumina, and aluminous cake, and alum in crystals, or ground, ½ of 1 cent per pound.

5. Ammonia, carbonate of, 1¼ cents per pound; muriate of, or sal ammoniac, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound; sulphate of, one-half of 1 cent per pound.

6. Argols or crude tartar or wine lees crude, 1¼ cents per pound; tartars and lees crystals, or partly refined argols, containing not more than 90 per centum of bitartrate of potash, and tartrate of soda or potassa, or Rochelle salts, 4 cents per pound; cream of tartar and patent tartar, 6 cents per pound.

7. Blacking of all kinds, 25 per centum ad valorem.

8. Blue vitriol or sulphate of copper, 1 cent per pound.

9. Bone char, suitable for use in decolorizing sugars, 20 per centum ad valorem.

10. Borax, crude, or borate of soda, or borate of lime, 2 cents per pound; refined borax, 3 cents per pound.

11. Camphor, refined, 4 cents per pound.

12. Chalk, ground, precipitated, or prepared only, in the form of cubes, blocks, sticks, or disks, as tailors', billiard, red, or French chalk, 1 cent per pound; all other chalk preparations, except medicinal or toilet preparations, and manufactures of chalk not specially provided for in this act, 25 per centum ad valorem.

13. Chloroform, 20 cents per pound.

14. Coal-tar dyes or colors, 35 per centum ad valorem; all other products or preparations of coal tar, by whatever name known, not specially provided for in this act, 25 per centum ad valorem.

15. Cobalt, oxide of, 25 cents per pound.

16. Colodion, and all compounds of pyroxyline, by whatever name known, and whether rolled or in sheets, but not made up into articles, 50 cents per pound; if in finished or partly finished articles, including such as are commonly called celluloid articles, 75 cents per pound and 30 percentum ad valorem.

17. Coloring for brandy, wine, beer, or other liquors, 50 per centum ad valorem.

18. Copperas or sulphate of iron, one-fourth of 1 cent per pound.

19. Drugs, such as barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds, bulbs, bulbous roots, nutgalls, and other excrescences, fruits, flowers, dried fibers, dried insects, grains, gums and gum resin, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, roots and stems, spices, vegetables, seeds, (aromatic, not garden seeds,) seeds of morbid growth, weeds, and woods used expressly for dyeing; any of the foregoing which are not edible, but which are advanced in value or condition by refining, grinding, or other process, and not specially provided for in this act, 10 per centum ad valorem.

20. Ethers: Sulphuric and spirits of nitrous ether, 25 cents per pound; fruit ethers, oils, or essences, $2 per pound; ethers of all kinds not specially provided for in this act, $1 per pound: Provided, that no article of this paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than 25 per centum ad valorem.

21. Extracts and decoctions of logwood and other dyewoods, extract of sumac, and extracts of barks or woods, such as are commonly used for dyeing or tanning, not specially provided for in this act, ⅞ of 1 cent per pound; all the above in a solid or dry form, 1½ cents per pound; extracts of hemlock bark, ½ of 1 cent per pound.

22. Gelatin, glue, isinglass or fish glue, and prepared fish bladders or fish sounds, valued at not above 10 cents per pound, 2 cents per pound; valued at above 10 cents per pound and not above 25 cents per pound, 3 cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem; valued above 25 cents and not above 40 cents per pound, 5 cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem; valued above 40 cents per pound, 20 cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem.

23. Glycerine, crude, not purified, 1 cent per pound; refined, 3 cents per pound.

24. Indigo, extracts, or pastes of, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound; carmined or indigotine, 10 cents per pound.

25. Ink and ink powders, printers' ink, and all other ink not specially provided for in this act, 25 per centum ad valorem.

26. Iodine, resublimed, 20 cents per pound.

27. Iodoform, $1 per pound.

28. Licorice, extracts of, in paste, rolls, or other forms, 5 cents per pound; chicle, 10 cents per pound.

29. Magnesia, carbonate of, medicinal, 3 cents per pound; calcined, 7 cents per pound; sulphate of, or Epsom salts, one-fifth of 1 cent per pound.

OILS.

30. Alizarin assistant, or sulpho-ricinoleic acid, and ricinoleic acid, by whatever name known, whether liquid, solid, or in paste, in the manufacture of which 50 per cent. or more of castor oil is used, 40 cents per gallon; in the manufacture of which less than 50 per cent. of castor oil is used, 20 cents per gallon; all other alizarin assistant, not specially provided for in this act, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

31. Castor oil, 35 cents per gallon.

32. Cod-liver oil, 15 cents per gallon.

33. Cottonseed oil, 7 cents per gallon of 7½ pounds weight.

34. Croton oil, 20 cents per pound.

35. Flaxseed or linseed oil, raw, boiled, or oxidized, 32 cents per gallon of 7½ pounds weight; poppy-seed oil, raw, boiled, or oxidized, 10 cents per gallon of 7½ pounds weight.

36. Fusel oil, or amylic alcohol, ½ cent per pound.

37. Hemp-seed oil and rape-seed oil, 10 cents per gallon.

38. Olive oil, not specially provided for in this act, 50 cents per gallon.

39. Peppermint oil, 65 cents per pound.

40. Seal, herring, whale, and other fish oil, not specially provided for in this act, 8 cents per gallon.

41. Opium, crude or manufactured, and not adulterated, containing 9 per centum and over of morphia, $1 per pound; morphia or morphine, sulphate of, and all alkaloids or salts of opium, $1 per ounce; aqueous extract of opium, for medicinal uses, and tincture of, as laudanum, and other liquid preparations of opium, not specially privided for in this act, 40 per centum ad valorem; opium containing less than 9 per centum of morphia, and opium prepared for smoking, $6 per pound, but opium prepared for smoking and other preparations of opium deposited in bonded warehouses shall not be removed therefrom without payment of duties, and such duties shall not be refunded.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND VARNISHES.

42. Baryta, sulphate of, or barytes, including barytes earth, unmanufactured, 75 cents per ton; manufactured, $5.25 per ton.

43. Blues, such as Berlin, Prussian, Chinese, and all others, containing ferrocyanide of iron, dry or ground in or mixed with oil, 8 cents per pound, and in pulp or mixed with water, 8 cents per pound on the material contained therein when dry.

44. Blanc-fixe, or artificial sulphate of barytes, and satin white, or artificial sulphate of lime, ½ cent per pound.

45. Black, made from bone, ivory, or vegetable, under whatever name known, including bone black and lampblack, dry or ground in oil or water, 25 per centum, ad valorem.

46. Chrome yellow, chrome green, and all other chromium colors in the manufacture of which lead and bichromate of potash or soda are used, dry or ground in or mixed with oil, 4½ cents per pound; in pulp or mixed with water, 4½ cents per pound on the material contained therein when dry.

47. Ocher and ochery earths, sienna and sienna earths, umber and umber earths not specially provided for in this act, dry, ¼ cent per pound; ground in oil 1½ cents per pound.

48. Orange mineral, 3 cents per pound.

49. Red lead, 2½ cents per pound.

50. Ultramarine blue, and other ultramarine colors, whether dry, in pulp, or mixed with water, and wash blue containing ultramarine, 4 cents per pound.

51. Varnishes, including so-called gold size or japan, 35 per centum ad valorem; and on spirit varnishes for the alcohol contained therein, $1.32 per gallon additional.

52. Vermilion red, and other colors containing quicksilver, dry or ground in oil or water, 12 cents per pound; when not containing quicksilver but made of lead or containing lead, 6 cents per pound.

53. White lead, white paint, and white pigment containing lead, dry or in pulp, or ground or mixed with oil, 2½ cents per pound.

54. Whiting and Paris white, dry, ¼ cent per pound; ground in oil, or putty, 1 cent per pound.

55. Zinc, oxide of, and white paint or white pigment containing zinc, but not containing lead, dry, 1 cent per pound; ground in oil, 1¾ cents per pound; sulfid of zinc white, or white sulphide of zinc, 1¼ cents per pound; chloride of zinc and sulphate of zinc, 1 cent per pound.

56. All paints, colors, and pigments, whether dry or mixed, or ground in water or oil, or solutions other than oil, or lakes, crayons, smalts, and frostings, not specially provided for in this act, and all paints, colors, and pigments, whether dry or mixed, or ground with water or oil, or solutions other than oil, in tubes, pans, cakes, or other forms, commonly known as artists' paints or colors, 30 per centum ad valorem.

57. Lead: Acetate of, white, 3½ cents per pound; in colors, 2½ cents per pound; nitrate of, 2½ cents per pound; litharge, 2¾ cents per pound.

58. Phosphorus, 20 cents per pound.

POTASH.

59. Bichromate and chromate of, 3 cents per pound.

60. Caustic or hydrate of, 1 cent per pound; chlorate of, 3 cents per pound.

61 Hydriodate, iodide, and iodate of, 25 cents per pound.

62. Nitrate of, or saltpeter, refined, one-half cent per pound.

63. Prussiate of, red, 8 cents per pound; yellow, 4 cents per pound; cyanide of, 6 cents per pound.

PREPARATIONS.

64. Medicinal preparations containing alcohol, or in the preparation of which alcohol is used, not specially provided for in this act, 55 cents per pound, but in no case shall the same pay less than 25 per centum ad valorem.

65. Medicinal preparations not containing alcohol, or in the preparation of which alcohol is not used, not specially provided for in this act, 25 per centum ad valorem; calomel and other mercurial medicinal preparations, 35 per centum ad valorem.

66. Phenacetin, in bulk, or otherwise, not specially provided for in this act, 8 cents per ounce; in small powders, 10 cents per ounce including the weight of paper wrappers; antipyrin, 18 cents per ounce; antitoxin or antidiphtheritic serum, if of one hundred units or less of antitoxic strength, 12 cents per ounce; and 12 cents per ounce for each additional one hundred units or fractional part thereof of antitoxic strength.

67. Plasters, healing or curative, of all kinds, and court plaster, 35 per centum ad valorem.

68. Preparations used as applications to the hair, mouth, teeth, or skin, such as cosmetics, dentifrices, pastes, pomades, powders, and other toilet articles, and articles of perfumery, whether in sachets or otherwise, not containing alcohol or in the manufacture of which alcohol is not used, and not specially provided for in this act, 50 per centum ad valorem.

69. Santonine, and all salts thereof containing 80 per centum or over of santonine, $1 per pound.

SOAP.

70. Castile soap, 1¼ cents per pound; fancy, perfumed, and all descriptions of toilet soap, including so-called medicinal or medicated soaps, 15 cents per pound; all other soaps not specially provided for in this act, 20 per centum ad valorem.

SODA.

71. Bicarbonate of soda, or supercarbonate of soda, or saleratus, and other alkalies containing 50 per centum or more of bicarbonate of soda, three-quarters of 1 cent per pound.

72. Bichromate and chromate of soda, 2 cents per pound.

73. Crystal carbonate of soda, or concentrated soda crystals, or monohydrate, or sesquicarbonate of soda, one-half of 1 cent per pound.

74. Hydrate of, or caustic soda, one-half of 1 cent per pound; nitrate of soda, 2½ cents per pound; hypo-sulphite and sulphide of soda, one-half of 1 cent per pound.

75. Sal soda, or soda crystals, not concentrated, and soda ash, one-fourth of 1 cent per pound.

76. Silicate of soda, or other alkaline silicate, three-eighths of 1 cent per pound.

77. Sulphate of soda, or salt cake, or niter cake, $1.25 per ton.

78. Sponges, crude or in their natural state, 20 per centum ad valorem; manufactures of sponges, or of which sponge is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act, 40 per centum ad valorem.

79. Strychnia, or strychnine, and all salts thereof, 70 cents per ounce.

80. Sulphur, refined or sublimed, or flowers of, $8 per ton.

81. Sumac, ground, four-tenths of 1 cent per pound.

82. Vanilline, 70 cents per ounce.

SCHEDULE B.

EARTHS, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASSWARE.

83. Fire-brick, not glazed, enameled, ornamented, or decorated in any manner, $1.25 per ton; glazed, enameled, ornamented, or decorated, 30 per centum ad valorem; brick, other than fire-brick, not glazed, enameled, painted, vitrified, ornamented, or decorated in any manner, 25 per centum ad valorem; if glazed, enameled, painted, vitrified, ornamented, or decorated in any manner, 30 per centum ad valorem.

84. Tiles, glazed or unglazed, encaustic, ceramic-mosaic, vitrified, flint, spar, embossed, enameled, ornamental, hand painted, gold decorated, and all other earthenware tiles for floors and walls, valued at not exceeding 40 cents per square foot, 8 cents per square foot; exceeding 40 cents per square foot, 10 cents per square foot and 25 per centum ad valorem.

CEMENT, LIME, AND PLASTER.

85. Roman, Portland, and other hydraulic cement, in barrels, sacks, or other packages, 8 cents per 100 pounds, including weight of barrel or package; in bulk, 7 cents per 100 pounds; other cement, 20 per centum ad valorem.

86. Lime, 5 cents per 100 pounds, including weight of barrel or package.

87. Plaster of paris or gypsum, ground or calcined, $1.50 per ton.

88. Pumice stone, wholly or partially manufactured, ½ cent per pound; unmanufactured, 20 per centum ad valorem.

CLAYS OR EARTHS:

89. Clays or earths, unwrought or unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this act $1 per ton; wrought or manufactured, not specially provided for in this act, $2 per ton; china clay or kaolin, $2 per ton; asphaltum and bitumen, not otherwise specially provided for in this act, $3 per ton.

EARTHENWARE AND CHINA.

90. Common yellow and brown earthenware, plain or embossed, common stoneware, and crucibles, not decorated in any manner, 20 per centum ad valorem.

91. China, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen, stone, and crockery ware, including clock cases with or without movements, plaques, ornaments, toys, toy tea sets, charms, vases, and statuettes, painted, tinted, stained, enameled, printed, gilded, or otherwise decorated or ornamented in any manner, 60 per centum ad valorem; if plain white and without superadded ornamentation of any kind, 55 per centum ad valorem.

92. All other china, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen, stone, and crockery ware, and manufactures thereof, or of which the same is the component material of chief value, by whatever name known, not specially provided for in this act, if painted, tinted, stained, enameled, printed, gilded, or otherwise decorated or ornamented in any manner, 60 per centum ad valorem; if not ornamented or decorated, 55 per centum ad valorem.

93. Articles composed of earthen or mineral substances, not specially provided for in this act, if not decorated in any manner, 35 per centum ad valorem; if decorated, 45 per centum ad valorem.

94. Gas retorts, $3 each; lava tips for burners, 10 cents per gross and 15 per centum ad valorem; carbons for electric lighting, and filter tubes, 50 per centum ad valorem; porous pots for electric batteries, without metallic connections, 20 per centum ad valorem.

GLASS AND GLASSWARE.

95. Plain green or colored, molded or pressed, and flint and lime glass bottles, holding more than one quart, and demijohns and carboys, covered or uncovered, and other plain green or colored, molded or pressed bottle glassware, not specially provided for in this act, 1 cent per pound; plain green or colored, molded or pressed, flint or lime glass bottles and vials holding not more than one quart and not less than one and one-half pints, 1¼ cents per pound; holding not more than one and one-half pints and not less than one-fourth of one pint, 1½ cents per pound; if holding less than one-fourth of a pint, 50 cents per gross: Provided, that none of the above articles shall pay a less rate of duty than 40 per centum ad valorem: And provided further, that any of the above articles, if filled and not otherwise specially provided for in this act, and the contents are subject to an ad valorem rate of duty, or to a rate of duty regulated in any manner by the value thereof, the value of such bottles, vials, or other vessels shall be added to the value of the contents for the ascertainment of the dutiable value of the latter, but if filled and not otherwise provided for in this act, and the contents are not subject to an ad valorem rate of duty or to a rate of duty regulated in any manner by the value thereof, or if free of duty, such bottles, vials, or other vessels shall pay, in addition to the duty, if any, on their contents, the rates prescribed in this paragraph.

96. Articles of flint, lime, or other glass, molded, pressed, or blown, not specially provided for in this act and not cut, engraved, painted, etched, printed, decorated, stained, silvered, gilded, or otherwise ornamented, 60 per centum ad valorem.

97. Articles of glass, cut, engraved, painted, colored, stained, decorated, silvered, gilded, etched, frosted, printed in any manner, or otherwise ornamented, not specially provided for in this act, and porcelain or opal glassware, 60 per centum ad valorem.

98. Glass bottles, decanters, or other vessels or articles of glass, when engraved, painted, colored, printed, stained, etched, or otherwise ornamented or decorated, or when cut, frosted, or ground, except only such grinding as is necessary for fitting stoppers, shall, if filled, pay duty in addition to any duty on their contents as if not filled, unless otherwise specially provided for in this act.

99. Unpolished, cylinder, crown, and common window glass, not exceeding ten by fifteen inches square, 1⅝ cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches square, 1⅞ cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches square, 2⅜ cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty-six inches square, 2⅞ cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding forty by forty inches square, 3⅜ cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding forty by sixty inches square, 3⅞ cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 4⅜ cents per pound: Provided, That unpolished cylinder, crown, and common window glass, imported in boxes, shall contain fifty square feet, as nearly as sizes will permit, and the duty shall be computed thereon according to the actual weight of glass.

100. Cylinder and crown glass, polished, not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, 4 cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 6 cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches square, 20 cents per square foot; above that, 40 cents per square foot.

101. Fluted, rolled, or rough plate glass, or the same containing a wire netting within itself, not including crown, cylinder, or common window glass, not exceeding 10 by 15 inches square, three-fourths of 1 cent per square foot; above that, and not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, 1 cent per square foot; above that, and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 1½ cents per square foot; and all above that, 2 cents per square foot; and all fluted, rolled, or rough plate glass, weighing over 100 pounds per 100 square feet, shall pay an additional duty on the excess at the same rates herein imposed: Provided, that all of the above plate glass, when ground, smoothed, or otherwise obscured, shall be subject to the same rate of duty as cast polished plate glass unsilvered.

102. Cast polished plate glass, finished or unfinished and unsilvered, not exceeding sixteen by 24 inches square, 8 cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches square, 12 cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by sixty inches square, 22½ cents per square foot; all above that, 35 cents per square foot.

103. Cast polished plate glass, silvered, and looking glass plates, not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches square, 9 cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches square, 13 cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by sixty inches square, 25 cents per square foot; all above that, 40 cents per square foot.

104. But no looking-glass plates or plate glass, silvered, when framed, shall pay a less rate of duty than that imposed upon similar glass of like description not framed, but shall pay in addition thereto upon such frames the rate of duty applicable thereto when imported separate.

105. Cast polished plate glass, silvered or unsilvered, and cylinder, crown, or common window glass, silvered or unsilvered, when bent, ground, obscured, frosted, sanded, enameled, beveled, etched, embossed, engraved, flashed, stained, colored, painted, or otherwise ornamented or decorated, shall be subject to a duty of 10 per centum ad valorem in addition to the rates otherwise chargeable thereon.

106. Spectacles, eyeglasses, and goggles, and frames for the same, valued at not over 75 cents per dozen, 25 cents per dozen and 20 per centum ad valorem; valued at over 75 cents per dozen and not over $1.50 per dozen, 45 cents per dozen and 20 per centum ad valorem; valued at over $1.50 per dozen, and on parts of spectacle, eyeglass, or goggle frames, and mountings or parts thereof for the same, 50 per centum ad valorem.

107. Lenses of glass or pebble, ground and polished to a spherical, cylindrical, or prismatic form, and ground and polished plano or coquill glasses, wholly or partly manufactured, with the edges unground, 45 per centum ad valorem; if with their edges ground or beveled, 55 cents per dozen pairs and 45 per centum ad valorem.

108. Strips of glass, not more than three inches wide, ground or polished on one or both sides to a cylindrical or prismatic form, and glass slides for magic lanterns, 45 per centum ad valorem.

109. Opera and field glasses, telescopes, microscopes, photographic and projecting lenses, and other optical instruments, and frames or mountings for the same, not specially provided for in this act, 45 per centum ad valorem.

110. Stained or painted window glass and stained or painted glass windows, mirrors, not exceeding in size 144 square inches, with or without frames or cases, and all glass or manufactures of which glass or paste is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act, 45 per centum ad valorem.

111. Fusible enamel, 25 per centum ad valorem.

MARBLE AND STONE, AND MANUFACTURES OF.

112. Marble or onyx, in block, rough or squared only, and not dressed or made into articles, 65 cents per cubic foot; marble of all kinds and onyx, sawed or dressed, including marble or onyx slabs, paving tiles, or mosaic cubes, containing less than 4 cubic inches each, $1.10 per cubic foot; but in measurement no slab, tile, or cube shall be computed at less than 1 inch in thickness.

113. Manufactures of agate, alabaster, chalcedony, chrysolite, cornelian, garnet, jasper, jet, malachite, marble, onyx, or rock crystal, including clock-cases with or without movements, not specially provided for in this act, 50 per centum ad valorem.

STONE.

114.—Burr stones, manufactured or bound up into millstones, 15 per centum ad valorem.

115. Freestone, granite, sandstone, limestone, and other building or monumental stone, except marble and onyx, unmanufactured or undressed, not specially provided for in this act, 10 cents per cubic foot.

116. Freestone, granite, sandstone, limestone, and other building or monumental stone, except marble and onyx, not specially provided for in this act, hewn, dressed, or polished, 40 per centum ad valorem.

117. Grindstones, finished or unfinished, $1.75 per ton.

SLATE.

118. Slates, slate chimney pieces, mantels, slabs for tables, roofing slates, and all other manufactures of slate, not specially provided for in this act, 20 per centum ad valorem.

SCHEDULE C.

METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF.

119. Iron ore, including manganiferous iron ore, the dross or residuum from burnt pyrites, 40 cents per ton: Provided, that in levying and collecting the duty on iron ore no deduction shall be made from the weight of the ore on account of moisture which may be chemically or physically combined therewith.

120. Iron in pigs, iron kentledge, spiegeleisen, ferromanganese, ferro silicon, wrought and cast scrap iron, and scrap steel, $4 per ton; but nothing shall be deemed scrap iron or scrap steel except waste or refuse iron or steel fit only to be remanufactured.

121. Bar iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats, round iron not less than seven-sixteenths of one inch in diameter, and square iron, not specially provided for in this act, six-tenths of 1 cent per pound.

122. Round iron, in coils or rods, less than 7-16 inch in diameter, and bars or shapes of rolled iron, not specially provided for in this act, 8-10 cent per pound: Provided, That all iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other forms less finished than iron in bars, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, shall be subject to a duty of 5-10 cent per pound: Provided further, That all iron bars, blooms, billets, or sizes or shapes of any kind, in the manufacture of which charcoal is used as fuel, shall be subject to a duty of $12 per ton.

123. Beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, car-truck channels, TT columns and posts or parts or sections of columns and posts, deck and bulb beams, and building forms, together with all other structural shapes of iron or steel, whether plain or punched, or fitted for use, 6-10 cent per pound.

124. Boiler or other plate iron or steel, for whatever purpose used, except saw plates hereinafter provided for, not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge, sheared or unsheared, and skelp iron or steel sheared or rolled in grooves, valued at 1 cent per pound or less, 5-10 cent per pound; valued above 1 cent and not above 2 cents per pound, 6-10 cent per pound; valued above 2 cents and not above 4 cents per pound, 1 cent per pound; valued at over 4 cents per pound, 30 per centum ad valorem: Provided, That all plate iron or steel thinner than No. 10 wire gauge shall pay duty as iron or steel sheets.

125. Iron or steel anchors or parts thereof, mill irons and mill cranks of wrought iron, wrought iron for ships, and forgings of iron or steel, or of combined iron and steel, for vessels, steam engines, and locomotives, or parts thereof, weighing each twenty-five pounds or more, 1 3-10 cents per pound; other forgings of iron or steel, or of combined iron and steel, of whatever shape or whatever degree or stage of manufacture, not specially provided for in this act, 1½ cents per pound: Provided, that no forgings of iron or steel, or forgings of iron and steel combined, shall pay a less rate of duty than 35 per centum ad valorem.

126. Hoop, or band, or scroll, or other iron or steel, valued at 3 cents per pound or less, 8 inches or less in width, and less than three-eighths of 1 inch thick and not thinner than ten wire gauge, six-tenths of 1 cent per pound; thinner than No. 10 wire gauge and not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge, seven-tenths of 1 cent per pound; thinner than No. 20 wire gauge, nine-tenths of 1 cent per pound: Provided that hoop or band iron, or hoop or band steel, cut to length, or wholly or partly manufactured into hoops or ties, coated or not coated with paint or any other preparation, with or without buckles or fastenings, for baling cotton or any other commodity, barrel hoops of iron or steel, and hoop or band iron or hoop or band steel flared, splayed, or punched, with or without buckles or fastenings, shall pay one-tenth of 1 cent per pound more duty than that imposed on the hoop or band iron or steel from which they are made.

127. Railway bars, made of iron or steel, and railway bars made in part of steel, T rails, and punched iron or steel flat rails, seven-twentieths of 1 cent per pound; railway fishplates or splicebars, made of iron or steel, one-half of 1 cent per pound.

128. Sheets of iron or steel, common or black, including all iron or steel commercially known as common or black taggers iron or steel, and skelp iron or steel, valued at 3 cents per pound or less, thinner than number ten and not thinner than number twenty wire gauge, seven-tenths of 1 cent per pound; thinner than number twenty wire gauge and not thinner than number twenty-five wire gauge, eight-tenths of 1 cent per pound; thinner than number twenty-five wire gauge and not thinner than number thirty-two wire gauge, 1.1 cents per pound; thinner than number thirty-two wire gauge, 1.2 cents per pound; corrugated or crimped, 1.1 cents per pound: Provided, That all common or black sheet iron or sheet steel not thinner than number ten wire gauge shall pay duty as plate iron or plate steel.

129. All iron or steel sheets or plates, and all hoop, band, or scroll iron or steel, excepting what are known commercially as tin plates, terne plates, and taggers tin, and hereinafter provided for, when galvanized or coated with zinc or spelter, or other metals, or any alloy of those metals, shall pay one-fourth of 1 cent per pound more duty than the rates imposed by the preceding paragraph upon the corresponding gauges or forms of common or black sheet or taggers iron or steel.

130. Sheet iron or sheet steel, polished, planished, or glanced, by whatever name designated, 2 cents per pound: Provided, That plate or sheet iron or taggers iron or steel, by whatever name designated, other than the polished, planished, or glanced herein provided for, which has been pickled or cleaned by acid, or by any other material or process, or which is cold-rolled, smoothed only, not polished, shall pay one-fourth of 1 cent per pound more duty than the corresponding gauges of common or black sheet or taggers iron or steel.

131. Sheets or plates of iron or steel, or taggers iron or steel, coated with tin or lead, or with a mixture of which these metals, or either of them, is a component part, by the dipping or any other process, and commercially known as tin plates, terne plates, and taggers tin, 1½ cents per pound: Provided, That the benefit of the drawback provision in Section 24 of this act shall not apply to articles manufactured in this country from imported tin plates, terne plates, or taggers tin, or to articles manufactured abroad from tin plates, terne plates, or taggers tin.

132. Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms, and slabs, by whatever process made; die blocks or blanks; billets and bars and tapered or beveled bars; pressed, sheared, or stamped shapes; saw plates, wholly or partially manufactured; hammer molds or swaged steel; gun barrel molds not in bars; alloys used as substitutes for steel in the manufacture of tools; all descriptions and shapes of dry sand, loam, or iron-molded steel castings; sheets and plates; and steel in all forms and shapes not specially provided for in this act, all of the above valued at 1 cent per pound or less, seven-twentieths of 1 cent per pound; valued above 1 cent and not above 1.4 cents per pound, five-tenths of 1 cent per pound; valued above 1.4 cents and not above 1.8 cents per pound, seven-tenths of 1 cent per pound; valued above 1.8 cents and not above 2.2 cents per pound, eight-tenths of 1 cent per pound; valued above 2.2 cents and not above 3 cents per pound, 1.1 cents per pound; valued above 3 cents per pound and not above 4 cents per pound, 1.4 cents per pound; valued above 4 cents and not above 7 cents per pound, 1.6 cents per pound; valued above 7 cents and not above 10 cents per pound, 2.5 cents per pound; valued above 10 cents and not above 13 cents per pound, 3 cents per pound; valued above 13 cents and not above 16 cents per pound, 3.5 cents per pound; valued above 16 cents per pound, 6 cents per pound: Provided, that all seamless or weldless forms of hollow or cylindrical iron or steel, in the rough or not smoothed or polished, and less advanced in manufacture than finished tubes, whether known as hollow billets or blanks or otherwise, thinner than five-sixteenths of one inch in the walls, shall be subject to a duty of 35 per centum ad valorem: And, provided further, that all finished seamless or weldless iron or steel tubes shall be subject to a duty of 45 per centum ad valorem.

WIRE.

133. Wire rods: Rivet, screw, fence, and other iron or steel wire rods, whether round, oval, flat, or square, or in any other shape, and nail rods, in coils or otherwise, valued at 4 cents or less per pound, four-tenths of 1 cent per pound; valued over 4 cents per pound, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound: Provided, That all round iron or steel rods smaller than number six wire gauge shall be classed and dutiable as wire: Provided further, That all iron or steel wire rods which have been tempered or treated in any manner or partly manufactured shall be classed and dutiable as wire.

134. Round iron or steel wire, all sizes not smaller than number thirteen wire gauge, 1¼ cents per pound; smaller than number thirteen wire gauge and not smaller than number sixteen wire gauge, 1½ cents per pound; smaller than number sixteen wire gauge, 2 cents per pound; all other iron or steel wire, and wire or strip steel, including such as is commonly known as crinoline wire, corset wire, needle wire, piano wire, clock and watch wires, and all steel wires, whether polished or unpolished, tempered or untempered, in coils or straight and cut to lengths, drawn cold through dies or rolls, and hat wire, flat steel wire or sheet steel in strips, uncovered or covered with cotton, silk, or other material, or metal, all the foregoing manufactures, of whatever shape or form, valued above 4 cents per pound, 45 per centum ad valorem: Provided, That articles manufactured from iron or steel wire shal pay the maximum rate of duty which would be imposed upon any wire used in the manufacture of such articles and in addition thereto, 1½ cents per pound; drill rods, including such as are called "Stubbs steel," and all cold-drawn steel rods, of whatever size or shape, valued above 4 cents per pound, whether polished or unpolished, in coils or straight, 45 per centum ad valorem: And provided further, That wire cloth and wire netting made in meshes of any form from iron, steel, brass, copper, or any other metal shall pay a duty equal in amount to that imposed on the wire used in the manufacture thereof and 2 cents per pound in addition thereto: And provided further, That there shall be paid on iron or steel wire coated with zinc or tin, or any other metal, (except fence wire,) one-half of 1 cent per pound in addition to the rate imposed on the wire of which it is made.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

135. No advance or reduction of duties for partial loss or damage in consequence of rust or of discoloration shall be made upon any description of iron or steel, or upon any article wholly or partly manufactured of iron or steel, or upon any manufacture of iron or steel.

136. All metal produced from iron or its ores, which is cast and malleable, of whatever description or form, without regard to the percentage of carbon contained therein, whether produced by cementation, or converted, cast, or made from iron or its ores, by the crucible, Bessemer, Clapp-Griffith, pneumatic, Thomas-Gilchrist, basic, Siemens-Martin, or open-hearth process, or by the equivalent of either, or by a combination of two or more of the processes, or their equivalents, or by any fusion or other process which produces from iron or its ores a metal either granular or fibrous in structure, which is cast and malleable, excepting what is known as malleable iron castings, shall be classed and denominated as steel.

137. No article not specially provided for in this act, which is wholly or partly manufactured from tin plate, terne plate, or the sheet, plate, hoop, band, or scroll iron or steel herein provided for, or scroll iron or tin plate, terne plate, sheet plate, hoop, band, or scroll iron or steel shall be the material of chief value, shall pay a lower rate of duty than that imposed on the tin plate, terne plate, or sheet, plate, hoop, band, or scroll iron or steel from which it is made, or of which it shall be the component thereof of chief value.

138. On all iron or steel bars or rods of whatever shape or section which are cold rolled, cold drawn, cold hammered, or polished in any way in addition to the ordinary process of hot rolling or hammering, there shall be paid one-fourth of 1 cent per pound in addition to the rates provided in this act on bars or rods of whatever section or shape which are hot rolled; and on all strips, plates, or sheets of iron or steel of whatever shape, other than the polished, planished, or glanced sheet-iron or sheet-steel hereinbefore provided for, which are cold rolled, cold hammered, blued, brightened, tempered, or polished by any process to such perfected surface finish, or polish better than the grade of cold rolled, smooth only, hereinbefore provided for, there shall be paid 1 cent per pound in addition to the rates provided in this act upon plates, strips, or sheets of iron or steel of common or black finish; and on steel circular saw plates there shall be paid three-fourths of 1 cent per pound in addition to the rate provided in this act for steel saw plates.

MANUFACTURES OF IRON AND STEEL.

139. Anvils of iron or steel, or of iron and steel combined, by whatever process made, or in whatever stage of manufacture, 2 cents per pound.

140. Axles, or parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks, or forgings for axles, whether of iron or steel, without reference to the stage or state of manufacture, 1½ cents per pound: provided, that when iron or steel axles are imported fitted in wheels, or parts of wheels, of iron or steel, they shall be dutiable at the same rate as the wheels in which they are fitted.

141. Blacksmith's hammers and sledges, track tools, wedges, and crowbars, whether of iron or steel, 1½ cents per pound.

142. Bolts, with or without threads or nuts, or bolt-blanks, and finished hinges or hinge-blanks, whether of iron or steel, 1½ cents per pound.

143. Card-clothing manufactured from tempered steel wire, 45 cents per square foot; all other, 20 cents per square foot.

144. Cast-iron pipe of every description, 4-10 cent per pound.

145. Cast-iron vessels, plates, stoveplates, andirons, sad-irons, tailors' irons, hatters' irons, and castings of iron, not specially provided for in this act, 8-10 cent per pound.

146. Castings of malleable iron not specially provided for in this act, 1¼ cents per pound.

147. Cast hollowware, coated, glazed, or tinned, 2 cents per pound.

148. Chain or chains of all kinds, made of iron or steel, not less than ¾ of 1 inch in diameter, 1¼ cents per pound; less than ¾ of 1 inch and not less than ⅝ of 1 inch in diameter, 1½ cents per pound; less than ⅝ of 1 inch in diameter and not less than 5-16 of 1 inch in diameter, 2 cents per pound; less than 5-16 of 1 inch in diameter, 3½ cents per pound; but no chain or chains of any description shall pay a lower rate of duty than 45 per centum ad valorem.

149. Lap welded, butt welded, seamed, or joined iron or steel boiler tubes, pipes, flues, or stays, not thinner than No. 16 wire gauge, 2 cents per pound.

CUTLERY.

150. Penknives, pocketknives, or clasp-knives, and erasers or manicure knives of all kinds, or parts thereof, wholly or partially manufactured, including such as have corkscrews, file blades, or manicure blades, each of which shall be held to be a blade, if valued at not more than 40 cents per dozen, 10 cents per dozen and 15 per centum ad valorem; all others, having but one blade, 50 cents per dozen

similar packages, 2½ cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem, including the weight of all coverings and packing material; all vegetables, prepared or preserved, including pickles and sauces of all kinds, not specially provided for in this act, and fish paste or sauce, 40 per centum ad valorem.

242. Cabbages, 3 cents each.

243. Cider, 5 cents per gallon.

244. Eggs, 5 cents per dozen.

245. Eggs, yolk of, 25 per centum ad valorem.

246. Hay, $4 per ton.

247. Honey, 20 cents per gallon.

248. Hops, 15 cents per pound.

249. Onions, 40 cents per bushel; garlic, 1 cent per pound.

250. Pease, green, in bulk or in barrel, sacks, or similar packages, 40 cents per bushel of sixty pounds' pease, dried, and split pease, 50 cents per bushel of sixty pounds; pease, in cartons, papers, or other small packages, 1 cent per pound.

251. Plants, trees, shrubs, vines, bulbs, and roots of all kinds, for growth in the open air or otherwise, not specially provided for in this act, 30 per centum ad valorem.

252. Potatoes, 25 cents per bushel of sixty pounds.

253. Seeds: Castor beans or seeds, 25 cents per bushel of fifty pounds; flaxseed or linseed and other oil seeds not specially provided for in this act, 30 cents per bushel of 56 pounds; poppy seed, 15 cents per bushel; but no drawback shall be allowed upon oil cake made from imported seed, nor shall any allowance be made for dirt or other impurities in any seed; seeds of all kinds not specially provided for in this act, 40 per cent. ad valorem.

254. Straw, $1.50 per ton.

255. Teazles, 30 per centum ad valorem.

256. Vegetables in their natural state, not specially provided for in this act, 25 per centum ad valorem.

FISH.

257. Anchovies and sardines packed in oil or otherwise, and other fish packed in oil, in tin boxes measuring not more than 5 inches long, 4 inches wide, and 3½ inches deep, 10 cents per box; in boxes measuring not more than 5 inches long, 4 inches wide, and 1⅝ inches deep, 5 cents per box; in boxes measuring not more than 4¾ inches long, 3½ inches wide, and 1¼ inches deep, 2½ cents per box; when imported in any other form, 40 per centum ad valorem; fish in cans or packages made of tin or other material, not specially provided for in this act, thirty per centum ad valorem.

258. Fresh-water fish not specially provided for in this act, and herring, fresh, ½ cent per pound.

259. Herring, pickled, salted, smoked, or dried, and all fish not specially provided for in this act, 1 cent per pound.

260. Mackerel, salmon, and halibut, fresh, pickled, salted, smoked, dried, frozen, packed in ice or otherwise prepared for preservation, and fish skinned or boned, 1½ cents per pound.

261. In addition to the duties otherwise provided for in this act, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, upon all fish imported from any country or dependency which pays an export bounty on fish, a duty equal to the amount of such bounty.

262.—Cans or packages, made of tin or other metal, containing shellfish admitted free of duty, not exceeding one quart in contents, shall be subject to a duty of 6 cents per dozen cans or packages; and when exceeding one quart, shall be subject to an additional duty of 3 cents per dozen for each additional half quart or fractional part thereof.

FRUITS AND NUTS.

263.—Apples, green or ripe, 25 cents per bushel; apples, peaches, and other edible fruits, including berries, when dried, desiccated, evaporated, or prepared in any manner, not specially provided for in this act, 2 cents per pound; berries, edible, in their natural condition, 1 cent per quart.

264. Comfits, sweetmeats, and fruits preserved in sugar or molasses, or in their own juices, or in spirits, when not containing over 5 per centum of alcohol, and not specially provided for in this act, and jellies of all kinds, 35 per centum ad valorem.

265. Figs, plums, prunes, raisins, and other dried grapes, 2½ cents per pound; dates and currants, Zante or other, 1½ cents per pound; olives, green or prepared, in bottles, jars, or similar packages, 25 cents per gallon; in casks or otherwise than in bottles, jars, or similar packages, 15 cents per gallon.

266. Grapes and peaches, 1 cent per pound.

267. Oranges, lemons, limes, grape fruit, shaddocks or pomelos, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound; in addition thereto, 30 per centum ad valorem upon the boxes, barrels, or other articles containing any of the foregoing.

268. Orange peel, lemon peel, and citron or citron peel, preserved or candied, and desiccated cocoanut, 2 cents per pound.

269. Pineapples, 2 cents per pound.

270. Almonds, not shelled, 5 cents per pound; clear almonds, shelled, 7 cents per pound.

271. Filberts and walnuts of all kinds, not shelled, 3 cents per pound; shelled, 6 cents per pound.

272. Peanuts or ground beans, unshelled, 1 cent per pound; shelled, 1½ cents per pound.

273. Nuts of all kinds, shelled or unshelled, not specially provided for in this act, 1½ cents per pound.

MEAT PRODUCTS.

274. Bacon and hams, and sausages of all kinds, 5 cents per pound.

275. Beef, mutton, and pork, 2 cents per pound.

276. Meats of all kinds, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for in this act, 25 per centum ad valorem.

277. Extract of meat, not specially provided for in this act, 35 cents per pound; fluid extract of meat, 15 cents per pound.

278. Lard, 2 cents per pound.

279. Poultry, live, 3 cents per pound; dressed, 5 cents per pound.

280. Tallow, 1 cent per pound; wool grease, including that known commercially as degras or brown wool grease, one-half of 1 cent per pound.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS.

281. Chicory-root, raw, dried, or undried, but unground, 1 cent per pound; chicory-root, burnt or roasted, ground or granulated, or in rolls, or otherwise prepared, and not specially provided for in this act, 3 cents per pound.

282. Chocolate and cocoa, prepared or manufactured, valued at not above 12 cents per pound, 1½ cents per pound and 10 per centum ad valorem; vaued above 12 cents per pound and not above 35 cents per pound, 3 cents per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem; valued above 35 cents per pound, 50 per centum ad valorem.

283. Cocoa-butter or cocoa-butterine, 6 cents per pound.

284. Dandelion-root and acorns prepared, and other articles used as coffee, or as substitutes for coffee not specially provided for in this act, 1½ cents per pound.

285. Salt in bags, sacks, barrels, or other packages, 12 cents per 100 pounds; in bulk, 8 cents per 100 pounds; provided, that imported salt in bond may be used in curing fish taken by vessels licensed to engage in the fisheries, and in curing fish on the shores of the navigable waters of the United States under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; and upon proof that the salt has been used for either of the purposes stated in this proviso, the duties on the same shall be remitted; provided, further, that exporters of meats, whether packed or smoked, which have been cured in the United States with imported salt, shall, upon satisfactory proof, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, that such meats have been cured with imported salt, have refunded to them from the Treasury the duties paid on the salt so used in curing such exported meats, in amounts not less than $100.

286. Starch, including all preparations, from whatever substance produced, fit for use as starch, 2 cents per pound.

287. Dextrine, burnt starch, gum substitute, or British gum, 1½ cents per pound.

288. Spices: Mustard, ground or prepared, in bottles or otherwise, 10 cents per pound; capsicum or red pepper, or cayenne pepper, 2½ cents per pound; sage, 1 cent per pound; sweet marjoram, 3 cents per pound; Summer savory, coriander seed, and thyme, one-half of 1 cent per pound; spices not specially provived for in this act, 3 cents per pound.

289. Vinegar, 7½ cents per gallon. The standard for vinegar shall be taken to be that strength which requires thirty-five grains of bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy of vinegar.

SCHEDULE H.

SPIRITS, WINES, AND OTHER BEVERAGES.

290. Brandy and other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, and not specially provided for in this act, $2.50 per proof gallon.

291. Each and every gauge or wine gallon of measurement shall be counted as at least one proof gallon; and the standard for determining the proof of brandy and other spirits or liquors of any kind imported shall be the same as that which is defined in the laws relating to internal revenue: provided, that it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to authorize the ascertainment of the proof of wines, cordials, or other liquors, by distillation or otherwise, in cases where it is impracticable to ascertain such proof by the means prescribed by existing law or regulations: and provided further, that any brandy or other spirituous or distilled liquors imported in any sized cask, bottle, jug, or other package, of or from any country, dependency, or province under whose laws similar sized casks, bottles, jugs, or other packages of distilled spirits, wine, or other beverage put up or filled in the United States are denied entrance into such country, dependency, or province, shall be forfeited to the United States; and any brandy or other spirituous or distilled liquor imported in a cask of less capacity than ten gallons from any country shall be forfeited to the United States.

292. On all compounds or preparations of which distilled spirits are a component part of chief value, there shall be levied a duty not less than that imposed upon distilled spirits.

293. Cordials, liquors, arrack, absinthe, kirschwasser, ratafia, and other spirituous beverages or bitters of all kinds, containing spirits, and not specially provided for in this act, $2.50 per proof gallon.

294. No lower rate or amount of duty shall be levied, collected, and paid on brandy, spirits, and other spirituous beverages than that fixed by law for the description of first proof; but it shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first proof, and all imitations of brandy or spirits or wines imported by any names whatever shall be subject to the highest rate of duty provided for the genuine articles respectively intended to be represented, and in no case less than $1.50 per gallon.

295. Bay rum or bay water, whether distilled or compounded, of first proof, and in proportion for any greater strength than first proof, $1.50 per gallon.

WINES.

296. Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, $8 per dozen; containing not more than one pint each and more than one-half pint, $4 per dozen; containing one-half pint each or less, $2 per dozen; in bottles or other vessels containing more than one quart each, in addition to $8 per dozen bottles, on the quantity in excess of one quart, at the rate of $2.50 per gallon.

297. Still wines, including wine or ginger cordial and vermuth, in casks, 60 cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, per case of one dozen bottles or jugs, containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, or twenty-four bottles or jugs containing each not more than one pint, $2 per case; and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles or jugs shall be subject to a duty of 7 cents per pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles or jugs: Provided, that any wines, ginger cordial, or vermuth imported containing more than 24 per centum of alcohol shall be forfeited to the United States: And provided further, that there shall be no constructive or other allowance for breakage, leakage, or damage on wines, liquors, cordials, or distilled spirits. Wines, cordials, brandy, and other spirituous liquors imported in bottles or jugs shall be packed in packages containing not less than one dozen bottles or jugs in each package; and all such bottles or jugs shall pay an additional duty of 3 cents for each bottle or jug unless specially provided for in this act.

298. Ale, porter, and beer, in bottles or jugs, 40 cents per gallon, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles or jugs; otherwise than in bottles or jugs, 20 cents per gallon.

299. Malt extract, fluid, in casks, 25 cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, 40 cents per gallon; solid or condensed, 40 per centum ad valorem.

300. Cherry juice and prune juice, or prune wine, and other fruit juice not specially provided for in this act, containing no alcohol or not more than 18 per centum of alcohol, 60 cents per gallon; if containing more than 18 per centum of alcohol, $2.50 per proof gallon; fruits preserved in spirits when containing over 5 per centum of alcohol, $2.50 per proof gallon for the alcohol contained therein.

301. Ginger ale, ginger beer, lemonade, soda water, and other similar waters in plain green or colored, molded or pressed, glass bottles, containing each not more than three-fourths of a pint, 18 cents per dozen; containing more than three-fourths of a pint each and not more than one and one-half pints, 28 cents per dozen; but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles; if imported otherwise than in plain green or colored, molded or pressed, glass bottles, or in such bottles containing more than one and one-half pints each, 50 cents per gallon, and in addition thereto, duty shall be collected on the bottles, or other coverings, at the rates which would be chargeable thereon if imported empty.

302. All mineral waters and all imitations of natural mineral waters, and all artificial mineral waters not specially provided for in this act, in green or colored glass bottles, containing not more than one pint, 30 cents per dozen bottles. If containing more than one pint and not more than one quart, 40 cents per dozen bottles. But no separate duty shall be assessed upon the bottles. If imported otherwise than in plain green or colored glass bottles, or if imported in such bottles containing more than one quart, 30 cents per gallon, and in addition thereto, duty shall be collected upon the bottles or other covering at the same rates that would be charged if imported empty or separately.

SCHEDULE I.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

303. Cotton carded or combed yarn, warps or warp yarn, in singles, whether on beams or in bundles, skeins or cops, or in any other form, except spool thread of cotton hereinafter provided for, not colored, bleached, dyed, or advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, 3 cents per pound on all numbers up to and including No. 15, 1-5 cent per number per pound on all numbers exceeding No. 15 and up to and including No. 30, and ¼ cent per number per pound on all numbers exceeding No. 30; colored, bleached, dyed, or advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, whether on beams, or in bundles, skeins or cops, or in any other form, except spool thread of cotton hereinafter provided for, 6 cents per pound on all numbers up to and including No. 20, and on all numbers exceeding No. 20, ¼ cent per number per pound; cotton card laps, roping, sliver, or roving, 45 per centum ad valorem.

304. Cotton thread on spools or reels, containing on each spool or reel not exceeding 100 yards of thread, 6 cents per dozen; exceeding 100 yards on each spool or reel, for every additional 100 yards of thread or fractional part thereof in excess of 100 yards, 6 cents per dozen spools or reels; if otherwise than wound on spools or reels, ½ cent for each 100 yards of thread or fractional part thereof.

305. Cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding fifty threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, 1 cent per square yard; if bleached, 1¼ cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, 2 cents per square yard.

306. Cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding 50 and not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and not exceeding six yards to the pound, 1¼ cents per square yard; exceeding six and not exceeding nine square yards to the pound, 1½ cents per square yard; exceeding nine square yards to the pound, 1⅝ cents per square yard; if bleached, and not exceeding six square yards to the pound, 1½ cents per square yard; exceeding six and not exceeding nine square yards to the pound, 1⅝ cents per square yard; exceeding nine square yards to the pound, 2¼ cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding six square yards to the pound, 2⅜ cents per square yard; exceeding six and not exceeding nine square yards to the pound, 3¼ cents per square yard; exceeding nine square yards to the pound, 3½ cents per square yard. Provided, that on all cotton cloth not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 7 cents per square yard, 25 per centum ad valorem; bleached, valued at over 9 cents per square yard, 25 per centum ad valorem; and dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 12 cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of 30 per centum ad valorem.

307. Cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding 100 and not exceeding 150 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and not exceeding four square yards to the pound, 1½ cents per square yard; exceeding four and not exceeding six square yards to the pound, 2 cents per square yard; exceeding six and not exceeding eight square yards to the pound, 2½ cents per square yard; exceeding eight square yards to the pound, 2⅞ cents per square yard; if bleached, and not exceeding four square yards to the pound, 2½ cents per square yard; exceeding four and not exceeding six square yards to the pound, 3 cents per square yard; exceeding six and not exceeding eight square yards to the pound, 3½ cents per square yard; exceeding eight square yards to the pound, 3¾ cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding four square yards to the pound, 3¼ cents per square yard; exceeding four and not exceeding six square yards to the pound, 3¾ cents per square yard; exceeding six and not exceeding eight square yards to the pound, 4¼ cents per square yard; exceeding eight square yards to the pound, 4½ cents per square yard.

308. Cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding 150 and not exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and not exceeding 3½ square yards to the pound, 2 cents per square yard; exceeding 3½ and not exceeding 4½ square yards to the pound, 2⅜ cents per square yard; exceeding 4½ and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, 3 cents per square yard; exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, 3½ cents per square yard; if bleached, and not exceeding 3½ square yards to the pound, 2⅝ cents per square yard; exceeding 3½ and not exceeding 4½ square yards to the pound, 3⅛ cents per square yard; exceeding 4½ and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, 3¾ cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 16 cents per square yard, and dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 16 cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of 40 per centum ad valorem.

309. Cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding 200 and not exceeding 300 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and not exceeding 2½ square yards to the pound, 3½ cents per square yard; exceeding 2½ and not exceeding 3½ square yards to the pound, 4 cents per square yard; exceeding 3½ and not exceeding 5 square yards to the pound, 4½ cents per square yard; exceeding 5 square yards to the pound, 5 cents per square yard; if bleached, and not exceeding 2½ square yards to the pound, 4½ cents per square yard; exceeding 2½ and not exceeding 3½ square yards to the pound, 5 cents per square yard; exceeding 3½ and not exceeding 5 square yards to the pound, 5½ cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 12½ cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of 40 per centum ad valorem.

310. Cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding 300 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and not exceeding 2 square yards to the pound, 4 cents per square yard; exceeding 2 and not exceeding 3 square yards to the pound, 4½ cents per square yard; exceeding 3 and not exceeding 4 square yards to the pound, 5 cents per square yard; exceeding 4 square yards to the pound, 5½ cents per square yard; if bleached and not exceeding 2 square yards to the pound, 5 cents per square yard; exceeding 2 and not exceeding 3 square yards to the pound, 5½ cents per square yard; exceeding 3 and not exceeding 4 square yards to the pound, 6 cents per square yard; exceeding 4 square yards to the pound, 6½ cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and exceeding 3 square yards to the pound, 8 cents per square yard: Provided, That all such cotton cloths not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 14 cents per square yard, bleached, valued at over 16 cents per square yard, and dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 20 cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of 40 per centum ad valorem.

311. Handkerchiefs or mufflers composed of cotton, whether in the piece or otherwise and whether wholly or partly finished, if not hemmed, or hemmed only, shall pay the same rate of duty as is imposed on cotton cloth of the same description, weight, and count of threads to the square inch; but such handkerchiefs or mufflers shal not pay a less rate of duty than 45 per centum ad valorem. If such handkerchiefs or mufflers are hemstitched, or imitation hemstitched, or revered, or have drawn threads, they shall pay a duty of 10 per centum ad valorem in addition to the duty hereinbefore prescribed, and in no case less than 55 per centum ad valorem; if such hankerchiefs or mufflers are embroidered in any manner, whether with an initial letter, monogram, or otherwise, by hand or machinery, or are tamboured, appliqued, or trimmed wholly or in part with lace or with tucking or insertion, they shall not pay a less rate of duty than 60 per centum ad valorem.

312. Cotton cloth in which other than the ordinary warp and filling threads have been introduced in the process of weaving to form a figure, whether known as lappet or otherwise, and whether unbleached, bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, shall pay, in addition to the duty herein provided for other cotton cloth of the same description, weight, and count of threads to the square inch, 1 cent per square yard if valued at not more than 7 cents per square yard, and 2 cents per square yard if valued at more than 7 cents per square yard.

313. Clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, including neckties or neckwear composed of cotton or other vegetable fibre, or of which cotton or other vegetable fiber is the component material of chief value, made up or manufactured, wholly or in part, by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, and not otherwise provided for in this act, 50 per centum ad valorem: Provided, That the articles provided for in this paragraph having india-rubber as a component material (not including gloves) shall pay a duty of 15 cents per pound and 50 per centum ad valorem.

314. Plushes, velvets, velveteens, corduroys, and all pile fabrics composed of cotton or other vegetable fibre, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, 10 cents per square yard and 20 per centum ad valorem; on all such goods, if bleached, 12 cents per square yard and 20 per centum ad valorem; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, 14 cents per square yard and 20 per centum ad valorem: Provided, That corduroys, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, weighing over six ounces per square yard, and valued at not more than 40 cents per square yard, shall pay a duty of 20 cents per square yard and 30 per centum ad valorem, and if weighing over six ounces per square yard and valued at over 40 cents per square yard, shall pay a duty of 25 cents per square yard and 40 per centum ad valorem: Provided further, That manufactures commonly known as bias dress facings or skirt bindings, made from plushes, velvets, velveteens, corduroys, or other pile fabrics composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, shall be subject to the foregoing rates of duty, and in addition thereto 10 per centum ad alorem.

315. Chenille curtains, table covers, and all goods manufactured of cotton chenille or of which cotton chenille is the component material of chief value, 55 per centum ad valorem.

316. Stockings, hose, and half-hose, made on knitting machines or frames, composed of cotton or other vegetable fibre, and not otherwise specially provided for in this act, 30 per centum ad valorem.

317. Stockings, hose, and half-hose, selvedged, fashioned, narrowed, or shaped wholly or in part by knitting machines or frames, or knit by hand, including such as are commercially known as seamless stockings, hose, or half-hose, and clocked stockings, hose, or half-hose, all of the above composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, finished or unfinished, valued at not more than $1.50 per dozen pairs, 50 cents per dozen pairs, and in addition thereto 15 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than $1.50 per dozen pairs, and not more than $3 per dozen pairs, 75 cents per dozen pairs, and in addition thereto, 20 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than $3 per dozen pairs, $1 per dozen pairs, and in addition thereto 25 per centum ad valorem.

318. Shirts and drawers, pants, vests, union suits, combination suits, tights, sweaters, corset covers, and all underwear of every description made wholly or in part on knitting machines or frames, not including stockings, hose and half-hose, composed of cotton or other vegetable fibre, valued at not more than $1.50 per dozen, 35 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than $1.50 per dozen and not more than $3 per dozen, 75 cents per dozen, and in addition thereto 35 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than $3 per dozen and not more than $5 per dozen, $1 per dozen, and in addition thereto 40 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than $5 per dozen and not more than $7 per dozen, $1.25 per dozen, and in addition thereto 40 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than $7 per dozen, $1.75 per dozen, and in addition thereto 40 per centum ad valorem.

319. Bandings, beltings, bindings, bone casings, braids, cords, garters, gorings, lining for bicycle tires, ribbons, suspenders and braces, tapes, tubings, and webs of webbing, any of the foregoing articles made of cotton or other vegetable fibre, whether composed in part of India rubber or otherwise, and not embroidered by hand or machine, 45 per centum ad valorem; spindle banding, woven, braided or twisted lamp, stove, or candle wicking made of cotton or other vegetable fibre, 10 cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem; loom harness or healds made of cotton or other vegetable fibre, or of which cotton or other vegetable fibre is the component material of chief value, 50 cents per pound and 25 per centum ad valorem; boot, shoe, and corset lacings made of cotton or other vegetable fibre, 20 cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem; labels, for garments or other articles, composed of cotton or other vegetable fibre, 75 cents per pound and 35 per centum ad valorem.

320. Cotton damask, 40 per centum ad valorem; cotton duck, 35 per centum ad valorem.

321. All manufactures of cotton not specially provided for in this act, 40 per centum ad valorem.

SCHEDULE J.

FLAX, HEMP, AND JUTE, AND MANUFACTURES OF.

322. Flax straw, $5 per ton.

323. Flax, not hackled or dressed, 1 cent per pound.

324. Flax, hackled, known as "dressed line," 3 cents per pound.

325. Tow or flax, not retted, ½ cent per pound; tow of flax, retted ¾ cent per pound.

326. Hemp, $25 per ton; tow of hemp, not carded, 1 cent per pound; tow of hemp, carded, 1½ cents per pound; hemp, hackled, known as "line of hemp," or "dressed line," $50 per ton.

327. Yarn, made of jute, 1 cent per pound and 10 per centum ad valorem.

328. Cables, cordage, and twine, not specially provided for in this act, 1 cent per pound; cables and cordage made of hemp, tarred or untarred, 2 cents per pound.

329. Threads, twines, or cords, made from yarn not finer than five lea or number, composed of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, 12 cents per pound; if made from yarn finer than five lea or number ⅝ cent per pound additional for each lea or number, or part of a lea or number, in excess of five.

330. Single yarns made of flax tow, eight lea and finer, 35 per centum ad valorem; single yarns composed of flax, hemp, or ramie, valued at 33 cents or less per pound, 6 cents per pound; valued at more than 33 cents per pound, 4¢ per centum ad valorem.

331. Flax gill netting, nets, webs, and seines, when the thread or twine of which they are composed is made of yarn not finer than twelve lea or number, 15 cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem; when the thread or twine, of which they are composed is made of yarn finer than twelve lea or number and not finer than twenty-five lea, or number, 24 cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem; when the thread or twine of which they are composed is made of yarn finer than twenty-five lea or number and not finer than forty lea or number, 35 cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem; when the thread or twine of which they are composed is made of yarn finer than forty lea or number and not finer than fifty lea or number, 40 cents per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem; when the thread or twine of which they are composed is made of yarn finer than fifty lea or number, 48 cents per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem; when the thread or twine of which they are composed is made of yarn finer than sixty lea or number, 50 per centum ad valorem.

332. Floor mattings, plain, fancy, or figured, manufactured from straw, round or split, or other vegetable substances not otherwise provided for, including what are commonly known as Chinese, Japanese, and India straw mattings, valued at not exceeding 10 cents per square yard, 8 cents per square yard; valued at exceeding 10 cents per square yard, 8 cents per square yard and 25 per centum ad valorem.

333. Carpets, carpeting, mats, and rugs made of flax, hemp, jute, or other vegetable fibre, valued at not exceeding 30 cents per square yard, 6 cents per square yard and 35 per centum ad valorem; valued above 30 cents per square yard, 12 cents per square yard and 40 per centum ad valorem.

334. Hydraulic hose, made in whole or in part of flax, hemp, ramie, or jute, 20 cents per pound.

335. Tapes composed wholly or in part of flax, woven with or without metal threads, on reels, spools, or otherwise, and designed expressly for use in the manufacture of measuring tapes, 40 per centum ad valorem.

336. Oilcloth for floors, stamped, painted, or printed, including linoleum or corticene, figured or plain, and all other oilcloth (except silk oilcloth) not specially provided for herein, 10 cents per square yard and 15 per centum ad valorem; inlaid linoleum or corticene, and cork carpet, 20 cents per square yard and 20 per centum ad valorem; waterproof cloth, composed of cotton or other vegetable fibre, whther composed in part of india-rubber or otherwise, 10 cents per square yard and 20 per centum ad valorem.

337. Shirt collars and cuffs, composed entirely of cotton, 45 cents per dozen pieces and 15 per centum ad valorem; composed in whole or in part of linen, 50 cents per dozen and 20 per centum ad valorem; shirts and other articles of wearing apparel, other than knit, composed in whole or in part of linen, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, not specially provided for in this act, 50 per centum ad valorem.

338. Laces, lace window curtains, tidies, pillow shams, napkins, bed sets, edgings, insertings, galloons, flouncings, or other lace articles, handkerchiefs, wearing apparel, and other articles made wholly or in part of lace, or in imitation of lace, by whatever name known; nets or nettings and vellings, etamines, vitrages, trimmings, neck ruffings, ruchings, tuckings, flutings, quillings, handkerchiefs, and other articles embroidered in any manner, whether with a letter, monogram, or otherwise, by hand or machinery; tamboured or appliqued articles, and articles made wholly or in part of ruffings, tuckings, or ruchings, hemstitched or tucked flouncings or skirtings; all the articles above named in this paragraph composed of flax, hemp, or other vegetable fibre, and not elsewhere specially provided for in this act, whether composed in part of india rubber or otherwise, 60 per centum ad valorem: Provided, That no wearing apparel or other article when embroidered by hand or machinery shall pay duty at a less rate than may be elsewhere specially provided therefor in this act, nor less than that fixed upon any embroideries of the materials of which such articles are composed.

339. Lace window curtains, pillow shams, bed sets, and other articles, finished or unfinished, made on the Nottingham lace-curtain machine or on the Nottingham warp machine, and composed of cotton or other vegetable fibre, when counting five points or spaces between the warp threads to the inch, 1 cent per square yard; when counting more than five such points or spasec to the inch, one-half of 1 cent per square yard in addition for each such point or space to the inch in excess of five; and in addition thereto, on all the foregoing articles in this paragraph, 15 per centum ad valorem: Provided, that none of the above-named articles shall pay a less rate of duty than 50 per centum ad valorem.

340. Embroideries, including embroidered edgings, insertings, flouncings, galloons, bands, and other trimmings, whether embroidered by hand or machinery, composed of cotton or other vegetable fibre, or of which cotton or other vegetable fiber is the competent material of chief value, 50 cents per pound and 25 per centum ad valorem: Provided, That none of the articles named shall pay a less rate of duty than 60 per centum ad valorem.

341. Plain woven fabrics of single jute yarns, by whatever name known, not exceeding 60 inches in width, weighing not less than eight ounces per square yard and not exceeding thirty threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, seven-eighths of 1 cent per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem; if exceeding thirty and not exceeding fifty-five threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, 1 cent per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem: Provided, That any of the above having more than 3 per centum of the number of warp and weft threads bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, shall pay a duty of 1 cent per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem.

342. All pile fabrics of which flax is the competent material of chief value, 60 per centum ad valorem.

343. Bags or sacks made from plain woven fabrics, of single jute yarns, not dyed, colored, stained, painted, printed, or bleached, and not exceeding thirty threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, 1 cent and seven-eighths of 1 cent per pound.

344. Bagging for cotton, gunny cloth, and similar fabrics, suitable for covering cotton, composed of single yarns made of jute, jute butts, or hemp, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained painted, or printed, not exceeding sixteen threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and weighing not less than fifteen ounces per square yard, one-half of 1 pent per square yard and 15 per centum ad valorem.

345. Handkerchiefs, composed of flax, hemp, ramie, or other vegetable fibre, except cotton, whether in the piece or otherwise, and whether wholly or partly finished, if not hemmed, or hemmed only, fifty per centum ad valorem; if hemstitched or imitation hemstitched, or revered, or have drawn threads, but not embroidered, 55 per centum ad valorem.

346. Wearing apparel of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances, or either of them, is the component material of chief vadue, and containing more than 50 and not more than one hundred threads to the square inch, (counting both warp and filling,) 9 cents per pound; containing not more than fifty threads to the square inch, 8 cents per pound; bleached shirting cloth, composed of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances, or either of them, is the component material of chief value, measuring not less than thirty-five nor more than thirty-seven inches in width and containing more than one hundred threads to the square inch, (counting both warp and filling,) 35 per centum ad valorem.

347. All manufactures of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances, or either of them, is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act, 50 per centum ad valorem.

348. All manufactures of jute or other vegetable fibre, except flax, hemp, ramie, or cotton, or of which jute or other vegetable fibre, except flax, hemp, ramie, or cotton is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act, 40 per centum ad valorem.

SCHEDULE K.

WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

349. All wools, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and other like animals shall be divided for the purpose of fixing the duties to be charged thereon, into the three following classes:

350. Class one, that is to say, merino, mestiza, metz, or metis wools, or other wools of Merino blood, immediate or remote, Down clothing wool, and wools of like character with any of the preceding, including Bagdad wool, China lamb's wool, Castle Branca, Adrianople skin wool or butcher's wool, and such as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Buenos Ayres, New Zealand, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Canada, Egypt, Morocco, and elsewhere, and also including all wools not hereinafter described or designated in classes two and three.

351. Class two, that is to say, Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, Down combing wools, Canada long wools, or other like combing wools of English blood, and usually known by the terms herein used, and also hair of the camel, Angora goat, alpaca, and other like animals.

352. Class three, that is to say, Donskoi, native South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native Smyrna, Russian camel's hair, and including all such wools of like character as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Turkey, Greece, Syria, and elsewhere, excepting improved wools hereinafter provided for.

353. The standard samples of wools which are now or may be hereafter deposited in the principal custom houses of the United States, under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be the standards for the classification of wools under this act, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall have the authority to renew these standards and to make such additions to them from time to time as may be required, and he shall cause to be deposited like standards in other custom houses of the United States when they may be needed.

354. Whenever wools of class three shall have been improved by the admixture of Merino or English blood, from the present character as represented by the standard samples now or hereafter to be deposited in the principal custom houses of the United States, such improved wools shall be classified for duty either as class one or as class two, as the case may be.

355. The duty on wools of the first class which shall be imported washed shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed; and the duty on wools of the first and second classes which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed.

356. Unwashed wools shall be considered such as shall have been shorn from the sheep without any cleansing; that is, in their natural condition. Washed wools shall be considered such as have been washed with water only on the sheep's back, or on the skin. Wool washed in any other manner than on the sheep's back or on the skin shall be considered as scoured wool.

357. The duty upon wool of the sheep or hair of the camel, Angora goat, alpaca, and other like animals, of class one and class two, which shall be imported in any other than ordinary condition, or which has been sorted or increased in value by the rejection of any part of the original fleece, shall be twice the duty to which it would be otherwise subject: Provided, That skirted wools as imported in 1890 and 1891 thereof are hereby excepted. The duty upon wool of the sheep or hair of the camel, Angora goat, alpaca, and other like animals of any class which shall be changed in its character or condition for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by the admixture of dirt or any other foreign substance, shall be twice the duty which it would be otherwise subject. Wools on which a duty is assessed amounting to three times or more of the first class would be assessed if said wool was imported unwashed, such duties shall not be doubled on account of its being sorted. If any bale or package of wool or hair specified in this act imported as of any specified class, or claimed by the importer to be dutiable as of any specified class, shall contain any wool or hair subject to a higher rate of duty than the class so specified, the whole bale or package shall be subject to the highest rate of duty chargeable on wool of the class subject to such higher rate of duty, and if any bale or package be claimed by the importer to be shoddy, mungo, flocks, wool, hair, or other material of any class specified in this act, and such bale contain any admixture of any one or more of said materials, or of any other material, the whole bale or package shall be subject to duty at the highest rate imposed upon any article in said bale or package.

358. The duty upon all wools and hair of the first class shall be 11 cents per pound, and upon all wools or hair of the second class 12 cents per pound.

359. On wools of the third class and on camel's hair of the third class the value whereof shall be 13 cents or less per pound, including charges, and on common goat hair, the duty shall be 32 per centum ad valorem.

360. On wools of the third class, and on camel's hair of the third class, the value thereof shall exceed 13 cents per pound, including charges, the duty shall be 50 per centum ad valorem.

361. Wools on the skin shall pay the same rate as other wools, the quantity and value to be ascertained under such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

362. On noils, shoddy, top waste, slubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, yarn waste, garneted waste, and all other wastes composed wholly or in part of wool, the duty shall be 30 cents per pound, etc.

363. On woolen rags, mungo, and flocks, the duty shall be 10 cents per pound.

364. Wools and hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other like animals, in the form of roping, roving, or tops, and all wool and hair which have been advanced in any manner or by any process of manufacture beyond the washed or scoured condition, not specially provided for in this act, shall be subject to the same duties and be imposed upon manufactures of wool not spec

centum ad valorem; hats, bonnets, and hoods, composed of straw, chip, grass, palm leaf, willow, osier, or rattan, whether wholly or partly manufactured, but not trimmed, 35 per centum ad valorem; if trimmed, 50 per centum ad valorem. But the terms "grass" and "straw" shall be understood to mean these substances in their natural form and structure, and not the separated fibre thereof.

405. Brushes for the hair, nails, or teeth, in which there is no bristle or other fibre projecting more than three-eighths of an inch from the block, 1 cent per 100 tufts or knots; if projecting more than three-eighths of an inch, and not more than one-half of an inch, 2 cents per 100 tufts or knots; if projecting more than one-half of an inch and not more than three-fourths of an inch, 4 cents per 100 tufts or knots; if projecting more than three-fourths of an inch and not more than one inch, 6 cents per 100 tufts or knots; and in addition thereto, on all the foregoing articles, 20 per centum ad valorem; all other brushes, and on brooms and feather dusters of all kinds, and hair pencils, in quills or otherwise, 40 per centum ad valorem.

BUTTONS AND BUTTON FORMS.

406. Button forms: lastings, mohair, cloth, silk, or other manufactures of cloth, woven or made in such size, shape, or form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for buttons exclusively, 10 per centum ad valorem.

407. Buttons, whether wholly or partly manufactured, parts of buttons and button molds or blanks, shall pay duty at the following rates, the terms of such size, shape, or one-fortieth of one inch, as commercially known commercially as agate buttons, one-half of 1 cent per line per great gross; buttons of bone, one-fourth of 1 cent per line per gross; buttons of pearl or shell, 1½ cents per line per gross; buttons of ivory, vegetable ivory, horn, glass, or metal, three-fourths of 1 cent per line per gross; and in addition thereto, on all the foregoing articles in this paragraph, 15 per centum ad valorem; buttons not specially provided for in this act, 50 per centum ad valorem.

408. Coal, bituminous, and shale, 75 cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel; coal slack or culm, such as will pass through a half-inch screen, 30 cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel; coke, 20 per centum ad valorem.

409. Cork bark, cut into squares or cubes, 8 cents per pound; manufactured corks over one-half inch in diameter measured at larger end, 15 cents per pound; one-half inch and less in diameter, measured at larger end, 25 cents per pound; cork, artificial, or cork substitutes, manufactured from cork waste and not otherwise provided for, 8 cents per pound.

410. Dice, draughts, chessmen, chess balls, and billiard, pool, and bagatelle balls, of ivory, bone, or other materials, 50 per centum ad valorem.

411. Dolls, doll heads, toy marbles of whatever materials composed, and all other toys not composed of rubber, china, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen or stone ware, and not specially provided for in this act, 35 per centum ad valorem.

412. Emery grains, and emery manufactured, ground, pulverized, or refined, 1 cent per pound; emery wheels and emery files, 25 per centum ad valorem.

EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES.

413. Firecrackers of all kinds, 8 cents per pound, the weight to include all coverings, wrappings, and packing material.

414. Fulminates, fulminating powders, and like articles, not specially provided for in this act, 30 per centum ad valorem.

415. Gunpowder, and all explosive substances used for mining, blasting, artillery, or sporting purposes, when valued at 20 cents or less per pound, 5 cents per pound; valued above 20 cents per pound, 8 cents per pound; smokeless powder, 12 cents per pound.

416. Matches, friction or lucifer, of all descriptions, per gross of 144 boxes, containing not more than 100 matches per box, 10 cents per gross; when imported otherwise than in boxes containing not more than 100 matches each, 1 cent per 1,000 matches.

417. Percussion caps, 30 per cent ad valorem; cartridges, 35 per centum ad valorem; blasting caps, $2.36 per 1,000 caps and 10 per centum ad valorem.

418. Feathers and downs of all kinds, including bird skins or parts thereof with the feathers on, crude or not dressed, colored, or otherwise advanced or manufactured in any manner, not specially provided for in this act, 15 per centum ad valorem; when dressed, colored, or otherwise advanced or manufactured in any manner, including quills of down and other manufactures of down, and also dressed and finished birds suitable for millinery ornaments, and artificial or ornamental feathers, fruits, grains, leaves, flowers, and stems or parts thereof, of whatever material composed, not specially provided for in this act, 50 per centum ad valorem.

419. Furs, dressed on the skin but not made up into articles, and furs not on the skin, prepared for hatters' use, 20 per centum ad valorem.

420. Fans of all kinds, except common palm-leaf fans, 50 per centum ad valorem.

421. Gun wads of all descriptions, 20 per centum ad valorem.

422. Hair, human, if clean or drawn but not manufactured, 20 per centum ad valorem.

423. Hair, curled, suitable for beds or mattresses, 10 per centum ad valorem.

424. Haircloth, known as "crinoline" cloth, 10 cents per square yard; haircloth, known as "hair seating," 20 cents per square yard.

425. Hats, bonnets, or hoods, for men's, women's, boys', or children's wear, trimmed or untrimmed; including bodies, hoods, plateaux, forms, or shapes, for hats or bonnets, composed wholly or in chief value of fur of the rabbit, beaver, or other animals, valued at not more than $5 per dozen, $2 per dozen; valued at more than $5 per dozen and not more than $10 per dozen, $3 per dozen; valued at more than $10 per dozen and not more than $20 per dozen, $5 per dozen; valued at more than $20 per dozen, $7 per dozen; and in addition thereto on all the foregoing, 20 per centum ad valorem.

426. Indurated fibre ware: Pails, 50 cents per dozen; tubs, 18 inches in diameter and over, $2 per dozen; tubs less than 18 inches in diameter, $1 per dozen; spittoons or cuspidors, 60 cents per dozen; basins, 25 cents per dozen; all other indurated fibre ware, 35 per centum ad valorem.

JEWELRY AND PRECIOUS STONES.

427. Articles commonly known as jewelry, and parts thereof, not specially provided for in this act, including precious stones set, pearls set or strung, and cameos in frames, 50 per centum ad valorem.

428. Diamonds and other precious stones advanced in condition or value from their natural state by cleaving, splitting, cutting or other process, and not set, 15 per centum ad valorem; imitations of diamonds or other precious stones, composed of glass or paste, not exceeding an inch in dimensions, not engraved, painted, or otherwise ornamented or decorated, and not mounted or set, 20 per centum ad valorem.

429. Pearls in their natural state, not strung or cut, 10 per centum ad valorem.

LEATHER, AND MANUFACTURES OF.

430. Band or belting leather, sole leather and skins for morocco, tanned but unfinished, 10 per centum ad valorem; calfskins, kangaroo skins, and sheep and goat skins, including lamb and kid skins, tanned or tanned and dressed and finished, chamois and other skins, and dressed upper and other leather, not specially provided for in this act, 20 per centum ad valorem; pianoforte leather and pianoforte action leather, 35 per centum ad valorem; patent, japanned, varnished, and enameled leather, weighing not over ten pounds per dozen hides or skins, 30 cents per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem; weighing over ten pounds per dozen and not over twenty-five pounds per dozen, 20 cents per pound and 10 per centum ad valorem; weighing over twenty-five pounds per dozen, 20 cents per pound and ten per centum ad valorem; boots, shoes, and slippers made of leather, 20 per centum ad valorem: Provided, That leather cut into boot, shoe, or slipper patterns, uppers or vamps, or other forms suitable for conversion into manufactured articles, shall pay a duty of 15 per centum ad valorem in addition to the duty herein imposed on leather of the same character as that from which they are cut.

GLOVES.

431. Gloves made wholly or in part of leather, whether wholly or partly manufactured, shall pay duty at the following rates, the lengths stated in each case being the extreme length when stretched to their full extent, namely:

432. Women's or children's "glacé" finish, Schmaschen, (of sheep origin,) not over 14 inches in length, $1.75 per dozen pairs; over 14 inches and not over 17 inches in length, $2.25 per dozen pairs; over 17 inches in length, $2.75 per dozen pairs; men's "glacé" finish, Schmaschen, (sheep,) $3 per dozen pairs.

433. Women's or children's "glacé" finish, lamb or sheep, not over 14 inches in length, $2.50 per dozen pairs; over 14 and not over 17 inches in length, $3.50 per dozen pairs; over 17 inches in length, $4.50 per dozen pairs; men's "glacé" finish, sheep or lamb, $4 per dozen pairs.

434. Women's or children's "glacé" finish, goat, kid, or other leather than of sheep origin, not over 14 inches in length, $3 per dozen pairs; over 14 and not over 17 inches in length, $3.75 per dozen pairs; over 17 inches in length, $4.75 per dozen pairs; men's "glacé" finish, kid, goat, or other leather than of sheep origin, $4 per dozen pairs.

435. Women's or children's of sheep origin, with exterior grain surface removed, by whatever name known, not over seventeen inches in length, $2.50 per dozen pairs; over seventeen inches in length, $3.50 per dozen pairs; men's, of sheep origin, with exterior surface removed, by whatever name known, $4 per dozen pairs.

436. Women's or children's kid, goat, or other leather than of sheep origin, with exterior grain surface removed, by whatever name known, not over fourteen inches in length, $3 per dozen pairs; over fourteen inches and not over seventeen inches in length, $3.75 per dozen pairs; over seventeen inches in length, $4.75 per dozen pairs; men's, goat, kid, or other leather than of sheep origin, with exterior grain surface removed, by whatever name known, $4 per dozen pairs.

437. In addition to the foregoing rates there shall be paid on all leather gloves, when lined, $1 per dozen pairs; on all lique or prix seam gloves, 50 cents per dozen pairs; on all embroidered gloves, with more than three single strands or cords, 50 cents per dozen pairs: provided that all gloves represented to be of a kind or grade below their actual kind or grade shall pay an additional duty of $3 per dozen pairs.

438. Glove trunks, with or without the usual accompanying pieces, shall pay 75 per centum of the duty provided for the gloves in the fabrication of which they are suitable.

Harness and saddlery—

439. Harness, saddles, and saddlery, or parts of either, in sets or in parts, finished or unfinished, 35 per centum ad valorem.

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES.

440. Manufactures of amber, asbestus, bladders, coral, catgut or whip gut or worm gut, spar, wax, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act, 25 per centum ad valorem.

441. Manufactures of bone, chip, grass, horn, india rubber, palm leaf, straw, weeds, or whalebone, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act, 30 per centum ad valorem; but the terms "grass" and "straw" shall be understood to mean these substances in their natural form and structure, and not the separated fibre thereof.

442. Manufactures of leather, finished or unfinished manufactures of fur, gelatine, gutta percha, human hair, ivory, vegetable ivory, mother of pearl and shell, papier maché, and vulcanized india rubber known as "hard rubber," or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act, and shells engraved, cut, ornamented, or otherwise manufactured, 35 per centum ad valorem.

443. Masks, composed of paper or pulp, 35 per centum ad valorem.

444. Matting made of cocoa fiber or rattan, 12 cents per square yard; mats made of cocoa fiber or rattan, 8 cents per square foot.

445. Musical instruments or parts thereof, pianoforte actions and parts thereof, strings for musical instruments not otherwise enumerated, cases for musical instruments, pitch pipes, tuning forks, tuning hammers, and metronomes, 35 per centum ad valorem.

446. Paintings in oil or water colors, pastels, pen and ink drawings, and statuary, not specially provided for in this act, 25 per centum ad valorem; but the term "statuary" as used in this act shall be understood to include only such statuary as is cut, carved, or otherwise wrought by hand from a solid block or mass of marble, stone, or alabaster, or from metal, and as is the professional production of a statuary or sculptor only.

447. Peat moss, $1 per ton.

448. Pencils of wood filled with lead or other material, and pencils of lead, 50 cents per gross and 30 per centum ad valorem; slate pencils, 4 cents per gross.

449. Pencil leads not in wood, 10 per centum ad valorem.

450. Photographic dry plates or films, 25 per centum ad valorem.

451. Pipes, pipe bowls of all materials, and all smokers' articles whatsoever, not specially provided for in this act, including cigarette books, cigarette-book covers, pouches for smoking or chewing tobacco, and cigarette paper in all forms, 70 per centum ad valorem; all common tobacco pipes of clay, 15 cents per gross.

452. Plush, black, known commercially as hatters' plush, composed of silk, or of silk and cotton, such as is used exclusively for making men's hats, 10 per centum ad valorem.

453. Umbrellas, parasols, and sun shades covered with material other than paper, valued at not exceeding $3 each, 25 cents each and 45 per centum ad valorem; valued above $3 each, 50 cents each and 50 per centum ad valorem. Sticks for umbrellas, parasols, or sun shades, and walking canes, finished or unfinished, 45 per centum ad valorem.

454. Waste, not specially provided for in this act, 10 per centum ad valorem.

THE AMENDED FREE LIST.

Articles Which Will Be Admitted to the United States Free of Duty Under the New Schedule.

Acids: Arsenic or arsenious, fluoric, hydrochloric or muriatic, nitric, phosphoric, picric, or nitro-picric, prussic, and silicic, when chemically pure or in condition for use for medicinal, chemical, or manufacturing purposes, without further preparation or treatment.

Aconite; acorns, raw, dried or undried, but unground; agates, unmanufactured; albumen; alizarin, natural or artificial, and dyes derived from alizarin or from anthracin, including naphthazarin black; amber, and amberoid unmanufactured, or crude gum; ambergris; aniline salts.

464. Any animal imported specially for breeding purposes shall be admitted free: Provided, That no such animal shall be admitted free unless pure bred of a recognized breed, and duly registered in the book of record established for that breed: And provided further, That certificate of such record and of the pedigree of such animal shall be produced and submitted to the customs officer, duly authenticated by the proper custodian of such book of record, together with the affidavit of the owner, agent, or importer that such animal is the identical animal described in said certificate of record and pedigree. The Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe such additional regulations as may be required for the strict enforcement of this provision. Animals brought into the United States temporarily for a period not exceeding six months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or racing association; but a bond shall be given in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; also, teams of animals, including their harness and tackle and the wagons or other vehicles actually owned by persons emigrating from foreign countries to the United States with their families, and in actual use for the purpose of such emigration under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and wild animals intended for exhibition in zoological collections for scientific and educational purposes, and not for sale or profit.

Annatto, roucou, rocoa, or orleans, and all extracts of; antimony ore, crude sulphite of; apatite; arrowroot in its natural state and not manufactured; arsenic and sulphide of, or orpiment; arseniate of aniline; art educational stops, composed of glass and metal and valued at not more than 6 cents per gross; articles in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning not specially provided for in this act.

Articles the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, when returned after having been exported, without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means; casks, barrels, carboys, bags, and other vessels of American manufacture exported filled with American products, or exported empty and returned filled with with foreign products, including casks when returned as barrels or boxes; also quicksilver flasks or bottles, of either domestic or foreign manufacture, which shall have been actually exported from the United States; but proof of the identity of such articles shall be made, under general regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but the exemption of bags from duty shall apply only to such domestic bags as may be imported by the exporter thereof, and if any such articles are subject to internal tax at the time of exportation, such tax shall be proved to have been paid before exportation and not refunded: Provided, that this paragraph shall not apply to any article upon which an allowance of drawback has been made, the reimportation of which is hereby prohibited except upon payment of duties equal to the drawbacks allowed; or to any article manufactured in bonded warehouse and exported under any provision of law: And provided further, that when manufactured tobacco which has been exported without payment of internal revenue tax shall be reimported it shall be retained in the custody of the collector of customs until internal-revenue stamps in payment of the legal duties shall be placed thereon.

Asbestus, in its natural state as taken from the earth, not assorted, purified, or advanced in any manner; ashes, wood and lye of, and beet-root ashes; asphaltum and bitumen, crude, not dried or otherwise advanced in any manner; asafetida.

Balm of Gilead; barks, cinchona or other from which quinine may be extracted; baryta, carbonate of, or witherite; bauxite, or beauxite, crude, not refined or otherwise advanced in condition from its natural state; beeswax; binding twine: All binding twine manufactured in whole or in part from New Zealand hemp, istle or Tampico fibre, sisal grass, or sunn, of single ply and measuring not exceeding 600 feet to the pound: Provided, that articles mentioned in this paragraph if imported from a country which lays an import duty on like articles imported from the United States, shall be subject to a duty of one-half of 1 cent per pound; bells, broken, and bell metal broken and fit only to be remanufactured.

Birds, stuffed, not suitable for millinery ornaments; birds and land and water fowls; bismuth; bladders, and all integuments and intestines of animals and fish sounds, crude or salted for preservation only, and unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this act; blood, dried; bones, crude, or not burned, calcined, ground, steamed, or otherwise manufactured, and bone dust or animal carbon, and bone ash, fit only for fertilizing purposes.

Books, engravings, photographs, etchings, bound or unbound, maps and charts imported by authority or for the use of the United States or for the use of the Library of Congress.

Brazil paste; Brazilian pebble, unwrought or unmanufactured; breccia, in block or slabs; bristles, crude, not sorted, bunched, or prepared; broom corn; bullion, gold or silver; Burgundy pitch.

Cadmium, calamine; camphor, crude; castor or castoreum; cat gut, whip gut, or worm gut, unmanufactured, or not further manufactured than in strings or cords; cerium; chalk, crude, not ground, precipitated, or otherwise manufactured; chromate of iron or chromic ore; civet, crude; clay, common blue clay in casks suitable for the manufacture of crucibles.

Coal, anthracite, and coal stores of American vessels, but none shall be unloaded; coal tar, crude, and pitch of coal tar, and dead or creosote oil; cobalt and cobalt ore; cocculus indicus; cochineal; cocoa, or cacao, crude, and fibre, leaves, and shells of.

Coffee; coins, gold, silver, and copper; coir, and coir yarn; old copper, fit only for manufacture, clipping from new copper, and all composition metal of which copper is a component material of chief value not specially provided for in this act; copper, regulus of, and black or coarse copper, and copper cement; coral, marine, uncut, and unmanufactured; cork wood, or cork bark, unmanufactured.

Cotton, and cotton waste or flocks; cryolite, or kryolith; cudbear; curling stones, or quoits, and curling-stone handles; curry, and curry powder; cutch; cuttlefish bone.

Dandelion roots, raw, dried, or undried, but unground; diamonds and other precious stones, rough or uncut, and not advanced in condition or value from their natural state by cleaving, splitting, cutting, or other process, including glaziers' and engravers' diamonds not set, and diamond dust or bort; divi-divi; dragon's blood; drugs, such as barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds, bulbs, and bulbous roots, excepting such as nutgalls, fruits, flowers, dried fibres, and dried insects, grains, gums, and gum resin, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, roots, and stems, spices, vegetables, seeds aromatic, and seeds of morbid growth, weeds, and woods used expressly for dyeing; any of the foregoing which are not edible and are in a crude state, and not advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process, and not specially provided for in this act.

Eggs of birds, fish, and insects: Provided, however, That this shall not be held to include the eggs of game birds the importation of which is prohibited except specimens for scientific collections; emery ore; ergot.

Fans, common palmleaf, plain and not ornamented or decorated in any manner, and palmleaf in its natural state, not colored, dyed, or otherwise advanced or manufactured; felspar; felt, for sheathing vessels; fibrin, in all forms; fish skins; flint, flints, and ground flint stones; fossils; fruits, green, ripe, or dried, not specially provided for in this act; furs, undressed; fur skins of all kinds not dressed in any manner.

Gambier; grasses and fibers: Istle or Tampico fiber, jute, jute butts, manila, sisal grass, sunn, and all other textile grasses or fibrous vegetable substances, not dressed or manufactured in any manner, and not specially provided for in this act; goldbeaters' molds and goldbeaters' skins; grease, and oils, such as are commonly used to soap making or in wire drawing, or for stuffing or dressing leather, and which are fit only for such uses, not specially provided for in this act; guano, manures, and all substances expressly used for manure; gutta percha, crude.

Hair of horse, cattle, and other animals, cleaned or uncleaned, drawn or undrawn, but unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this act; and human hair, raw, uncleaned, and not drawn; hides, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted, or pickled; Angora goatskins, raw, without the wool, unmanufactured; asses' skins, raw or unmanufactured; and skins, except sheepskins with the wool on; hide cuttings, raw, with or without hair, and all other glue stock; hide rope; hoofs, unmanufactured; hop roots for cultivation; horns and parts of, not cut, sawed or otherwise manufactured, and horn strips and tips.

Ice, india rubber, crude and milk of, and old scrap or refuse india rubber which has been worn out by use and is fit only for remanufacture; indigo; iodine, crude; ipecac; iridium; ivory tusks sawed vertically across the grain, with cuts not less than four inches apart, and not otherwise cut or manufactured or advanced in value from the natural state, and vegetable ivory.

Jalap; jet, unmanufactured; joss stick, or joss light; junk, old.

Kelp; kieserite; kyanite, or cyanite, and kainite.

Lac dye, crude, seed, button, stick, and shell; lac spirits; lactarene; lava, unmanufactured; leeches; licorice root, unground; lifeboats and life-saving apparatus specially imported by societies incorporated or established to encourage the saving of human life; lime, citrate of; lime, chloride of, or bleaching powder; lithographic stones, not engraved; litmus, prepared or not prepared.

Madder and munjeet, or Indian madder, ground or prepared, and all extracts of; magnesite, or native mineral carbonate of magnesia; magnesium; manganese, oxide and ore of; manna; manuscripts; marrow, crude; marshmallow or althea root, leaves or flowers, natural or unmanufactured; medals of gold, silver, or copper, and other metallic articles actually bestowed as trophies or prizes, and received and accepted as honorary distinctions; meerschaum, crude or unmanufactured; minerals, crude, or not advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process of manufacture, not specially provided for in this act; models of inventions and of other improvements in the arts, including patterns for machinery, but no article shall be deemed a pattern or model which can be fitted for use otherwise; moss, seaweeds, and vegetable substances, crude or unmanufactured, not otherwise specially provided for in this act; musk, crude, in natural pods; myrobolan.

Needles, hand sewing, and darning; newspapers and periodicals; but the term "periodicals" as herein used shall be understood to embrace only unbound or paper-covered publications, containing current literature of the day, and issued regularly at stated periods, as weekly, monthly, or quarterly; nuts: Brazil nuts, cream nuts, palm nuts, and palm-nut kernels; cocoanuts in the shell and broken cocoanut meat or copra, not shredded, desiccated, or prepared in any manner; nux vomica.

Oakum; oil cake. Oils: Amber, crude or rectified; ambergris, anise or anise seed, aniline, cajeput, caraway, cedrat, chamomile, civet, cocoanut, fennel, jasmine or jasimine, juglandium, juniper, mace, neroli, or orange flower, nut oil, or oil of nuts not specially provided for in this act, olive oil or olives, the imported expressly for manufacturing or mechanical purposes and fit only for such use, palm, thyme, origanum, red or white, valerian; and also spermaceti, whale and other fish oils of American fisheries, and all other articles the product of such fisheries; petroleum, crude or refined: Provided, That if there be imported into the United States crude petroleum, or the products of crude petroleum produced in any country which imposes a duty on petroleum or its products exported from the United States, there shall be levied, paid, and collected upon said crude petroleum or its products so imported 40 per centum ad valorem; orchil, or orchil liquid; ores of gold, silver, copper, or nickel, and nickel matte; sweepings of gold and silver; osmium.

Palladium; paper stock, crude, of every description, including all grasses, fibres, rags, (other than wool,) waste, shavings, clippings, old paper, rope ends, waste rope, waste bagging, and poplar or other woods, fit only to be converted into paper; parchment and vellum; pearl, mother of, and shells, not sawed, cut, polished or otherwise manufactured, or advanced in value from the natural state; personal effects, not merchandise, of citizens of the United States dying in foreign countries; pewter and britannia metal, old, and fit only to be remanufactured; phosphates, crude or native; plants, trees, shrubs, roots, seed cane, and seeds, imported by the Department of Agriculture or the United States Botanic Garden; plaster rock, or gypsum, or terra alba, crude and not calcined, ground or otherwise advanced from the natural state; platina, in ingots, bars, sheets, and wire; platinum, unmanufactured, and vases, retorts, and other apparatus, vessels, and parts thereof composed of platinum, for chemical uses; plumbago; potash, crude, or "black salts;" nitrate of potash or saltpeter, crude; sulphate of potash, crude or refined, and muriate of potash; pulu.

Quinia, sulphate of, and all alkaloids or salts of cinchona bark.

Rags, not otherwise specially provided for in this act; rennets, raw or prepared.

Saffron and safflower, and extract of, and saffron cake; sago, crude; salacin; seeds, anise, caraway, cardamom, cotton, cummin, fennel, fenugreek, hemp, hoarhound, mustard, rape, St. John's bread or bene, sugar beet, mangel wurzel, sorghum or sugar cane for seed, and all flower and grass seeds; all the foregoing not specially provided for in this act; salep, or saloup; shotgun barrels, forged, rough bored.

Silk, raw, or as reeled from the cocoon, but not doubled, twisted, or advanced in manufacture in any way; silk cocoons and silk waste; silkworms' eggs; skeletons and other preparations of anatomy; soda, nitrate of, or cubic nitrate, and chlorate of; sodium; specimens of natural history, botany, and mineralogy, when imported for cabinets or as objects of science, and not for sale; spices: cassia, cassia vera, and cassia buds; cinnamon and chips of; cloves and clove stems; mace; nutmegs; pepper, black or white, and pimento; all the foregoing when unground; ginger root, unground and not preserved or candied; spunk; spurs and stilts used in the manufacture of earthen, porcelain, and stone ware; stone and sand: burrstone in blocks, rough or unmanufactured; cliff stone, unmanufactured; rotten stone, tripoli, and sand, crude or manufactured, not otherwise provided for in this act; storax, or styrax; strontia, oxide of, and protoxide of strontian, and strontianite, or mineral carbonate of strontia.

Sulphur, lac or precipitated, and sulphur or brimstone, crude, in bulk, sulphur ore as pyrites, or sulphuret of iron in its natural state, containing in excess of 25 per centum of sulphur, and sulphur not otherwise provided for; sulphuric acid which at the temperature of 60° Fahrenheit does not exceed the specific gravity of 1.380, for use in manufacturing superphosphate of lime or artificial manures of any kind, or for any agricultural purposes: Provided, that upon all sulphuric acid imported from any country, whether independent or a dependency, which imposes a duty upon sulphuric acid exported from the United States, there shall be levied and collected a duty of one-fourth of 1 cent per pound.

Tamarinds; tar and pitch of wood; tea and tea plants; teeth, natural or unmanufactured; terra japonica; tin ore, cassiterite, or black oxide of tin, and tin in bars, blocks, pigs, or grain or granulated; tobacco stems; tonquin beans, tonka beans; turmeric; turpentine, Venice; turpentine, spirits of; turtles; types, old, and fit only to be remanufactured.

Uranium, oxide and salts of.

Vaccine virus; valonia; verdigris, or subacetate of copper.

Wax, vegetable or mineral; wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects of persons arriving in the United States; but this exemption shall only include such articles as actually accompany and are in the use of, and as are necessary and appropriate for the wear and use of such persons for the immediate purposes of the journey and present comfort and convenience, and shall not be held to apply to merchandise or articles intended for other persons or for sale; and in case the persons thus arriving are citizens or residents of the United States, the articles exempted shall not exceed $100 in value, nor shall the exemption apply to residents of other countries entering the United States more than once in each year; provided, however, that all the wearing apparel and other personal effects of residents of the United States so returning as may have been taken by them out of the United States to foreign countries, and which have not been advanced in value or improved, in condition by any process of labor or manufacture in such countries, shall be admitted free of duty, without regard to their value, upon their identity being established under appropriate rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; whalebone, unmanufactured.

Wood: Logs and round unmanufactured timber, including pulpwood, firewood, handlebolts, shinglebolts, gunblocks for gunstocks, rough-hewn or sawed, hop poles, fenceposts, ship timber and ship planking; all the foregoing not specially provided for in this act; woods, namely: Cedar, lignumvitae, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, and all forms of cabinet woods, in the log, rough, or hewn only; briar root or briar wood and similar wood unmanufactured, or not further advanced than cut into blocks suitable for the articles into which they are intended to be converted; bamboo, rattan, reeds, India malacca joints, and sticks of partridge, hair wood, pimento, orange, myrtle, and other woods not specially provided for in this act, in the rough, or not further advanced than cut into lengths suitable for sticks for umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, whips, fishing rods, or walking canes.

Works of Art: Artistic paintings, statuary, and specimens of sculpture, the professional productions of a statuary or sculptor only, etchings, drawings, engravings, photographic pictures, artistic works in terra cotta, parian, bisque, or porcelain, antiquities, or artistic copies thereof in metal, marble or other material; the foregoing imported for free exhibition at a fixed place by any association established in good faith and duly authorized under the laws of the United States or of any State, expressly and solely for the promotion and encouragement of science, art, or industry, and not intended for sale, shall be admitted free of duty under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, but bonds shall be given to the United States for such duties as may be imposed by law upon any or all such articles as shall not be exported within six months after such importation, or for the payment of lawful duty which may accrue if any of the articles aforesaid be sold, transferred, or otherwise used contrary to this provision, and such articles shall be subject at any time to examination and inspection by the proper officers of the customs; provided, that the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, extend such period for a further term of six months in cases where application therefor shall be made; provided, further, that the privileges of this section shall not be allowed to associations, corporations, firms, or individuals engaged in or connected with business of a private or commercial character.

Yams; Zaffer.

SUBJECTS FOR RECIPROCITY.

Sec. 3. That for the purpose of equalizing the trade of the United States with foreign countries, and their colonies, producing and exporting to this country the following articles: Argols, or crude tartar, or wine lees, crude; chicle; brandies, manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials and not specially provided for in this act; champagne and all other sparkling wines; still wines, including ginger wine or ginger cordial, and vermuth; laces made of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value; all mineral waters, and all imitations of natural mineral waters, and all artificial mineral waters, not specially provided for in this act; paintings and statuary; sugar, molasses, and other articles provided for in Paragraph 208 of Schedule E of this act, or any of them, the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, as soon as may be after the passage of this act, and from timo to time thereafter, to enter into negotiations with the Governments of those countries exporting to the United States the above-mentioned articles, or any of them, with a view to such arrangement of commercial agreements in which reciprocal and equivalent concessions may be secured in favor of the products and manufactures of the United States; and whenever the Government of any country, or colony, producing and exporting to the United States the above-mentioned articles, or any of them, shall enter into a commercial agreement with the United States, or make concessions in favor of the products, or manufactures thereof, which, in the judgment of the President, shall be reciprocal and equivalent, he shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to suspend, during the time of such agreement or concession, by proclamation to that effect, the imposition and collection of the duties mentioned in this act, on such article or articles so exported to the United States from such country or colony, and thereupon and thereafter the duties levied, collected, and paid upon such article or articles shall be as follows, namely:

Argols, or crude tartar, or wine lees, crude, 1 cent per pound.

Chicle, 7 cents per pound.

Brandies, manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials and not specially provided for in this act, $2 per proof gallon.

Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing not more than one quart and more than one pint, $6 per dozen; containing not more than one pint each and more than one-half pint, $3 per dozen; containing one-half pint each or less, $1.50 per dozen; in bottles or other vessels containing more than one quart each, in addition to $6 per dozen bottles on the quantities in excess of one quart, at the rate of $1.90 per gallon.

Still wines, including ginger wine or ginger cordial and vermuth, in casks, 50 cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, per case of one dozen bottles or jugs containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, or twenty-four bottles or jugs containing each not more than one pint, $1.60 per case, and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles or jugs shall be subject to a duty of 5 cents per pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed upon the bottles or jugs.

Laces made of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, 55 per centum ad valorem.

All mineral waters, and all imitations of natural mineral waters, and all artificial mineral waters, not specially provided for in this act, in green or colored glass bottles containing not more than one pint, 20 cents per dozen; if containing more than one pint and not more than one quart, 28 cents per dozen bottles, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed upon the bottles; if imported otherwise than in plain green or colored glass bottles, or if imported in such bottles containing more than one quart, 20 cents per gallon, and in addition thereto duty shall be collected on the bottles and other coverings at the same rate as would be charged if imported empty or separately.

Paintings in oil or water colors, pastels, pen and ink drawings, and statuary, not specially provided for in this act, 20 per centum ad valorem.

Sugar, molasses, and other articles provided for in Paragraph 208 of Schedule E of this act, 92 per centum of the duty imposed thereon in said Paragraph 208.

And it is further provided that with a view to secure reciprocal trade with countries producing the following articles, whenever and so often as the President shall be satisfied that the Government of any country or colony of such Government producing and exporting to the United States coffee, tea, and hides, or any of such articles, imposes duties or other exactions upon the agricultural, manufactured, or other products of the United States, which, in view of the free introduction of such coffee, tea, and hides into the United States, he may deem to be reciprocally unequal and unreasonable, he shall have the power and it shall be his duty to suspend, by proclamation to that effect, the provisions of this act relating to the free introduction of such coffee, tea, and hides, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted, or pickled; Angora goatskins, raw, without the wool, manufactured; asses' skins, raw or unmanufactured; and skins, except sheepskins with the wool on, of the products of such country or colony, for such time as he shall deem just; and in such case and during such suspension duties shall be levied, collected, and paid upon coffee, tea, and hides, the products or exports from such designated country, as follows:

On coffee, 3 cents per pound.

On tea, 10 cents per pound.

Hides, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted, or pickled; Angora goatskins, raw, without the wool, unmanufactured; asses' skins, raw or unmanufactured; and skins, except sheepskins, with the wool on, 1½ cents per pound.

TO COVER POSSIBLE OMISSIONS.

Sec. 4. That there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the importation of all raw or unmanufactured articles, not enumerated or provided for in this act, a duty of 10 per centum ad valorem, and on all articles manufactured, in whole or in part, not provided for in this act, a duty of 20 per centum ad valorem.

Sec. 5. That each and every imported article, not enumerated in this act, which is similar, either in material, quality, texture, or the use to which it may be applied, to any of the articles enumerated in this act as chargeable with duty, shall pay the same rate of duty which is levied on the enumerated article which it most resembles in any of the particulars before mentioned; and if any non-enumerated article equally resembles two or more enumerated articles on which different rates of duty are chargeable, there shall be levied on such non-enumerated article the same rate of duty as is chargeable on the article which it resembles paying the highest rate of duty; and on articles not enumerated, manufactured of two or more materials, the duty shall be assessed at the highest rate which the same would be chargeable if composed wholly of the component material thereof of chief value; and the words "component material of chief value," wherever used in this act, shall be held to mean that component material which shall exceed in value any other single component material of the article; and the value of each component material shall be determined by the ascertained value of such material in its condition as found in such article. If two or more rates of duty shall be applicable to any imported article, it shall pay duty at the highest of such rates.

PROTECTION OF TRADE MARKS.

Sec. 6. That no article of imported merchandise which shall copy or simulate the name or trade mark of any domestic manufacture or manufacturer shall be admitted to entry at any Custom House of the United States. And in order to aid the officers of the customs in enforcing this prohibition, any domestic manufacturer who has adopted trade marks may require his name and residence and a description of his trade marks to be recorded in books which shall be kept for that purpose in the Department of the Treasury, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and may furnish to the department fac similes of such trade marks; and thereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause one or more copies of the same to be transmitted to each Collector or other proper officer of the customs.

TO AID SHIPBUILDERS.

Sec. 7. That all materials of foreign production which may be necessary for the construction of vessels built in the United States for foreign account and ownership, or for the purpose of being employed in the foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, and all such materials necessary for the building of their machinery, and all articles necessary for their outfit and equipment, after the passage of this act, may be imported in bond under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and upon proof that such materials have been used for such purposes no duties shall be paid thereon. But vessels receiving the benefit of this section shall not be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States more than two months in any one year except upon the payment to the United States of the duties of which a rebate is herein allowed: Provided, that vessels built in the United States for foreign account and ownership shall not be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States.

Sec. 8. That all articles of foreign production needed for the repair of American vessels engaged in foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, may be withdrawn from bonded warehouses free of duty under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

WAREHOUSE PRODUCTS.

Sec. 9. That all articles manufactured in whole or in part of imported materials, or of materials subject to internal revenue tax, and intended for exportation without being charged with duty, and without having an internal revenue stamp affixed thereto, shall, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, in order to be so manufactured and exported, be made and manufactured in bonded warehouses similar to those known and designated in Treasury regulations as bonded warehou

A LOVE FEAST IN SOROSIS

New Officers Installed and a Diamond Badge Given to Mrs. Helmuth, the Retiring President.

HER PICTURE TO EACH MEMBER

The Assembly Hall, the Ballroom at the Waldorf, Was Gayly Decorated, and the Gathering Was Brilliant in Every Way.

There was a golden atmosphere of Spring, love, and jonquils in Sorosis yesterday. It was the great day of the year in Sorosis's calendar, her annual breakfast, with the installation of her newly elected officers.

Seven long tables in the big ballroom of the Waldorf were decorated with jonquils, and the President's table, extending lengthwise of the room, was even more brilliant with masses of yellow tulips, as well as jonquils and festoons of yellow ribbons. Musicians in the gallery dispensed festive strains, and the candles on the tables winked and blinked as 300 women, Sorosis members and their guests, marched into the hall, a brilliant array of fine women in fine gowns.

A literary love feast in which there were many reminiscences and flattering words made up the programme of the afternoon.

Mrs. Helmuth opened it, presiding for the last time as President, with an address of welcome. Then there was a surprise for Mrs. Helmuth. There had been a surprise for Sorosis as the members entered the ballroom, for at each plate was an oblong sachet of mulberry ribbon with an engraved portrait of Mrs. Helmuth, a fac simile of her autograph, and the verse: "Be to my virtues ever kind and to my faults a little blind."

A Diamond Badge Presented.

The surprise to Mrs. Helmuth came suddenly when Mrs. Demorest rose and said:

"Madame President, you have presided over our club three happy years. You have occupied the President's chair with grace, dignity, and tact. Now upon your retirement, dear Madame President, it is my rare pleasure to be the mouthpiece of many warm hearts in presenting to you on their behalf our most sacred emblem, the insignia of Sorosis, with all it implies.

"We ask only that its resting place will ever be nearest your heart—ever cheering it with the thought that you have the respect of your co-workers, and the esteem of your sisters in Sorosis. To make this beautiful emblem more dear I pass it to our beloved honorary President to place on your breast, feeling that thou art indeed

'Blest with all that Heaven can send,
Long health, long youth, and a friend.'"

Mrs. Jennie June Croly, the honorary President of Sorosis, then pinned a Sorosis badge, the letter "S," set solidly with diamonds, upon Mrs. Helmuth's gown, with a few words of eulogy. Mrs. Helmuth accepted the gift with a voice in which there was a sound of tears.

There were more words of eulogy as the names of the newly elected officers were read, and they were duly installed. Mrs. Helmuth's remarks as she presented Mrs. Mary Lyon Same Hall to Sorosis as its new President were particularly enthusiastic. In replying Mrs. Hall quoted from the Sorosis pledge, "I give myself to Sorosis."

A Poem to Sorosis.

The most pleasant part of the day's exercises was the reading of a letter directed to "President Helmuth, Sorosis," with the words, "Please read to the members. It is of importance." The letter was a poem dedicated "To Sorosis." It was as follows:

"Who stole my wife by day and night
And sent her home in sorry plight—
A most dilapidated sight?
Sorosis!

"Who bade me all alone to stay
And eat my luncheon from a tray
In the saloon across the way?
Sorosis!

"Who taught my pious lips to swear
When I put on my underwear,
And found a button was not there?
Sorosis!

"Your President bought gowns so fine
In which on social days to shine
For your enchantment—not for mine.
Sorosis.

"But now she's left the honored chair,
Perhaps I shall the better fare.
What comes to YOU, I do not care,
Sorosis.

"No more a victim I shall be,
My wife at last returns to me,
For once I've 'got you up a tree,'
Sorosis.

"Three years have passed, and, thank the Lord,
Another term you can't afford.
Behold my triumph doubly scored,
Sorosis.

"WILLIAM TOD HELMUTH."

Another surprise in this day of surprises was noted when it was seen that each member and guest present had been provided with a box of wedding cake, each one labeled "S." At first it was a mystery, but Mrs. Herriman explained it. Having weddings for two grandchildren within a short time, and being unable to invite all Sorosis to the ceremony, he wanted at least to give each member a piece of wedding cake.

"May those who are here unmated shortly be married," she said, in concluding, "and may those who are already married remain long wedded."

Others who offered remarks or made speeches were Miss Hannah Allen, Mrs. Alice May Scudder, Mrs. Jennie de la M. Lozier, Mrs. Ella Dietz Clymer, Mrs. Ada M. Brown, Mrs. A. R. Kidder, Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden, Mrs. Roebling, Mrs. Maria McCullogh, and Miss May Florence Park. Miss Knight, Miss Stewart, and the Sorosis Carol Club sang.

Among the guests were Mrs. D. N. Cooley of Iowa, Mrs. A. N. Allen of Boston, Mrs. Richard Henry Savage, Mrs. Sidney Lanier, Miss E. G. Hunt and Miss S. E. Doyle of the Rhode Island Woman's Club, Mrs. William S. Harper, Mrs. Howard Carroll, and Mrs. Frank Leslie.

MRS. GORDY'S VARIED LIFE.

How She Met the Man Who Is Suspected of Killing Her.

Mrs. Blanche Goeltz of 652 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, who is a dressmaker under the name of Mme. Grunert, went to Milton, Del., yesterday to arrange for the funeral of Mrs. James M. Gordy, whose body was found in Broadkill Creek, near Milton, Del., Thursday. Mrs. Gordy was formerly Mrs. Roger M. Lewis, a widow, living at 2,613 Eighth Avenue, and a sister of Mrs. Goeltz.

The sisters, with another who lives on Staten Island, were in partnership as dressmakers under the title of "Mme. Grunert," until Mary—the dead woman—married Roger M. Lewis, a pensioner of the civil war, fifty-four years old, in 1891. Mr. Lewis was a chemist. He had patented an invention for making carmine ink, and made a good living until his health failed early last year. Directly after the wedding the couple went to Boston.

They returned to this city about two years ago, and Mr. Lewis died in November last. The marriage had offended Mrs. Lewis's sisters, and estranged her from her father, who is in business in Milwaukee. After Mr. Lewis's death the widow took a room at 306 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and continued the manufacture of ink on a small scale. About two months ago she took the apartments in Eighth Avenue.

In January she advertised for a purchaser for her business, and it is supposed that she first met James M. Gordy, to whom she was afterwards married and who is now under arrest in Delaware accused of her murder, when he called in answer to the notice. Several of the tenants saw Gordy during his frequent visits to the Eighth Avenue house, and a few days before last Wednesday, when she left the city to go to his farm, as she supposed, she showed her marriage certificate to Dr. G. C. Kerley of 113 West Eighty-third Street.

Gordy, it is said, has a bad record, and is known to the police of Philadelphia, Washington, and other cities. He is suspected of conducting a sham photograph copying establishment, and obtaining money from the women who came to him to learn the business. His picture is said to be in the Rogues' Gallery at Washington, where a warrant was issued and never satisfied on a charge of swindling Miss Lizzie Brown of that city. The authorities of Delaware believe they have strong evidence of murder in the present case. Gordy's first wife died two years ago, and her infant died two weeks later. Gordy collected $3,000 life insurance.

ESCAPED FROM PENITENTIARY.

Three Prisoners Get Away from Blackwell's Island.

Three prisoners who escaped from the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island Saturday night had not been recaptured last evening. They are Edward O. Quinn, who was sentenced on Feb. 17 to serve eighty days for disorderly conduct; Edward S. Jordan, who was committed on Feb. 21 for two months for the same offense, and Samuel Piper, sentenced for six months for failure to support his wife.

The prisoners were confined in the old stone house at the lower end of the island, which was formerly used as a place for the prisoners to work at breaking stone during the Winter. The prison proper had become overcrowded, there being at present about 2,600 prisoners, while the prison has a capacity for 1,500. So Commissioner Wright authorized Warden Meade to fit up the old stone house as a dormitory for vagrants and petty offenders. It has thirty windows, and owing to the inadequacy of funds, Warden Meade was unable to put iron bars into them.

Three hundred men were turned in here at the usual hour on Saturday evening. The guard stepped out of the room at midnight for a moment, and on his return a few minutes later he found that three beds on the Long Island side of the room were empty. The glass sash of a window over the beds was broken, and a bloodstain was on the sill. The guard immediately gave the alarm, and keepers hurried out with lanterns and searched all over the island without success. Two days later they found they had taken a penitentiary boat, which was afterward found on the Long Island shore.

Commissioner Wright and Warden Meade say that the number of guards on the island is altogether inadequate. There are only fifteen, and the Commissioner asked for thirty, and in his request said that even that number would be insufficient.

He Is Not Convict Blane.

Keeper Vaughn of Sing Sing examined Prisoner James Cassidy in Brooklyn yesterday long and carefully, and then announced that the man was not the escaped convict James Blane, for whom general search is being made, although the resemblance is striking.

Runaway Boy from France.

Carlos Maron, a French lad, who arrived in the steerage of the steamship La Normandie yesterday, will be sent back to France. The French Consul had received a cable request from the lad's father, a Parisian merchant, for such action. Carlos, who is only sixteen years old, declared that he was a Mexican, that he had been in this country before, and that he was going to Mexico to teach. He had money amounting to $80 in his possession and a pistol. Purser Davy of the French steamship produced a letter received aboard ship just at the moment of sailing from Havre. It was from Carlos's father, and stated that the boy had stolen the money and had run away. Mr. Davy discovered the boy after the vessel had got to sea. Carlos broke down yesterday under the incriminating letter and confessed all.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Watson Drug Company of Clinton, Oneida County; capital, $5,000. Directors—James T. Watson, Hannah M. Watson, and Charles E. Watson, all of Clinton.

The Egyptian Tobacco Company of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—Haig P. Chatjian of New York City, W. J. Briggs, and G. H. Fulmer of Syracuse.

The Bradshaw Improved Window Company; capital, $50,100. Directors—Silas S. Bradshaw of Brooklyn, J. F. Hurd of Flushing, and Charles Lyons, Jr., of New York City.

Manhattan Car Wheel Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—P. Henry Griffin, T. Guilford Smith, Charles V. Slocum, and Warren P. King of Buffalo, and John A. Granger of New York City.

The Mannados Engineering Company of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—G. F. Schempel, A. R. Wheeler, and Charles L. Spencer of New York; C. F. Berger of Newark, N. J., and A. A. Lane of Brooklyn.

The Export Elevator Company of Buffalo, for constructing a grain elevator and transferring and storing grain; capital, $25,000. Directors—Henry N. Platt, John T. McLaughlin, George H. Hedley, Odell R. Blair, and Myron H. Peck of Buffalo.

Splendor Manufacturing Company of New Rochelle, Westchester County, to manufacture soap; capital, $15,000. Directors—H. F. Crosby of Brooklyn, Hazen Morse and Harris G. O. Dunham of New Rochelle, and William H. Douglas and Isaac A. Macey of New York City.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THE MUTUAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—Judge Smyth yesterday appointed John Farrell receiver for the Mutual Relief Association in proceedings brought by the Directors some time ago for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation. It has no debts and no assets.

JACOB WELKER.—Jacob Welker, manufacturer of surgical instruments, at 213 East Thirty-fourth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Herman Vogel, giving preferences to Mrs. Helen Schmidt, $550, and Henry Michel, $250. He was formerly employed in this line, and started in business for himself in 1887. He resides at Fort Lee, N. J.

PETER J. QUIGLEY.—Peter J. Quigley confessed judgment yesterday for $1,517 in favor of Michael J. Quigley, his father, for borrowed money, and execution was issued to Deputy Sheriff Whoriskey. Peter J. Quigley is interested in the American Sporting Club at One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, and also in a bar on One Hundred and Eleventh Street near Lexington Avenue.

THE ROGERS & SHERWOOD PRINTING COMPANY.—Leslie Gilbert has been appointed receiver for the Rogers & Sherwood Printing Company of 14 Vesey Street, on the application of William C. and Annie E. Rogers, Directors of the company, by Judge Smyth of the Supreme Court. The liabilities are $8,274 and nominal assets $9,192. The business was started in 1806, and the present company was formed in July, 1893, with a capital stock of $10,000. Mrs. Annie Rogers was President and Treasurer.

LEONARD W. GILES.—Leonard W. Giles, dealer in druggists' sundries at 124 Chambers Street, made an assignment yesterday to Frank W. Post. He was formerly a note broker, and began this business on Nov. 1, 1895. He made a specialty of talcum and tooth powders. In the trade it is said that a few months ago he increased his stock considerably, and bought more than he could take care of when payments came due. He resides at the Hotel Endicott. The liabilities are about $12,000; nominal assets, $25,000; actual assets, probably $12,000. The Sheriff yesterday received two executions, aggregating $247, against Mr. Giles.

CROOK & PERHAM.—J. D. Kurtz Crook and Aaron G. Perham, composing the firm of Crook & Perham, wholesale dealers in coal at 1 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Elihu B. Frost of Peekskill, N. Y., without preference. Mr. Crook is a Baltimorean, was in early life in the lumber business in Chicago, and after the big fire there, came to this city, starting the present business. Mr. Perham became a partner in January, 1883. The firm did a large business, handling about 700,000 tons of coal a year, but of late the trade has not been profitable. A year ago they claimed to be worth $200,000, of which $175,000 was net capital in the business, and the balance in outside means. Besides their coal business, they became interested in the Bull's Ferry Land Company three years ago, which was capitalized at $150,000, Mr. Crook becoming the President and Treasurer, and Mr. Perham Secretary. The company owned forty acres of land, with 1,600 feet of water front in Guttenberg Township, N. J., opposite Eighty-fifth Street, New York. This was expected to become very valuable by the erection of the Hudson River Bridge. Mr. Frost, the assignee, said that the assignment of the firm was due to the general business depression, losses, and inability to make collections. He understood that the liabilities would probably reach $200,000, including contingent liabilities. He could give no idea of the value of the assets until schedules have been prepared.

THE IVES & WILLIAMS COMPANY.—The Ives & Williams Company, manufacturers of toys and fireworks at 682 Broadway, corner of Great Jones Street, with a factory at Bridgeport, Conn., sent a letter to its creditors yesterday, announcing that John C. Chamberlain has been appointed receiver for the corporation. This action was taken in the belief that it was for the best interests of the creditors, as well as for the company. It believes that there is enough property, with bills receivable, to pay creditors 100 cents on the dollar, but it is not all available as cash at the present time, and would be all swallowed up by attachment and court expenses, unless the interests of all concerned are protected in this way. The business was established twenty-five years ago by Ives, Blakeslee & Williams, and was incorporated in 1890, with a capital stock of $100,000. That company went into the hands of a receiver in May, 1893, with liabilities of $200,000, and was supposed to have paid about 20 cents on the dollar. Ives & Williams continued the business, and incorporated the present company on May 1, 1895, with a capital stock of $50,000, but Bradstreet's gave it no capital rating and only the lowest credit rating. The embarrassment of the company is ascribed to dull trade and inability to collect outstanding accounts. E. R. Ives was President and E. G. Williams Treasurer. The Sheriff received an attachment yesterday against the company for $995, in favor of the Bridgeport Malleable Iron Company. Deputy Sheriff Simonson took charge of the New York store on the attachment.

Out of Town.

J. H. MELLEN of Worcester, Mass., filed yesterday a voluntary petition in insolvency. The liabilities are figured at about $2,000, and the assets are not yet estimated.

U. H. BUSKIRK.—As a result of the recent failure of the Sliger Lumber and Manufacturing Company of Huntington, West Va., Judge Goff has named Col. I. D. Vinsen receiver for U. H. Buskirk, merchant and timber dealer of Logan Court House, West Va. Buskirk has assets to the amount of $150,000. Liabilities unknown.

Judgments.

Monday, March 15.

The first name is that of the debtor.

ABBEY, Henry A.—The Sun Printing and Publishing Association $29
BAER, Louis, and Ann Reilly—Nathan Hutkoff 612
BARNES, Almond W., and James Rutherford—M. Unruh 186
BAYER, Edward—J. Steinberg 19
BURLANDO, Emanuel—Joseph Borro 196
BIENENFELD, Rosa—S. M. Roeder and another 273
BUXBAUM, Reinhard—N. May 33
CAPOBIANCO, Frank, and Michael Lobuglio—Thomas F. Byrnes, costs 922
CARSON, Joseph E., and William F. Fisher—Irving National Bank, (filed March 13) 777
CORNWALL, Albert and John—W. Morse and another 285
CEBURRE, Henry E.—F. Schwiers and another 18
COOPER, Henry E., and John T. Mitchell—R. S. Russell and another 604
CRAMER, George—H. Jaburg and another. 149
DRISCHLER, Francis—A. Schwoerer 168
DOYLE, Annie C.—Eleanor Snyder, deficiency 1,689
DOHLBEC, John—F. Schwiers and another 15
DONAGHY, Henry, and Alfred L. Stevens—H. Simms 62
DOYING, Alfred E.—Middleton, Carman & Co. 112
EDWARD, James M., and Albert L. Johnson—Ellen J. Coxhead 15,908
EVANS, John—F. Schwiers and another.. 29
FOOTE & THORN GLASS COMPANY—M. S. Roper 426,881
FESSENDEN, Charles F. and Joseph F. Nachbobur—The N. K. Fairbank Company 431
FRIEDLANDER, Henrietta—William J. Davidson 127
FRANZ, Frederick—J. K. Meade and another 162
FRENCH, John H.—The Jewelers' Circular Publishing Company 156
FELDMAN, Bernard—F. J. McGraw and another, cost 88
GILES, Leonard W.—The National Shoe and Leather Bank 121
SAME—C. F. Grosholz 126
GOODWIN, Frederick—J. B. Bellinger... 305
HIRSCH, Charles L., and Herbert F. Meyer—J. H. Dykeman 566
HOLM, Magnus, and Carl Ramlose—H. Bennett 377
HILLS, Carolyn L.—I. Stern and others.. 122
HASLAM, Martha I.—L. D. Judlowitz... 125
HAYES, Matilda C.—Emily H. C. Jacocks. 70
HUGHES, James—C. S. Hayes 88
HURLEY, James—C. Mertens 24
JOHANNESEN, Frederick O., and Anna H.—Catherine M. Scott, deficiency 5,571
KELLY, Mary A.—Dempsey and Smith Company 1,993
KITCHEN, Andrew—Paul G. Decker 137
KAMPMAN, Matilda—J. Bonner and others 640
MARCUS, William—Ellery C. Bartlett.... 454
MOORE, Michael E.—W. H. Dole 74
MALLETTE, Wilhelmina L.—S. W. Ehrich and another 162
MAHER, James S.—J. Weisstone and another 27
HAMER, John, and Terrence Quigley—J. & B. Bernheim 119
MILLIS, Charles M.—E. T. Wills 228
MILLER, Bernard J.—J. Steinberg 23
McGEE, John—W. B. Hedges 193
NACHT, Lena—N. Whitman and others.. 231
PONTRECHT, Ferdinand—Eugene C. Potter 92
PLATT, Thomas C., as President, &c.—E. Barry 1,800
QUIGLEY, Peter J.—M. J. Quigley 1,517
REED, Charles C.—M. M. O'Brien and another, Receivers, &c. 611
REILLY, Michael—N. Hutkoff 434
RAYNOR, Joseph—D. Troland and others. 113
ROYAL BENEFIT SOCIETY—Abraham Manaska 1,457
SPEIGELMAN, John—J. S. Barron and another 231
STERN, Max D.—D. Katzenstein 157
SHAPIRO, Herman—Esther B. Marks.... 103
SCHWAKE, Charles—Brown & Bailey Company 67
SMITH, Ida M.—C. M. Smith, (costs).... 33
TAYLOR, van Campen—J. D. Butler..... 909
TREMBERGER, George—F. F. Todd..... 186
THE BALL & WOOD COMPANY—J. and W. Kennedy 914
THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF Union Free School District No. 2, Town of Westchester—E. W. Fiske..... 185
WEINBERGER, Max—J. Bergman 74
WEIL, Leon and Emil—the New York Small Stock Company 146
WEISIGER, POWHATTAN—the Knickerbocker Ice Company 201
WARD, Maurice T. and Mary L.—the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited.. 716
WARNER, Leonard W.—W. Van Norden and others, executors, &c. 3,171
WALSH, John G. and Wells G.—Charles L. Hirsch and another 393
WHITE, Frank M.—Dee Laroo Wilson.... 361
WINIK, Max—J. Steinberg 22
YARNELL, Frank L.—E. T. Wills..... 308

The following judgments have been entered against the city: P. Weidmann Brewing Company, $171.33; D. Wilson, $368; David Jones Company, $184.78; C. W. Kuse, $340.85; M. Nagel, $99.98; P. Bunn, $72.04; J. Busnet, $82.45; J. Grieshaber, $44.10; C. Baecher, $175.46; B. Busner, $127.37; Anna Kellner, $81.90; Rosie Brinckmann, $104.37; M. R. Lawrence, $113.18; F. Lawlor, $22.67; A. Clark, $28.78; M. McLaurie, $32.58; C. Sproat, $38.12; A. Pruent, $38.14; S. A. Isaacson, $34.70; J. Waterman, $28.45; J. L. Batchelder, $45.81; Annie Gottlob, $47.45; M. S. Reinstein, $57.37; P. Gallagher and another, $60.38; George Ringler & Co., two judgments, $3,387.06.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLISS, LILLIE A. P.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Frank E. Bliss, husband of decedent, Barnes, Surrey County, near London, Eng., Trustee, and George Pancoast Bliss, Barnes, Surrey County, near London, Eng., a son of decedent; Minnie A. Pancoast, 34 West 51st St., N. Y. City; Louisa V. Archer, aunt of decedent and legatee, 34 West 51st St., N. Y. City; Mary A. Hallett, 142 West 104th St., N. Y. City; Archer V. Pancoast, Trustee and brother of decedent, and to all persons interested in the estate of LILLIE A. P. BLISS, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of April, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Frank E. Bliss and Archer V. Pancoast, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and County, at the City of New York, the 11th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Att'ys for Executors, 32 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
f23-law6wTu&ap6

HOFSASS, JOHN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. HOFSASS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, in Middle Village, New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of December, 1896.
JOHN NEEDERSTEIN, Executor, Middle Village, N. Y. d8-law6mTu

JULIUS WATERMAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIUS WATERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of their attorneys, Messrs. Wolf, Kohn & Ullman, No. 203 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of August next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of February, 1897. LEOPOLD J. WATERMAN and SIEGMUND J. BACH, Executors.
Wolf, Kohn & Ullman, Attorneys for Executors, 203 Broadway, New York City. f9-law6mTu

KELLY, ANNIE.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Albert Cozzell and Leonard Cozzell, send greeting:

Whereas, Malachi Kelly of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing the date the 17th day of November, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as to the last will and testament of ANNIE KELLY, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at the office in the City of New York, on the third day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

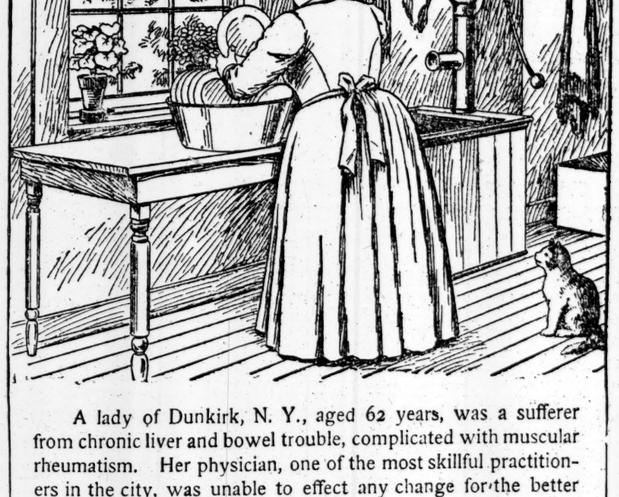
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 2d day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRPAX McLAUGHLIN,
mh9-1aw6wTu Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

NORTHAM, CAROLINE A. D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE A. D. NORTHAM, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wilbur Larremore, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October, 1897.—Dated New York, the 15th day of March, 1897. CAROLINE A. NORTHAM, LUCIA A. NORTHAM, Executrices. WILBUR LARREMORE, Attorney for Executrices.
mh16-1aw6mT

PURDY, CATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Catharine Purdy, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 51 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of June next.—Dated New York, the second day of December, 1896. J. HARDEN PURDY, B. AYMAR SANDS, Executors. JOHN M. BOWERS, Attorney for Executors.
d22-1aw6mTu

PETTIGREW, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT PETTIGREW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 207 East 46th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of September, 1897.—Dated New York, the 15th day of March, 1897. JAMES R. PETTIGREW, HENRY G. GABAY, Executors.
mh16-1aw6mT



A lady of Dunkirk, N. Y., aged 62 years, was a sufferer from chronic liver and bowel trouble, complicated with muscular rheumatism. Her physician, one of the most skillful practitioners in the city, was unable to effect any change for the better in her condition. A friend suggested to her a course of treatment with

Ripans Tabules,

which was immediately commenced; and such marked benefit resulted that she is now enjoying a very fair degree of health, and is firmly convinced that her recovery was effected by the laxative properties of Ripans Tabules.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NEILSON, THOMAS.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William Neilson, a brother of decedent; Fannie Kirkpatrick, otherwise Kilpatrick; William Jamieson, otherwise Jimmerson; Agnes G. Neilson, Mary Rome, Samuel Neilson, Jessie L. Johnstone, Henrietta F. Hutchinson, Margaret J. T. McDonald, William Neilson, Margaret Neilson, John Neilson, and William Neilson, a grandnephew of decedent, send greeting:

Whereas, Robert Worthington of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the third day of July, 1893, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of THOMAS NEILSON, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the third day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 2d day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

SARONY, NAPOLEON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NAPOLEON SARONY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Sackett and Lang, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of February, 1897. OTTO SARONY, Executor. SACKETT and LANG, Attorneys for Executor, 99 Nassau St., New York City. f23-law6mTu

SIEGERT, LOUIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS SIEGERT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Abram Kling, No. 96 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of October, 1896. AUGUSTA C. KRANCHER, Administratrix. ABRAM KLING, Attorney for Administratrix, 96 Broadway, N. Y. City. o13-law6mTu

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—City and County of New York.—In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of the BAVARIAN STAR BREWING COMPANY for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of this Court, made in the above-entitled proceeding and bearing date the 6th day of March, 1897, we, the undersigned, Receivers of the Bavarian Star Brewing Company, will sell at public auction at the brewery buildings, Nos. 232 to 240 West 18th Street, in the City of New York, on the 17th day of March, 1897, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all the personal property of the Bavarian Star Brewing Company, and the good will of the business of the Company, including the machinery, horses and wagons, trucks, signs, machines, boilers, shafting, belting, beer kegs, beer barrels, and every other manner of chattels and fixtures, and all accounts and bills receivable, real estate mortgages, chattel mortgages, leases, the stock of beer and merchandise, and all personalty of every kind and nature whatsoever.

The property to be sold will be divided into lots, so far as may be practicable, and a detailed statement and description of such division into lots will be filed with the Clerk of the Supreme Court in and for the County of New York, at his office in the County Court House, five days before the date of sale, and a duplicate copy of the list of property to be sold may be inspected at the office of the Receivers, upon the premises aforesaid.

The sale will be for cash, subject, however, to such modifications as the Court may hereafter make in respect to the manner of payment of the purchase price. Special attention is directed to the terms of the order as to the manner of sale.—Dated New York, March 6th, 1897.

VALENTINE P. SNYDER, } Receivers.
SAMUEL SANDERS. }
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Receivers.

TO THE CREDITORS OF HELEN A. HOFFMAN, deceased, late of the Town of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, N. Y.:

Notice is hereby given that I, Annie D. Hoffman, mother of the late Helen A. Hoffman, will apply to the Surrogate of Westchester County for letters of administration on the estate of the said deceased, pursuant to the provisions of Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, at his office in White Plains, N. Y., on the 24th day of April, 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. All creditors of the said Helen A. Hoffman are hereby notified to present their claims to said Surrogate on or before the 24th day of April, 1897, at 10 A. M. This notice is given pursuant to an order of said Surrogate dated February 27th, 1897, in order that the bond of the administrator need not exceed double the amount of the claims of creditors against the estate.—Dated Mamaroneck, N. Y., March 1, 1897.

ANNIE D. HOFFMAN, Applicant,
mh9-2aw4wTu&F Mamaroneck, N. Y.

TO THE CREDITORS OF FRANCES A. S. JOHNSON, deceased, late of the Town of Rye, Westchester County, N. Y.:

Notice is hereby given that I, Wm. Sam. Johnson, son of the late Frances A. S. Johnson, will apply to the Surrogate of Westchester County for letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the estate of the said deceased, pursuant to the provisions of Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, at his office in White Plains, N. Y., on the 24th day of April, 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. All creditors of the said Frances A. S. Johnson are hereby notified to present their claims to said Surrogate on or before the 24th day of April, 1897, at 10 A. M. This notice is given pursuant to an order of said Surrogate dated Feb. 27th, 1897, in order that the bond of the administrator need not exceed double the amount of the claims of creditors against the estate.—Dated Rye, N. Y., March 1st, 1897.

WM. SAM. JOHNSON, Applicant,
mh9-2aw4wTu&F Rye, N. Y.

TO THE CREDITORS OF SARAH STRANG, deceased, late of the Town of Greenburgh, Westchester County, N. Y., notice is hereby given that I, Charles E. Strang, husband of the late Sarah Strang, will apply to the Surrogate of Westchester County for letters of administration on the estate of the said deceased pursuant to the provisions of Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, at his office in White Plains, N. Y., on the 20th day of March, 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. All creditors of the said Sarah Strang are hereby notified to present their claims to said Surrogate on or before said 20th day of March, 1897.

This notice is given pursuant to an order of said Surrogate dated Feb. 13th, 1897, in order that the bond of the administrator need not exceed double the amount of the claims of creditors against the estate.—Dated White Plains, N. Y., February 15th, 1897.

CHARLES E. STRANG, Applicant,
f16-2aw5wTu&Th White Plains, New York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, New York County, Hon. Frederick Smyth, presiding, dated, made, and filed the 6th day of March, 1897, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against WILLIAM ROEBER and THOMAS E. ROEBER, lately doing business under the firm name and style of William Roeber & Son, as coal dealers in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee for the benefit of creditors of said William Roeber and Thomas E. Roeber, doing business under the firm name of William Roeber & Son, at his place of transacting business, at his office, No. 179 Columbus Avenue, New York City, on or before the 1st day of June, 1897.—Dated New York, March 8, 1897.

OTTO PULLICH, Assignee,
HUGO H. RITTERBUSCH, Esq., Attorney for Assignee. mh9-1aw6wTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Miles Beach on the 10th day of March, 1897, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the RIPSOM & NEWLAND FUR CO., lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Ripsom & Newland Fur Co., for the benefit of creditors, at his office, the office of Paul R. Towne, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June, 1897.—Dated New York, March 12th, 1897. FRANK L. TAPSCOTT, Assignee, &c.
PAUL R. TOWNE, Attorney for Assignee, 229 Broadway, New York City. mh16-1aw6wT

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—In the matter of the general assignment of ABRAHAM STEERS to NELSON H. SALISBURY for the benefit of creditors.

Pursuant to an order of the court in the above-entitled matter, bearing date the 2nd day of March, 1897, notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction on Tuesday, March 16th, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by R. V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, all the uncollectible assets and outstandings of the assigned estate.—Dated New York, March 5th, 1897.

NELSON H. SALISBURY, Assignee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—SUSIE P. PRESTON, Plaintiff, against ALFRED S. PRITCHARD, Defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summo

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales by Private Contract and at Auction.

Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager have bought of J. and J. Reubell 301 and 303 East Third Street, two three-story brick dwellings, on plot 40 by 96.

The fire-proof building to be erected on the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-second Street will be built, Henry Corn writes, by himself, and not by Henry Corn & Co., as was stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday.

John Welcker, builder, has purchased from Hogenaur & Wesslau, as a site for two five-story flats, a plot 50 by 100.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, 250 feet west of Columbus Avenue.

William A. White & Sons have sold for Mrs. Devereux Emmet 483 West Twenty-second Street, a four-story English basement brick dwelling, 15.8 by 50 by 98.9, to Mrs. Maria S. Simpson.

The flat reported sold yesterday, at about $85,000, by Sigmund Steinmann and John C. Wilson, should have been described as 652 West End Avenue, not 62 West End Avenue, as the types had it.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom, William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, 450 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, a five-story brick tenement, on lot 24.10 by 100.11, to Matthew P. Doyle, for $14,224.

James L. Wells sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Ann Bussing, 123 West Ninety-seventh Street, a four-story brick dwelling, on lot 15.6 by 100.11, for $14,700.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 338 West Twenty-ninth Street, south side, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, 18.9 by 98.9, Ray estate leasehold, three-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William S. Andrews, referee, Inwood Avenue, west side, Lots 359 and 360 on map of Inwood, Towns of Morrisania and West Farms, runs west 205 feet to Cromwell's or Doughty's Brook by north along same to south side of High Bridge Street on said map by east 23 feet to Inwood Avenue by south along same 505 feet. Due on judgment, $2,256.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., mechanics' liens, foreclosure sale, John N. Lewis, referee, 676 Union Avenue, east side, 196 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 29 by 95, four-story brick flat, all right, title, and interest that Alexander MacDonald, defendant, held on Aug. 28, 1896. Due on judgment, $1,009.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William S. Andrews, referee, 202 to 206 West Fifty-eighth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 75 by 100.5, three-story brick stable. Due on judgment, $6,829.

By Philip A. Smyth, executors' sale, Third Avenue, east side, 104 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 26 by 19.11 by 25 by 12.9, vacant; also 2,497 to 2,501 Third Avenue, west side, 75.5½ north of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 74.1¼ by 95.2½ by 75.10⅝ by 99.6½, frame buildings; also southeast corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 37.4 by 50.2¼ by 33.4 by 71.4⅜, two-story frame building; also One Hundred and Fortieth Street, south side, 54.2¼ feet east of Third Avenue, 50 by 100, vacant; also Rider Avenue, west side, running north from proposed centre line of Lowell Street, 75 by 125, through to Mott Haven Canal, vacant; also East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Robbins Avenue, 80 by 80, vacant; also southeast corner of East One Hundred and Forty-third Street and Morris Avenue, gore 30.6⅛ by 06.10⅜ by 59.5⅛, two-story and basement frame house; also 498 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, south side, 30.6¼ feet east of Morris Avenue, 30 by 100.10½ by west 8.8 by northwest 46.6 by north 59.5⅛, two-story frame house; also northeast corner of Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 28.1⅜ by 70.8⅜ to northwest corner of College Avenue by 25 by 89.7, two three-story frame houses; also southwest corner of the Hundred and Forty-second Street and Morris Avenue, 9.0½ on street by 84.10⅞ on avenue, by southwest 68.11 by west 25 by northeast 100 two-story frame house; also Morris Avenue, gore lot adjoining above, 77.8¼ by 25 by 68.11; also triangular block bounded north by One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 51 feet, east by College Avenue 99.2⅝, and west by Morris Avenue 111.6⅜, two-story frame house and vacant.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, northwest corner of Third Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, 25.5 by 75, five-story brick tenement, with stores, subject to a mortgage for $18,000; also 916 and 918 Third Avenue, adjoining above, 25 by 75 each, two five-story brick tenements, with stores, subject to mortgages for $14,500 on each parcel; also 159 East Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 75 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 75.5, four-story brownstone-front flat, subject to mortgage for $9,000; also 17 Beekman Place, southeast corner of Fiftieth Street, 20 by 100, four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling, subject to mortgage for $10,000; also 13 Beekman Place, east side, 40 feet south of Fiftieth Street, 20 by 100, four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling, subject to mortgage for $8,000.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 2,053 Eighth Avenue, west side, 25.6¼ feet north of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 24.11 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $26,665.

By Andrew L. Soulard, foreclosure sale, Emanuel M. Friend, referee, 320 to 326 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 257 feet east of Second Avenue, 100 by 100, four five-story brick tenements, with stores in No. 320. Due on judgment, $9,406; subject to first mortgage for $50,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 417 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 25 by 100.11, Herman Kahrs of 1,592 Lexington Avenue, owner; L. T. Hunecke of 62 Broadway, architect; cost, $400.

No. 98 Liberty Street, alterations to a five-story brick store and lofts, Jefferson M. Levy of 115 Broadway, owner; Farnsworth & Miller of 111 Nassau Street, architects; cost, $7,000.

No. 142 West Houston Street, alterations to a three-story and attic brick and stone dwelling, N. Low estate of 208 Bleecker Street, owner; F. Albinger of 123 Liberty Street, architect; cost, $300.

Nos. 401 to 413 Columbus Avenue, alterations to ten one and two-story brick store and office buildings, George Deshon of 415 West Fifty-ninth Street, owner; George H. Sturton of 287 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $100,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, March 15.

BAYARD ST, 30; Henry Evers to George H. Orange $10,500
DIVISION ST, 53 and 55, one-twelfth part; Mary G. Calhoun, by committee, to Drurie S. Sanford 850
12TH ST, n s, 268 ft e of Avenue B, 25x103.3; Henry Young and wife to Albert Deile 11,500
9TH ST, S East; George M. Porter to the Fidelity Trust and Guaranty Company of Buffalo, one-third part 1
WILLETT ST, e s, 75 ft s of Stanton St, 25x100; Jacob D. Goldstein and wife to Isaac Cohen 32,500
CHRYSTIE ST, 185; Charles Coleman and another, as executors, &c., to Sarah Bernstein 24,500
BOND ST, 50; Sophie Mayer to Leopold Kaufmann 1
AVENUE C, n w corner of Houston St, 58 x52x irregular; Mary M. Taylor to Isaac Marx 40,000
BOND ST, 50; Leopold Kaufmann and wife to Jonas Well and another 1
CHARLES ST, s s, 120 ft w of Waverley Place, 20x95; Elizabeth La Roche and others to George Schenk and wife 10,100
11TH ST, 271 West; Joseph E. Wood to May S. Beckwith 1
STANTON ST, n w corner of Orchard St, 21.6x50; Frederick R. Harnisch and wife to Isidore Jackson 1
20TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 66.8x 100; Minnie B. Weil to Gertie Weil 10
32D ST, n s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; Julia A. Toun to John Witt 1
EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 89.10 ft s of 137th St, 17.6x90; Sanford S. Gowdey and wife to Elizabeth Trimmer 1
RIDGE ST, n w s, 123 ft n e of Rivington St, 25x100; Robert L. Harris to Rachel Harris 1
33D ST, s s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 18.9x 98.9; Edward McKaharay to Alice McKaharay 1
45TH ST, 238 East; Jacob Fine to Rosa Bienenfeld 1
157TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 29x221.7x20x219.2; Charles A. Lutz, as executor, &c., to Margaret Morin 5,000
62D ST, n s, 172.6 ft w of 3d Av, 16x98x —x98.10; Alexander A. Jordan to Gertrude Jordan 1
ALLEN ST, Lot 926, map estate of Van de Water, allotted to Carmen Hendrickson; Isaac Miller to Sarah Kanzer 1
19TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 4th Av, 50x92; Alexander A. Jordan and wife to Margaretha Schultz 1
85TH ST, n s, 198 ft e of Avenue A, 17x 102.2; Minnie M. Lipp to Joseph Nu. Vschmidt 520
LUDLOW ST, w s, 120 ft n of Rivington St, 20x87.6; Robert L. Harris to Rachel Harris 1
WALES AV, w s, 125 ft n of 151st St, 25x 105x irregular; Bernard C. Murray and wife to Bridget A. Murray and another. 1
LEGGETT AV, e s, 225 ft e of Prospect Av, —— to Dawson St x s e 200x n e 88.4 x irregular to Leggett Av; Sarah Danzig and others to Frederick McCarthy 22,500
HEWITT PLACE, e s, 200 ft n of Leggett Av, runs e 46.7 to Leggett's Lane x n 26.3x w 36.5 to Hewitt Place x25; Winslow E. Buzby and wife to Lawrence P. Decker and wife 1
LOT 53, map of Undercliff Terrace, Morris Heights, 24th Ward; E. B. Levy to William Chalmers and wife 1,575
LOT 237, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Eugene T. Woolf and others to Thomas Morgan ..... Omitted
TREMONT AV, s s, 250.10 ft w of Prospect Av, 40x99.6; Arthur A. Swany and wife to Herman Ludewig 1
DECATUR AV, w s, 300 ft s of Scott Av, 25x100; Henry H. Meise and wife to Walter E. Hoolihan 5,250
BRIGGS AV, n w s, 402.5 ft n e of Travers St, 50x100; John F. George and wife to Abner L. Crosby 2,800
GRAND ST, 335 and 333; Matthew Wilks to Harris Mandelbaum and another 45,000
MADISON AV, s s, 62.2 ft w of Jefferson St, 26.1x100; Sarah Fein to Wolf Fein. 1
LEONARD ST, 126; William R. Mowe and wife to the New York Life Insurance Company 1
DIVISION ST, s s, Lot 29, map of estate of Hendrick Rutgers; Drurie S. Sanford and wife to Morris Singer, one-half part. 1
137TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 6th Av, old line, 50x99.11; George F. Purrington and wife to Rachel Hattenbach and another 1
PLEASANT AV, e s, 76.4 ft n of 115th St, 19.7x100; Jacob Leudemann and wife to Anna Weymann 1
5TH AV, 1,339 and 1,341; Henry Bales and wife to Nicholas C. Seedorf 1
79TH ST, n s, 284 ft e of 2d Av, 20x102.2; Martin Berg and wife to Hattie Miller.. 18,200
91ST ST, 122 East; Charles C. Dodge and wife to Franz Jaeger 20,550
MADISON AV, s w corner of 93d St, 100.8 x44.5; Seth Housah to Hyman and Henry Sonn 100
153D ST, n s, 220 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 80x99.11; Napoleon J. Haines and others to Max Marx 1
137TH ST, s s, 420 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x99.11; Ida B. Farley to Elizabeth D. Chaloner 1
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 103.7 ft n of 115th St, 36.1x103.1x35x112; Harriet S. Hale to Alpha Club 100
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 26.5 ft s of 116th St, 41.2x103.1x40x93.4; same to Samuel McMillan 100
138TH ST, n s, 224.6 ft w of Boulevard, 15.6x99.11; Walter H. Hall and wife to William T. Hall 1
COLUMBUS AV, e s, 25 ft s of 127th St, 25x75; August Jacob and wife to Luke V. O'Reilly 10
136TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 50x 99.11; Edgar Logan and wife to Emma G. Leith 18,000
ST. ANN'S AVE., w s, 50 ft s of 137th St, 25x100; Stephen J. Egan and wife to Christian Lampe 1
MELROSE AVE, s w corner of 157th St, 100x30; Louis L. Conway to Ferdinand Kurzman 1
160TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Elton Ave, 25x 100; Louise Dennerleen to Catharine Hohloch 1
160TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Elton Av, 25x 100; Walburger Schmid to Adam Dennerleen and wife 3,800
160TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Elton Av, 25x 100; Catharine Hohloch to Adam Dennerleen and wife ..... —
JEROME AV, n e corner of 167th St, 200 x125; Rose Harris to Thomas T. Martin. 1
WALTON AV, w s, 200 ft n of James St, 116.8x100; Same to Thomas T. Martin.. 1
WALTON AV, w s, 200 ft n of James St, 116.8x100; Same to same 1
143D ST, n s, 318.4 ft e of Willis Av, 18.9 x100; Thomas B. Morrison and wife to Henry Hohnenfeld 1
82D ST, n s, 175 ft e of 11th av, 25x98.9; John Wilt to Hannah E. Harris 1
36TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 10th Av, 25x 98.9; Edward L. Hartmann and another, executors, &c, to William T. Young 12,100
20TH ST, 424 West; John J. Egan and others to Gertrude K. Graham 100
83D ST, n s, 280 ft e of 7th Av, 20x98.9; Henry W. Allen to W. E. Buzby 1
AMSTERDAM AV, 80; M. Aloysius Stafford and wife to John Broderick 25,000
43D ST, 235 to 241 West; Rosina Volhart to Thomas L. Browning 1
WEST END AV, w s, 25.8 ft s of 93d St, 25.6x56; Louis V. Booraem and another to Clarence D. True 1
RIVERSIDE AV, e s, 59.11 ft s of 77th St, 25.4x88.3x25x64.1; Clarence F. True and wife to Abigail H. Booream 1
72D ST, n s, 68 ft w of Columbus Av, 17.11x102.2; Nellie Meyer to Hattie S. Edwards 100
77TH ST, s s, 188 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Rachel Hattenbach and another to George F. Purrington 1
75TH ST, 222 East; Karl M. Wallach to Mosad Odd 1
SAME PROPERTY; Moses Cohn and wife to Karl M. Wallach 1
87TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.8; Kasper Dappert to George C. Dappert, Jr., and others 1
2D AV, s w corner of 88th St, 100.8x150; Ellen King and another to Joseph J. Schreiner and others 68,000

Recorded Leases.

BEST, William, to Henry W. Gennerich; 219 West St, 3 years $1,500
BRIDES, Martin, to Christian Johannsen; 2,222 2d Av, store, &c., 3 years.... 1,200
BOETZKES, Helen, to Gustav Gomprecht and another; 978 3d Av, store; also, 976 3d Av, rear, 3 years 3,000
CONYNGKAM, Michael, to Charles Jones and another; s e corner of 3d Av and 140th St, 10 years 180, 240
DECKER, David H., to Barthold Katt; n e corner of Whitehall and Front Sts, 10 years, lease and agreement ..... —
DIMICK, Jeremiah W., Jr., to Garret M. Van Olinda; 18 Harrison St, 5 years.... 2,400
KARATSONYI, Nicholas, and another to William Spiess; 54 2d Av, — part, 5 years 720
LOHBAUER, Frederick, to J. A. Cooper; parcel at Throggs Neck, part of William Layton estate, 4 years 300
MILLER, Jacob H., to Victor C. Bell; 117 2d Av, 3 years 900
OHMEIS, Joseph M., to James McCabe; 716 9th Av, 5¼ years 1,800
SIEGHARDT, F. H., to McKay & Peters; n s of 17th St, between Washington and Washington Mkt, 2 lots, 5 years.... 240, 300
SCHMUCK, Herman, and another to Kupper & Kelly; s w corner of St. Ann's Av and 134th St, 3 1-3 years 600, 720
THE TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, to Mary W. Duttenhofer, individual and executrix; 16 West 48th St, 21 years..... 1,146
VOGEL, Henrietta, to David Leahy; 1,111 1st Av, 8¼ years 600, 8,521
WOLF, Max, to Henry Krawi and another; 1,821 1st Av, store, &c., 5 years. 360
WIELER, Therese, as guardian to John Koensler; 608 11th Av, 3 years, store... 900

Assignments of Mortgages.

CABON, Susan B., to Pauline Myers and others $35,000
CHURCHILL, Lily W., and others, executors of Louis C. Hamersley, to Lily W. Churchill and others, trustees 1
COHEN, Sigmund, to Henriette Zodikow. 600
DODGE, Charles C., to Carl Fischer..... 2,500
EISELE, John, to Antonia Eiserle..... 1
GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to Charles Brund 8,000
HYDE, James W., to Philip Bobret..... 2,500
HORN, Georgianna, to William J. Tickner 1,100
IVINS, William, to Henry C. Bryan..... 1,000
INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF Merchants' Clerks to David Mackay... 13,000
JENCKS, Francis M., to James M. Wentz. 1
JACKSON, Katherine R., and others to Margaret A. Jackson 14,051
JACKSON, Margaret A., to Mary E. Robert 14,167
KRONBERG, Abraham, to Dempsey & Smith Company, (a corporation) 600
MORGAN, Rebecca, to Adolph G. Hupfel. 16,000
McCARTHY, Frederick, to Simon Daniz and another, (three assignments)..... 3
SAME to Paul M. Herzog..... 1
PERRY, Soulard, and Walker Realty Company to James Casey..... 1
PECK, William D., guardian, to William D. Peck 4,000
SILVERSTONE, Mary, to Tobias Silverstone 1,000
TATUM, Charles A., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United State . 9,000
WISE, Morris S., to Madeline V. Meyer. 1

Mechanics' Liens.

MONROE ST, 4 and 6; Isaac Polstein and Charles Bloom against Henry Moss, owner and contractor $4,700
BROOK AV, n e corner of 164th St, 137x 100; Paul G. Decker against Matthew Cogan, owner and contractor 2,625
MINFORD PLACE, e s, 75 ft n of Jennings St, 175x100; Frank Del Balso against William J. Tucker, owner and contractor 575
WEBSTER AV, 1,992, e s, 17 ft s of Adler Place, 18x58; John Homberg against Mrs. Peter Hart, owner; Long & Mylod, contractors 28
WEBSTER AV, 1,990; Nils Nelson against same 25
WEBSTER AV, 1,994; Julius Hjerne against same 27
ALDEN AVENUE, s s, 75 feet e of Webster Av, 24x65; Johan Carlsan against same. 45
150TH ST, 551-553 East; William V. Gordan against Amalie Rushman, owner and contractor 621
WESTCHESTER AV, s e corner of Green Av, 25x100; M. J. Scully against Henry Nerenberg and others, owners and contractors 190
169TH ST, s e corner of Tinton Av, 35x 100; same against John Farley, owner; Julius Mueller, contractor 95
3D AV, w s, 130 ft n of 183d St, 25x 100; Peter Zoccolo against Mary Kelly, owner; F. L. Biom, contractor 165
42D ST, 109 West; John Feehan and Brother against Barret H. Adams, owner; James Harris, contractor 490
BRISTOW ST, w s, 215 ft s of Jennings St, 20x100; Herrmann Horenburger against Mrs. Kate Bock; Nicholas Bock contractor 40
102D ST, 207-209 West; J. B. Brown against Kate Smith, owner and contractor 500
MANHATTAN AV, s e corner of 112th St, 100.11x175; Simon Lowy against John Hallahan and James Ahearn, owners; Joseph Nykerk, contractor 194
112TH ST, 300 East; Tomback & Dowling against Henrietta Harris, owner; Abraham and Harry Peaerlman, contractors. 123
177TH ST, or Tremont Av, s s, 225 ft w of Prospect Av or St, 25x99.4; Pasquale D'Auria against John M. Blauvelt, owner and contractor 471
Order under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896.
102D ST, n e corner of Western Boulevard, 100x100; Rosenberg and Feinberg on Thomas Frazer to C. J. Purcell Company 2,650

Lis Pendens.

FRONT ST, 232 and 234; Isaac T. Frost against John H. O'Rourke and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
146TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 50x100; Charles Boll, Jr., against Edward Cooke and others, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
CROSBY ST, 127; Katie A. Dieterlen against Jarvis B. Smith and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
107TH ST, n s, 178 ft w of 4th Av, 17x100.11; Henry Silverstone against Bertha M. and Max Hahn, (for specific performance of contract.)
107TH ST, 65 East; Sophia Herman against Bertha M. Hahn, (specific performance as to lease.)
120TH ST, 154 to 158 West; Thomas J. Tuomey against Jacob Bookman and others, (for a partition.)
17TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 9th Av, 25x92; James F. Neary against Peter H. Flynn and others, (to establish a vendee's lien.)
ROAD leading from Manor Church (now Aqueduct Av) to Macomb's dam, n w s at land of Isaac Valentine, being n w corner of Aqueduct Av and old St. James St; contains 3 18-100 acres; Joseph E. Janorin and others against John H. and Mary D. Eden, (for an accounting.)
3D AV, n w corner of 137th St, 22x100x30x102.2; Amelia F. Kratch and another, by guardian, against Henry Kratch and others, (for a partition.)
LOT 123, 124, and 125, map part of Morris Stebbins's property, Morrisania and West Farms; Jane M. Hodges against Sarah M. Andrews, individually and as executrix, and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 111—The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons vs. The City of New Orleans.—From the Supreme Court of Louisiana.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

No. 641—Thomas Allen vs. The State of Georgia.—From the Supreme Court of Georgia.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

No. 12—Original ex parte: C. & A. Potts & Co., petitioner.—Ordered that unless an application for leave to file a petition for a rehearing in the case of C. & A. Potts & Co. vs. Frank F. Creager et al. shall be made within twenty days and granted the writ of mandamus to issue as prayed for.

No. 462—The Henderson Bridge Company vs. The Commonwealth of Kentucky.—From the Court of Appeals of Kentucky.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

No. 586—Levi C. Weir, President of the Adams Express Company, vs. L. C. Norman, Auditor of Public Accounts of Kentucky. From the Circuit Court for Kentucky.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

No. 15—Original ex parte: In the matter of Gustave Alix, master, &c., petitioner.—Petition for writ of prohibition denied.

No. 725—The United States vs. the Buffalo Natural Gas Fuel Company.—Writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit granted.

No. 728—The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Trust Company vs. Theodore M. Krumsilg et al.—Writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit granted.

No. 146—T. H. Rhodes vs. the State of Iowa.—Restored to the docket for oral argument.

No. 626—Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Department of the Interior et al. vs. J. Forson Reynolds & Co. From the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.—Decree reversed, with directions to dismiss the bill.

No. 345—Adam S. B. Baker vs. John Brickell, from the Supreme Court of California.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

No. 346—Fairfax H. Wheelan, administrator, vs. John Brickell, from the Supreme Court of California.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

No. 681—The Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company vs. Katie J. McMahon, administratrix, &c., from the Supreme Court of New York.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

No. 701—The United States, petitioner, vs. the Steamer Three Friends, &c.—Mandate granted.

No. 706—The United States vs. Numa Reymond et al. from the Court of Private Land Claims.—Dismissed.

No. 563—The Interstate Commerce Commission vs. The Alabama Midland Railway Company et al.—Argument continued.

Call to-day: Nos. 563, 539, 214, 215, 216, 219, 221, 222, 223, (and 224,) 225, 226, 227.

Calendars for To-day.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

92—United States vs. Joint Traffic Association. 103—New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company vs. Gross. 106—Pine vs. The Mayor, &c. 107—Holmes vs. Hurst. 110—Blauvelt vs. Interior Conduit Company. 111—McCann vs. Yacht Wadena. 112—Downing vs. Outerbridge. 113—Goodenough vs. Cary. 106—Washburn vs. National Wall Paper Company. 117—Mercantile Credit Company vsv. Tebbetts.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 64 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

40—Green vs. Compaine General Italiana di Navigazione.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COUT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in room 100, Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

1—National Folding Box and Paper Company vs. Elsas. 2—Hayden vs. Williams. 3—Same vs Chemical National Bank. 4—Goddards vs. Rhoads. 5—Holly vs. Domestic and Foreign Society. 6—Hummel vs. Guggenheim. 7—Huber vs. Same. 8—Beyer vs. Same. 9—Adders vs. Same. 10—Reichenbach vs. Same. 11—Goldy vs. Same. 12—Thompson and Norris Company vs. California Vintage Company. 13—Johns Manufacturing Company vs. Robertson. 14—Lamson Store Service Company vs. Finlay. 15—North British Rubber Company vs. Jandcorf. 16—Aiken vs. Colorado River Navigation Company. 17—Carroll vs. Goldschmidt. 18—Matthews and Willard Manufacturing Company vs. Hogg. 19—Same vs. same. 20—Burton Electric Company vs. Union Railway Company. 21—Same vs. same. 22—Harris vs. Bernstein. 23—Anderman vs. Sanford. 24—Hilson Company vs. Foster. 25—Regina Music Box Company vs. Paillard. 26—Union Pacific Railway Company vs. Scheff. 27—Hostetter Company vs. Sommers. 28—Smolin Chemical Company vs. Kleinert Rubber Company. 29—Snow Electric Crane Company vs. Shriver. 30—Janowitz vs. Levison. 31—J. L. Mott Iron Works vs. McShane Manufacturing Company. 32—Hadden vs. Natchang Silk Company. 33—Covert vs. Travers Brothers Company. 34—Wyckoff vs. Farley. 35—L. Mott Iron Works vs. McShane Manufacturing Company. 36—National Britton Works vs. Wade. 37—Matter of National Meter Company. 38—Buck vs. Timoney. 39—Boston and Maine Railroad Company vs. Graves. 40—Fisher vs. same. 41—Same vs. same. 42—Boston and Maine Railroad Company vs. same. 43—Same vs. same. 44—Fisher vs. same. 45—Same vs. same. 46—Boston and Maine Railroad Company vs. same. 47—Lowenfeld vs. Curtis. 48—Fisher vs. Graves. 49—Boston and Maine Railroad Company vs. same. 50—Turner vs. Faultless Chemical Company. 51—United States vs. Campagnie Francarre des Cables. 52—Healy vs. Knapp. 53—Coburn Trolby Manufacturing Company vs. McCabe Manufacturing Company. 54—Huether vs. Kendig. 55—A. B. Dick Company vs. Wichelman. 56—Fisher vs. Graves. 57—Boston and Maine Railroad Company vs. same.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Safety Electric Construction Company, appellant, vs. Henry Creamer.—Motion for leave to discontinue appeal submitted.

Gustave Heye, as executor, appellant, vs. Henry M. Tilford.—Motion to dismiss appeal; William V. Buckley for motion, Edward B. Hill opposed.

T. Ward vs. Hattie E. Pratt, as administratrix, appellant.—Motion to dismiss; George W. Cothran for motion, Frank A. Abott opposed.

Same vs. same.—Motion to revive and prefer; G. W. Cothran for motion.

E. H. Myers and another vs. C. P. Paine and another, appellants.—Motion to dismiss appeal; L. S. Phelps for motion, E. D. Hawkins opposed.

Mary J. Hagner vs. A. C. Hall and another, appellants.—Motion to dismiss appeal; W. J. Griffin for motion, A. C. Tennant opposed.

William G. Mulligan vs. O. O. Cottle and another, appellants.—Motion to correct calendar; E. P. Cottle for motion, Abraham Lansing opposed.

A. L. Rogers vs. C. E. Pell.—Motion to dismiss appeal submitted for motion, John Larkin opposed.

Santi Perl vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by James F. Gluck for appellant, George W. Cothran for respondent.

People ex rel. A. A. Jordan, appellant, vs. James J. Martin and others, as New York City Police Commissioners.—Argued by James M. Tierney for appellants, Corporation Counsel Scott for respondent.

George Einstein, appellant, vs. Climax Cycle Company.—Argued by F. E. Perham for appellant, Henry Hoeflich for respondent.

In matter of grading Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn.—Argued by H. B. Hubbard for appellants, J. C. Church for respondent.

H. H. Rapalyea vs. Malcolm Anderson, appellant.—Submitted.

S. C. Townsend and others vs. George A. Chapin, appellant.—Argued by George A. Baker for appellant, Charles H. Fuller for respondent.

Rochester Bar Association vs. John F. Dorthy, appellant.—Proceedings to disbar Dorthy; argued by John F. Dorthy for appellant, Edward Harris for respondent.

City of Brooklyn vs. Catharine J. Mackay and others, appellants.—Argued by J. C. Church for appellants, J. Johnson for respondent.

Calendar for to-day: Nos. 72, 75, 862, 864, 840, 25, 69, 55.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Rumsey, Williams, Patterson, and Parker, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.

Enumerated.—Motions in people ex rel. Mallon vs. Roosevelt. 68—Standard Fashion Company vs. Ostrom. 41—Loudoun vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 43—Breen vs. Rives. 6—People ex rel. Eakins vs. Roosevelt. 65—Balz vs. Underhill.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—People, &c., vs. Family Fund Society. 2—Patrick vs. Haas. 3—Percival vs. Gilman. 4—Kerr vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 5—Clark vs. Clark. 6—People ex rel. Hurdas vs. Sohmer. 7—Matter of Dyckman Street. 8—Kennedy vs. the Mayor, &c. 9—Van Bokkelen vs. Van Bokkelen. 10—Mark vs. Jellinek. 11—Walsh vs. the Mayor, &c. 12—Roberts vs. Vanhorne. 13—Fry vs. Bohm. 14—Matter of Burgess. 15—Bronner vs. Mirick. 16—Matter of East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street. 17—Matter of Cromwell. 18—Matter of Hatch. 19—Zounck vs. O'Connor. 20—Matter of American Trading Company. 21—Matter of Roebling Sons Company. 22—Steele & Johnson Manufacturing Company vs. Cooper. 23—Nearey vs. Flynn. 24—Holder vs. Miller. 25—Greco vs. Miller. 26—Camp vs. same. 27—Worden vs. same. 28—Matter of New York Bowery Fire Insurance Company. 29—Aspinwall vs. Duffy. 30—Sayre vs. Callahan. 31—Ford vs. National Bank of Commerce. 32—Bernis vs. Sulphur Lumber Company. 33—Tatum vs. Tatum. 34—Howe vs. Trask. 35—Bushnell vs. Bush. 36—Margulies vs. Damrosch. 37—Foster vs. Shea. 38—Matter of Heuman. 39—Franck vs. Franck. 40—New York Hydraulic Pressed Brick Company vs. Coogan. 41—Brown vs. Standen. 42—Matter of Muehlfeld & Haynes Piano Company. 43—Schneider vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 44—Fagan vs. same. 45—Bliss vs. same. 46—Matter of Bliz. 47—Department of Buildings vs. Eckhardt. 48—Sperry vs. Cooper. 49—Same vs. Baker. 50—Same vs. Higbie. 51—Same vs. Wells. 52—Same vs. Perkins. 53—Same vs. Griffing. 54—Barrere vs. Barrere. 55—Schoening vs. Harlem. 56—Herman vs. Hohn. 57—Bridgeport Malleable Iron Company vs. Ives & Williams Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1—In re Ninety-fourth Street. 2—In re East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street. 3—In re University Magazine Company. 4—Polhemus vs. Phillips. 5—Merz vs. Merz.

Demurrer.—386—Delano vs. Rice.

Preferred Causes.—4294—McCrea vs. Conner. 3334—Hurd vs. New York Commercial Steam Laundry Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—4416—Sanche vs. Wilder. 2715—Rauth vs. Belrlein. 4228—Polansky vs. Davis. 4452—Klemme vs. McKellar. 4453—Wynne vs. Mahon. 4527—Rothwell vs. McNutty. 4322—Gross vs. Gross. 2744—Halloran vs. Morgan. 1950—Kamts vs. Hecht. 4527—McConnell vs. Plaza De Oro Mining Company. 3522—Kennett vs. Hopkins. 4044—O'Brien vs. Union Railway Company. 4274—Sullivan vs. Dunn. 4150—Herzog vs. Herzog. 1994—Waite vs. King. 4427—Moritz vs. Moritz.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4537.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Keogh, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Term)—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Zarling for the People.

1—Louis Nolte. 2—Joseph Robinson, Julius Stein.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts XI. and XII. Calendar clear.

Preferred Causes.—9479—Nichols vs. Brady. 11482—Girardin vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 11483—Hanlon vs. same. 11496—Ambusch vs. Standard Gas Light Company. 10596—Hatzel vs. Muller. 10897—Swartmont vs. Reilly. 11621—Bunyi vs. Joseph. 11226—Weld vs. Muller. 9540—Jeanson vs. Supreme Council Order of Chosen Friends. 11490—Kravitz vs. Nassau Electric Railroad Company. 11540—Ess vs. Henry Elias Brewing Company. 11439—Tabbs vs. Hillier. 11456—Bogert vs. Sire

WIFE CHARGES CONSPIRACY.

Testimony in Edward C. Heerwagen's Divorce Suit that $20,000 Was Offered for Evidence.

Edward C. Heerwagen, who has a transfer and trucking business at 89 Franklin, 197 Mercer, and 404 East Twentieth Streets, has brought suit for divorce from his wife, Ellen L. Heerwagen. They were married Nov. 20, 1878. They lived together until Aug. 10, 1894, when Heerwagen left his wife, alleging that his life was in danger from her violence. He allowed her $50 a week and the possession of the house they occupied at 2,127 Washington Avenue. Several months ago Mrs. Heerwagen attempted to commit suicide by shooting herself in the breast. When she was recovering at Bellevue Hospital, she is said to have declared that she had sought death because of her husband's ill treatment.

In the suit for divorce Mr. Heerwagen names Charles A. D. Pool as co-respondent, and the trial was begun yesterday before Justice MacLean, in the Supreme Court. John P. Dennan, a messenger employed by Mr. Heerwagen; George Rathlue, a boy; James Daly, and Charles Tannenbaum, a private detective, testified with slightly varying details that they had seen Mrs. Heerwagen and an unknown man in a Third Avenue hotel on Nov. 21, 1896.

The plaintiff denied that he had connived at the meeting of his wife and the alleged co-respondent. He admitted that he had promised the detective agency $250 for evidence against his wife.

In opening for the defense, Lawyer Good, for Mrs. Heerwagen, said that he would show that a conspiracy had existed to entrap his client; that the principal conspirators were Charles A. D. Pool and Theresa Schmidt, and that the consideration of this conspiracy was $20,000, which Mr. Heerwagen was to pay. Mrs. Heerwagen could not be entrapped, and another woman had been induced to impersonate her with Pool, when the alleged incriminating evidence was obtained.

When called on to testify, Charles A. D. Pool admitted that he had entered into the scheme with Tannenbaum to entice Mrs. Heerwagen to a room in a hotel where the detectives and others could break in the door and find them together, and that $20,000 was to be the amount paid. He denied, however, that Mrs. Heerwagen had been with him at the time, and swore that a woman of the street had been his companion when Tannenbaum and his associates had broken in the door of the apartment.

Miss Theresa Schmidt testified that she had been Pool's fiancée. She also swore that Mr. Heerwagen said he would give $20,000 to $30,000 in oredr to get rid of his wife. She testified further that the plaintiff had asked her to get Mr. Pool to take his wife to a hotel.

"Did Pool ever tell you that he had Mrs. Heerwagen at that hotel?" was asked.

"He told me he did not have her there and that he played a double game," firmly asserted the witness.

The trial was adjourned until this morning.

SUITS ON DRESSMAKERS' BILLS.

Attachment for Mrs. E. V. N. Bissell—Claim Against Mrs. Lynde.

Eugene V. N. Bissell of 58 West Seventy-second Street was the defendant in a suit begun yesterday before Justice Van Wyck, in the City Court, on a dressmaker's bill of $1,080 claimed by Anna C. C. Zaun to be due her from Mrs. Bissell. The plaintiff declared that Mr. Bissell's only response to numerous bills was to say that he provided amply for his wife, and was not liable for her debts, if she made any. Mrs. Bissell was not in court, and Justice Van Wyck directed that an attachment be issued for her to appear to-day.

Nathaniel A. Lowry is the assignee for Felice Laborde, a London dressmaker, and yesterday, on his declaration of inability to obtain service of the legal papers, Justice Smyth, in the Supreme Court, ordered summons by publication against Mrs. Lucy H. Lynde, 325 West Eighty-seventh Street. Mrs. Lynde, it is alleged, owes a bill of $580 for dresses purchased of Mme. Laborde in London in 1894 and 1895.

Burial of Police Captain Mangin.

YONKERS, N. Y., March 15.—The body of Police Captain John Mangin of the Yonkers police force was taken from the residence to St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, where a solemn high mass was celebrated this morning. Many prominent men were in attendance, and almost all the city officials were present. Interment was in St. Mary's Cemetery.

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CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent chambermaid; assist with waiting; references. Call, before 1 o'clock, at 110 West 57th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid and to assist in pantry; city or country; city references. 916 6th Av., store.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city references. 356 West 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl; or would do waiting alone; is very competent; good references. 300 East 71st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a French girl as chambermaid, or maid to growing children. L. B., care of Mrs. Golaz, 391 7th Av.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a European lady as companion, chaperon, or otherwise; excellent linguist, music; extensive traveler; very best city references. S., 1,576 Madison Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—An excellent cook; understands all kinds of cooking; make excellent soups and desserts; private family; city or country; best city reference. K., Box 300 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable Scotch Protestant as cook and laundress; good baker; understands milk and butter; do washing of small family. 319 East 32d St., one flight up.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; best city references. C. D., Box 261 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent cook for private family; understands all kinds of good cooking; city or country; 2 years' reference. 348 West 38th St. One flight, back.

COOK.—By Protestant young woman; understands all branches French and English cooking; four years' city reference; city or country. 230 West 17th St.; ring twice.

COOK.—Protestant; first-class; in private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; best city references. A. R. L., care Graham, 302 West 116th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; knows her business in all its branches; city reference. 488 7th Av., two flights, front.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman; first-class cook in private family; wages, $25 to $30; good reference. M. C., 650 3d Av.

COOK.—By a first-class Norwegian in a private family; city or country; good reference. 305 East 27th St.; Janson.

COOK.—By a young woman; good cook; best city reference. 200 East 94th St.; Murphy bell.

COOK.—First-class; has best city reference; takes full charge of kitchen. 220 East 30th St.

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COOK.—By a professional cook; gets up luncheons and dinners; will take a place for a month or five weeks, as her present employer is abroad; gives the best of New York and Newport references. M. G., 1,227 Broadway.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home, or by the day; latest skirts, waists, sleeves; remodeling, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker by the day; will cut and fit for private families; terms, $2; city references. Addie, Box 92, 1,242 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; with good taste and judgment; work out by day or home. Miss L. Donaldson, 1,276 Broadway, near 33d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a North German Fraeulein, with purest accent, to young misses or to take entire care of children; understands her duties thoroughly; also knowledge of dressmaking, kindergarten work, and music; accustomed to traveling; good sailor. Address present employer, Fraeulein, care Mrs. C. Andresen, Larchmont, N. Y.

GOVERNESS.—A lady wishes to place her English governess; fluent French, drawing, painting. 4 5th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined North German, from Hanover; take full charge of children; or maid to young ladies; teaches German; best references. L. B., Box 83, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By thoroughly experienced North German; French, English; highest references. P., 208 East 48th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined North German; Parisian French, English; fine sewing; references. L. E., 203 East 48th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—French; experienced; best city references. Mrs. Grobet, 888 9th Av.

Housekeepers.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A lady wishes to find place for a Welsh Protestant girl whom she can recommend. Call, Tuesday, at 328 West 57th St., seventh floor, east.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; good hairdresser; dressmaker; accustomed to travel; is reliable, steady; good reference. Marie, Box 864 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent North German lady's maid; very good dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; excellent city references. S. N., Box 23, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; experienced; understands dressmaking; best personal references. A. D., 189 West 22d St.

MAID.—By educated North German as maid to lady or grown children; thoroughly experienced; understands sewing, dressmaking, travelling, and packing; highly recommended. D. P., 15 Sutton Place.

MAID.—As lady's maid; Swiss Protestant; thoroughly experienced; speaking French, German, English; hairdresser, dressmaker, packer; good references. S. P., Box 11, 1,242 Broadway.

MAID.—By a competent French Protestant maid to grown children; good seamstress; good references. M. C., 251 West 24th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Good city references. Mason, 318 East 57th St. Ring janitor's Bell.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Six years' best private family reference; last employer seen; permanent; private family. 230 East 46th St., care Brennan.

LAUNDRESS.—By a girl as first-class laundress; best city reference; private family. 449 West 32d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman to do family washing at her own home; excellent reference. Mrs. Lynch, 113 West 60th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By sober, steady woman as good laundress; best city reference. 129 West 33d St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant, North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 388 Park Av. Fourth bell.

NURSE.—By a neat young girl to take care of grown children and to assist in chamberwork. 160 West 78th St.

NURSE.—To invalid lady or gentleman; practical experience; doctor's reference. Molloy, 227 West 67th St.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse; takes entire charge; brings up on bottle; city or country; city reference. 414 West 31st St.

NURSE.—By refined German girl to take care of children; best references. Miss Blohm, 1,436 1st Av.

NURSE.—By a young girl as children's nurse; willing to assist with upstairs work; willing and obliging. Mrs. McGrath, 118 East 76th St.

NURSE.—By Protestant girl; neat, obliging for seamstress, wait on lady, or chamberwork; city references. 274 West 40th St. Ring third bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent Protestant woman as infant's or child's nurse; city or country; best of references. 201 East 42d St.; ring Walsh's bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By competent woman to take charge of infant from birth; city references. Call at Mrs. Kelly's, 224 East 85th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By North German girl to take charge of infant; in private American family. 475 Belmont Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; can take butler's place; thoroughly understands her business; city references. S., Box 267 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By an experienced Englishwoman as waitress or parlormaid; first-class family; last employer seen. Annie, Box 335 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—Competent; five and a half years' city reference; last employer can be seen. 789 7th Av., top floor. McCormick.

WAITRESS.—As first-class waitress in a private family; can take butler's place. 456 4th Av., care of Mrs. McGeown.

Washing.

WASHING.—By respectable woman; take home family washing or first-class gentleman's washing; best reference. 208 East 36th St.

Miscellaneous.

A LADY WHO HAS BEEN DAILY COMPANION, chaperon, for eight years to a young lady in London, England, wishes a similar post, or will act as guide to American ladies visiting England; best references. Mrs. Hubert, 52 Lower Sloane St., London.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—As bookkeeper, assistant, or cashier, by a young girl; good recommendation, and writes a good hand. H. Bondeck, 401 East 65th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; wife as first-class cook; also pastry; can take whole charge of kitchen; man as first-class butler and valet; good silver cleaner; city or country; best city references. Couple, 117 West 24th St.

BUTLER.—By sober, steady, experienced Englishman; lived with best families; age, 33; height, 5 feet 9 inches; well recommended. D. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss as butler where a second man or parlormaid is kept; wages, $50; understands his duties in every respect; highest city reference. A., Box 369 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER—COOK.—Thoroughly competent; wife American; most excellent cook; good manager, and caterer where kitchen maid is kept; wages, $80 to $90; present employer can be seen; five years in last place. 829 3d Av.

BUTLER.—By German; first class; sober, honest, obliging; best city references in a fine German-American private house; wages, $25, $30. Primer Brothers, Box 23, 1,062 3d Av.

BUTLER.—By a single man, speaking French and English; seven years' city references. Butler, 917 7th Av., corner 58th St., Camacho's bell.

BUTLER.—By a colored man as butler in a private family or boarding house. 227 West 63d St., fifth floor, west, care of L. Christian.

BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly competent; personal city references; city or country. Butler, Box 207, 152 6th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—By Swiss; competent; single; first-class references; last employer can be seen. Herman Bucker, 153 East 31st St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; first-class personal references; 4 years last employment. 237 West 29th St.

BUTLER.—By a young man in private family as first-class butler; best city references. 18 East 28th St.

BUTLER.—As butler or assistant butler; English; age, 26; single; references. Fletcher, 554 3d Av.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE, &c.—Man and wife would like the care of a private house for the Summer, or would take charge of gentlemen's apartments; no children; first-class city reference. Turner, 1,105 3d Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands care of fine horses, carriages; careful driver; neat appearance; willing, obliging; willing to be generally useful. James, Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly experienced single man; strictly temperate; careful driver; city or country; useful and handy on gentleman's place; satisfactory references. Competent, Box 367 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Understanding gardening; thoroughly experienced horseman; city or country; salary moderate; good references. Coachman, 36 Avenue A.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By a German; married; practical gardener and florist; life experience in all branches of horticulture; ten years' references from last place. F. F., Florist, Long Branch, N. J.

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VALET or BUTLER.—By Englishman; five years in last situation with Mr. Winthrop Rutherfurd. W. Kemp, 246 East 15th St.

Miscellaneous.

NURSE, &c.—By experienced young Englishman as nurse and attendant to invalid gentleman. F. C. G., Box 277, 1,227 Broadway.

PAGE.—By Swiss boy, as page in gentleman's family, or otherwise; speaks French only; age, 16; good-looking; can be well recommended in the city. A. M., Box 270 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

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For two men or combination, in 3 colors. Department store cycles, $19.50; Johnson cycles, $24.50; Stanley, $29; Eclipse, $35; Liberty, $49. Royal, $39; also, Elmores, Syracuse, etc., 1896 Models, way down.
Above are all new. Thousands to select from.
WILLIS' PARK ROW BI. CO. opp. Post Office. 23 Park Row.

SPRING RESORTS.

LAUREL IN THE PINES,
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

Atlantic City, N. J.

THE GRAND ATLANTIC,
AN ELEGANT NEW HOTEL,
WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.
VIRGINIA AV. AND BEACH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
300 large suites, containing two to six windows each. "Terms moderate." Send for illustrated booklet.
CHARLES E. COPE,
G. FRANK COPE,
Proprietors.

"A Magnificent Hotel."
THE RUDOLF,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NOW OPEN.
Private suites, with hot and cold sea water baths. Rates, $3.50 to $5. Special rates for Spring season. CARL G. ESSNER, Prop.

HOTEL TRAYMORE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Overlooks the most delightful section of this famous beach. Seasonable comforts and amusements.
Open throughout the year.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Prop.

THE IRVINGTON.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Will reopen Feb. 27. Filtered water. Sun parlor. Popular prices.

"AT THE OCEAN'S EDGE."
HOTEL EDISON,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Reasonable Rates.
J. C. COPELAND.

THE SAN MARCOS, PACIFIC AND MASSACHUSETTS AVS., Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat and all modern conveniences. Special rate for Lenten season. A. GRUBB.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GET RICH QUICKLY; Send for 800 Inventions Wanted.—Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway, N. Y., the leading house in the world.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Marvin safe, as good as new; inside measurement, 28 inches high, 24 inches wide, and 18½ deep. Apply S. ROEBUCK, 172 Fulton St.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—BANK BOOK No. 363,301, of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped; please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

PROPOSALS.

TO ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS for Electric Wiring.—Sealed proposals for furnishing materials and performing the labor required for the installation of new electric-lighting mains for the Male Department, Manhattan State Hospital, at Ward's Island, N. Y., in accordance with the several drawings and specifications, may be sent by mail or delivered in person, up to 4:30 P. M. March 25, 1897, to the undersigned, at No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals. Parties bidding on this work must be persons or firms actually engaged in the electric-wiring business, and be able to refer to work of a similar character performed by them elsewhere. Proposals must be for the whole work, and be accompanied by a bond of an approved surety company, guaranteeing the faithful execution of the offer, if accepted. Drawings and specifications may be seen, and forms of proposals obtained, at the office of I. G. Perry, Architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y., and at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City. The Board of Managers reserves the right to reject any or all bids, as they may deem for the best interests of the State. HENRY E. HOWLAND, President Board of Managers, Manhattan State Hospital.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.—Sealed proposals for furnishing fresh and salt meats, oysters and clams, fresh cow's milk, and condensed milk for the Manhattan State Hospital, New York City, for a period of six months from April 1, 1897, may be sent by mail or delivered in person, up to 4:30 P. M. March 25, 1897, to Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all bids. Parties submitting bids must be actual dealers in the commodities for which they bid. Full specifications may be obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City. The Board of Managers reserves the right to reject any and all bids, as they may deem for the best interests of the State. HENRY E. HOWLAND, President Board of Managers, Manhattan State Hospital.

AUCTION SALES.

PARIS.—Maitre P. CHEVALLIER, Auctioneer, 10 rue de la Grange, Hatelière, assisted by MM. Mannheim & Son, experts, 7 rue St. Georges, will sell by public auction in Paris at the Hotel Drouot, Room No. 1, from 29 March to 10 April, 1897, the
OBJECTS OF CURIOSITIES & FURNITURE of the XVIth, XVIIth, and XVIIIth Centuries, Paintings, water colors, drawings, pastels, dependency of the succession
OF THE BARON JEROME PICHON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAWYER, 280 Broadway, Room 160; 30 years' practice in all courts, civil and criminal; legal fees only; action for damages to person or property, divorces, &c.; employs the best detectives; correspondence everywhere; advice free. EDWARD McGILL.

HOTELS.

HOTEL MAJESTIC
Central Park West, 72d and 73d St., N. Y.
FACING CENTRAL PARK.
THE ELITE HOTEL OF AMERICA.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 20, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 12 AM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Havel, via Southampton and Bremen.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris*, via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Germanic*, via Queenstown; at 1:30 PM for Belgium direct, per steamship Kensington, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Kensington.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Normandie*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 3:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Etruria*, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of each steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 11 AM (supplementary 1 PM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela; at 3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New Orleans; at 3 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

WEDNESDAY.—At 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana; at 4:30 AM for Santos direct, per steamship Strabo.

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Jamaica, per steamer from Port Tampa; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, St. Domingo, and Turks Island, per steamship New York; at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Arkadia.

FRIDAY.—At 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Caribbee";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Greytown, per steamship Alene, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Alene";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Cape Haiti, Gonaives, Petit Goave, Carthagena, and Santa Marta, per steamship Kitty; at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Valencia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Valencia";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tobasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 11 AM for Mexico, per steamship Santo Domingo, via Progreso and Vera Cruz, (letters must be directed "per Santo Domingo";) at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

SUNDAY.—At 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 AM and 2:30 PM. ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 17, at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 17, at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to March 22, at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March 25, at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25, at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 27, at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 27 and up to April 1 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., March 12, 1897.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

COOK'S TOURS TO EUROPE
Arrangements suited to all. New routes, best accommodations.
High-class Select Parties, leaving March 27, May 8, 29, June 9, 12, 16, 26. Also,
GRAND SUMMER CRUISE OF S.S. OHIO.
70 days, for $475 up, leaving June 26.
Special Programme of Lower Priced
VACATION TOURS TO EUROPE.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York.
Phila., 828 Chestnut St.; Boston, 332 Washington St.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA NORMANDIE, Delonclé..Sat., Mch. 20, 5 A.M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Fabvre..Sat., Mch. 27, 5 A.M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & $90, inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat and landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Germanic, Mar. 17,	Noon	Germanic, Apr. 14,	Noon
Teutonic, Mar. 24,	Noon	Teutonic, Apr. 21,	Noon
Britannic, Mar. 31,	Noon	Britannic April 28,	Noon
Majestic, April 7,	Noon	Majestic, May 5,	Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N. R., ft. West Houston St.
MANITOBA .....March 20
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents.
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

PERU	March 23, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu	April 1, 1 P. M.
City of Rio Janeiro, via Honolulu	April 10, 1 P. M.
GAELIC	April 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu	May 1, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA:**
EMPRESS OF INDIA..March 29, May 31, Aug. 2
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..April 19, June 21, Aug. 23
EMPRESS OF CHINA..May 10, July 12, Sept. 13
TO **HONOLULU, FIJI** AND **AUSTRALIA**
WARRIMOO, April 8. MIOWERA, May 8.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack..Wednesday, Mar. 17
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, March 19
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack..Monday, March 22
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack..Wednesday, Mar. 24
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Havel, Tu., Mch. 16,	8PM	Frave, Tu., April 6,	10AM
Spree, Tu., Mch. 23,	10AM	Havel, Tu., April 13,	10AM
Lahn, Tu., Mch. 30,	10AM	Spree, Tu., April 20,	10AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Aller.....Sat., April 17.....10 AM
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Kaiser, Mch. 27,	10 AM	Fulda, April 24,	10 AM
Ems, April 10,	10 AM	Kaiser, May 8,	10 AM
Werra, April 17,	10 AM	Ems, May 15,	10 A. M.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS LINE
from New York to Plymouth
(London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.

Columbia, Mch. 25,	7AM	Columbia, May 13,	7AM
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8,	10AM	F. Bismarck, M'y 27,	10AM
Normannia, Ap. 22,	10AM	Normannia, June 3,	10AM

HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin-Screw Mail S.S.
Palatia, March 27, 1 PM | Pennsylvania, Apl 3, 7AM
First cab., $60 up; intermediate, $40; steerage, $30.

TO THE **Land** OF THE **Midnight Sun.**
Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by TWIN SCREW EXPRESS S. S. FROM NEW YORK JUNE 17 and JULY 22.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York

American Line.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

PARIS	March 17	PARIS	April 7
ST. PAUL	March 24	ST. PAUL	April 14
NEW YORK	March 31	ST. LOUIS	April 21

SUMMER CRUISE
to the LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN.
Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia.
By the American S. S. "Ohio."
Sailing from New York, June 26.
Duration of cruise, 70 days.
Price of passage, including side trips, $475 and upward. Send for full information and pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday.

K'ns't'n.	Mar. 17, 3:30PM	Southwark,	Mar. 31, 4PM
Western'l'd,	Mar. 24, noon	Noordland,	April 7, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Etruria, Mh. 20,	6:30 AM	Lucania, April 10,	11 AM
Campania, Mch. 27,	1 PM	Etruria, April 17,	3 PM
Umbria, Ap'l 3,	6:30 AM	Campania, April 24,	noon

From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. WERKENDAM..Wednesday, Mch. 17, 1 P. M.
S. S. OBDAM.....Saturday, March 20, 10 A. M.
First cabin $57.50

A LONG RACE WITH FIRE

The Tugboat Reindeer's Journey, Enveloped in Flames, Across the North River.

BRAVERY OF THE CAPTAIN.

Almer Downer Stood at the Wheel Until His Boat Was Beached and the Flames Were Coming Through the Floor—All the Crew Saved.

An exciting race with fire took place in the North River yesterday, when the tugboat Reindeer was discovered to be in flames. The crew of five men were saved by the bravery of Capt. Almer Downer, who, with the flames breaking through the flooring, stuck to the wheel until the boat was run ashore. He was then obliged to break through one of the pilothouse windows and jump to the lower deck in order to save his life.

The Reindeer started up the North River from Pier 46 about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, bound for Manhattanville. She was running close to the New York shore, and was off One Hundredth Street when the engineer, L. M. Downer, a brother of the Captain, rushed out the engineroom and shouted, "She's all afire forward!" Capt. Downer immediately sounded the alarm, and, locating the flames near the end of the boiler, started the crew to work with buckets of water. Engineer Downer ran back to the engineroom and threw his valves wide open, so as to prevent an explosion. By this time the smoke was pouring out of the boat in heavy black clouds and the flames began to break through the deckhouse.

It was thought by those who saw the vessel in flames that she would run to the New York shore for assistance. But Capt. Downer knew that the water on the New York shore was deep right up to the abutments, while directly across the river there were mudbanks where he could beach his vessel, thereby saving her from complete destruction.

It was a considerable distance across the river, and it was doubtful whether the Jersey shore could be reached before the boat was entirely enveloped in flames, as the buckets of water had little effect on the fire. Capt. Downer took the chances, and rung for a full head of steam. He then headed his boat for a mud bank that was visible near the Barrett Manufacturing Company's pier, at Shady Side.

The flames by this time had got beyond control, and had driven the crew aft. The Reindeer was tearing through the water at a furious speed, leaving a trail of flame and smoke behind. Just as Capt. Downer found the flooring of the pilot house giving way under him the Reindeer struck the mud bank, and gave a tremendous lurch, throwing him down. He jumped to his feet as the boat recovered herself, and made a bound out of the window, carrying the sash with him and landed in a heap on the lower deck.

The tug Guiding Star, which was coming down the river, had seen the fire and followed the Reindeer. The schooner Sarah Ann Carpenter was lying near Shady Side, and when the Reindeer came in toward her a yawl was hastily lowered and sent to the rescue. The rescuers found the crew huddled together aft, with the flames all around them. They were taken off with the Captain just in time, for a minute later the spot where they were standing gave way.

The flames were not extinguished until the entire deckhouse and upper works had been destroyed. The stern soon began to settle, but her bow remained high and dry out of water. The fireboat Zophar Mills and a harbor police launch arrived after the fire was out.

Capt. Downer, who owns the Reindeer, when seen at his office, Pier 46 North River, yesterday afternoon, said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES: "I've been through the war and had some pretty close calls, but never had so close a one as I had today. When I looked back and saw the flames and smoke rolling up, I thought my time had come. I made a dive out of the window when she struck and landed on the deck all in a heap, but fortunately I escaped with only a few scratches."

The Reindeer was built in 1867 by the Albertson Shipbuilding Company of Camden, N. J., at a cost of $12,000, and has been owned by Capt. Downer, who lives at 828 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, since 1873. She has been rebuilt a couple of times. Just how much she is damaged cannot now be estimated. There is $4,000 insurance on her. The tug Guiding Star will claim salvage. How the fire started is not known.

LEGAL NOTES.

NOMINAL DAMAGES IN LIBEL SUITS.—A judgment of the late General Term of the Supreme Court, in this city, by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, affirming a judment on the verdict given on the trial, for the defendant, in a suit by Isaac K. Funk against The Evening Post Publishing Company for alleged libel, has now been affirmed by the Court of Appeals, Judges Bartlett and Haight dissenting. The only question was as to the right of the plaintiff-appellant to a reversal upon the ground that he was entitled to a verdict for nominal damages, whereas the jury, although so instructed by the court, found a verdict for the defendant. The General Term held that the only question presented being one of costs, and no mistake of the Judge having crept in to sway the opinion of the jury, and the verdict being simply one against evidence, a new trial would not be granted because the jury had rendered a verdict for the defendant instead of one of nominal damages for the plaintiff. The granting or denial of a motion of a new trial being, to a certain extent, discretionary, and the General Term having power to confirm an order denying a motion for a new trial, it was held that the order should be affirmed, upon the respondent's stipulating to waive the extra allowance of about $800 granted in the action. Justice Parker dissented, holding that the case came within the exception to the rule that when, in addition to the question of nominal damages, there was involved some property right which was affected by the erroneous verdict, it would be set aside. An injury to reputation, in a greater or less degree, resulting from a libelous publication, brings it, Justice Parker held, within the exception. "Anything which tends to destroy or injure good reputation," he said, "in the slightest degree, intereferes with a substantial right, and the enjoyment of and the benefits accruing from, a good name." Judges Bartlett and Haight in dissenting from the decision of the majority of the Court of Appeals, hold that the result of the arbitrary and illegal action by the jury in refusing to take the law from the court that plaintiff in any event was entitled to nominal damages, affected permanent and substantial rights of the plaintiff. "The effect of this verdict," they say, "was to adjudge that the libel was true and to send plaintiff out of court with this cloud upon his good name, when, in fact, the court had determined, as matter of law, that the statements of the libel were false. * * * Surely this action of the jury did affect a right that plaintiff enjoys with every other citizen, to vindicate his reputation and honor in a court of justice. If verdicts are set aside when property rights, however trifling, are involved, shall it not be done when a plaintiff's character and good name are at stake?"

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PUNITIVE DAMAGES.—Juliette C. Smith, the wife of a prominent merchant of Toronto, brought suit in the late Superior Court of Buffalo against George E. Matthews and Charles E. Austin, for alleged libel in publishing in their two newspapers that she had eloped with one Rutherford, a young bachelor of thirty, and recovered judgment for $4,000. The General Term of that court directed a reversal because the trial Judge when asked to charge that unless defendants were moved by actual malice the jury should not award damages, by way of punishment, so charged, and then added: "But you may find actual malice if you find they failed to make an investigation as to the truthfulness of the charge." The Court of Appeals has now reversed the decision of the General Term and affirmed the order of the trial Judge, denying a motion for a new trial. The court holds, Judge Bartlett giving the opinion, that, in actions for libel, punitive damages may be awarded by the jury for reckless and careless publication of the libelous matter complained of, as well as where the publication is induced by personal ill will. The court holds further that particular words or expressions used by the trial Judge in his charge to the jury which, considered independently of the context, are objectionable and erroneous, are not a ground for reversal when the charge, taken as a whole, contains a correct statement of the law upon the subject, and it can be said with reasonable certainty that the jury was not misled. "The defendants," Judge Bartlett says, "have been cast in heavy judgment, and it may be that a smaller verdict would have answered the purposes of justice under the circumstances, but this publication was grossly negligent, and attacked, without the shadow of justification, the good name of an innocent wife and mother, charging her, in effect, with unfaithfulness to her marriage vows and the abandonment of her children."

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PROMISE MADE TO INDUCE PERFORMANCE.—Christopher Smith, when asked, in 1893, to pay his subscription for stock of a railroad company, issued to him, told L. F. W. Arend, President of the company, that he had plenty of property, but owing to the hard times had no money. Arend asked him for a note, which he could get discounted. Smith replied that when the note fell due he could not pay it. Arend said that when it became due he would renew it, and renew it again, if Smith desired. Smith then made a three months' note for $500, which Arend indorsed and got discounted at a bank, and paid the proceeds to the railroad company, to apply upon Smith's debt. When the note became due Smith could not pay it, and at Arend's request he made another note for $1,000, so as to pay the balance of his subscription. Owing to the stringency the bank refused to discount this note. Arend told Smith he must take care of the first note, and the second was returned to him. Arend was compelled to pay the bank the amount of the first note, and then he sued Smith to recover the sum paid. In answer, Smith set up the agreement to renew, and its violation. The Court of Appeals, by Judge Vann, has affirmed the judgment of the late General Term of the fifth department, which affirmed judgment for plaintiff on verdict directed, holding that the agreement to renew was not supported by a legal consideration and could not be enforced; that the payment of a valid and admitted debt by the one who owes it is not foundation for a promise, even by the creditor, let alone a stranger to the original consideration; and that, although made to induce performance, the promise was incapable of sustaining an action, or maintaining a defense, when the act performed was not more than the legal duty then resting upon the party.

***

QUESTION OF CONTRIBUTARY NEGLIGENCE.—In a suit brought by Apolonia Fejdowski as administratrix of her husband, Wincenty Fejdowski, who was killed on the 21st of last April by being struck by an engine of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company while crossing a street in Schenectady, it appeared that it was an intensely dark night, that a freight train had passed the crossing, followed on the same track, within 100 or 200 feet, by an engine running backward at the rate of from twenty-five to thirty miles an hour, with no light at rear end, giving no signal of any kind, emitting no sparks, and making little or no noise, while the noise of the passing train was still to be heard, approaching so stealthily that a man on the sidewalk watching for a coming train did not see or hear it until it passed within five feet of him. Fejdowski, who had stopped his wagon some twenty feet from the tracks to let the freight train pass, then drove upon them and was struck and killed by the engine. The third Appellate Division has reversed a judgment in favor of the defendant upon a non suit granted by the Trial Court. The Court holds, by Presiding Justice Parker, that it could not be said, as matter of law, that the circumstances did not reasonably indicate or tend to establish that the accident might have occurred without negligence on the part of the deceased; and it was a question whether, under the circumstances, the deceased might not be excused for not looking for the following engine.

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SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTED CONTROVERSY.—Patrick McCarty deeded certain farm lands in Westchester County to Oscar Edward Philipsen for $2,250, the purchaser taking the property subject to a mortgage for $800, and to judgments which were liens upon it, and he gave a bond and mortgage for $680. Afterward, when it was found that the land contained many acres less than the amount agreed to be sold, McCarty agreed with Philipsen to take two promissory notes for $100 each and $40 in cash in full satisfaction, and signed a receipt on the bond that it was paid in full. When the second note became due, payment when tendered was refused, and Christopher O'Conor, as McCarty's assignee, brought suit against Philipsen to have the agreement for the substitution of the note for the bond adjudged to be void, and to compel Philipsen to deliver such bond to him, and to foreclose the mortgage. A judgment recovered by plaintiff on the trial was reversed by the late General Term, Second Department, which held, by Justice Barnard, that, while an agreement to pay a portion of an admitted debt in settlement of the entire claim was invalid, yet where there was an actual dispute between the parties as to the amount due from one of them, they may settle the controversy for themselves, and such settlement is binding upon both. The Court of Appeals has now affirmed the order of reversal, and given judgment absolute for the defendant.

A COMING ART SALE.

The Famous Stewart Collection to be Sold in Paris This Spring.

It is reported in Paris that the famous collection of pictures owned by William H. Stewart, who died in that city a few weeks ago, will be sold at auction there in late April or early May. Mr. Stewart was the great patron of the Spanish-Roman school. It was he who first took up Fortuny, Zamacois, and Madrajo, purchased their works when they were comparatively unknown, recommended them to his friends, and effectually helped them to attain their reputation.

Mr. Stewart was especially the patron of Madrajo, the portrait painter now here, and most of the portraits made by him of Americans for some fifteen or twenty years were done upon his especial recommendation. The Stewart collection contains some fine Meissoniers, several Fortunys, Zamacois, Ricos, and Madrajos—a number of excellent specimens of the Barbizon school—Troyon, Corot, Diaz, Dupré, and Millet, a fine Leibl, the Munich painter, and many others. This sale will be a most important art event.

Brooklyn Railroad Terms Wanted.

The sub-committee of the Brooklyn Bridge Trustees sent a communication to the railroad Presidents yesterday, notifying them that a formal proposition is expected to be ready at the meeting to be held to-morrow afternoon. The railroads will present a joint proposition to the effect that each company pay to the bridge treasury a certain percentage of their bridge receipts, based on the number of cars that each company sends over the bridge. It it not as yet known what this amount will be.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

BEST & CO LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Opening.

Tuesday and Wednesday, March 16th & 17th.

Misses' and Children's Millinery,

Also

Baby Caps,

In all materials—French and Domestic.

Spring Styles are ready in every department.

60-62 West 23d St.

EIGHTH AVENUE TROLLEY

Merchants Confer with Messrs. Whitney and Crimmins to Demand Extension of the System.

MAY BLOCK IMPROVEMENTS.

The Traction Men Objected that Such a Course Is Unfair, and Declared that No Pledges Could Be Made—Sixth Avenue Changes First.

A score or more of property owners and merchants in Eighth Avenue conferred with William C. Whitney and John D. Crimmins, representing the Metropolitan Traction Company, in Mr. Crimmins's office yesterday afternoon, in relation to the proposed change of motive power on the Eighth Avenue Railroad. There were present representatives of the West Side Public Improvement Association and the Eighth Avenue Real Estate and Business Men's Progressive Association, both organizations representing interests below Fifty-ninth Street.

Robert Miller and William Lawless of the latter association urged the Metropolitan Company to agree to extend the underground trolley at once all the way down Eighth Avenue below Fifty-ninth Street. Mr. Miller said that the shopkeepers in Eighth Avenue were suffering from business stagnation, and they did not want to be "side-tracked" by any diversion of the travel down Sixth Avenue.

Mr. Whitney reviewed the situation at length. He said that the Metropolitan Traction Company was keenly alive to every interest involved, and meant to neglect none. The extension of the new motive power the entire length of Eighth Avenue was in their plans, and the work below Fifty-ninth Street would be done as soon as it could be reached. He feared that it would be physically impossible to take up that part of the improvements this Summer, however. There was a vast amount of other work to be completed first, work for which the demand is imperative, and which the company felt bound to do just as speedily as the necessary permission could be obtained.

Mr. Whitney said that the main thing to be accomplished was to relieve the tremendous pressure of traffic on the Broadway line. In that respect the interests of the general public were vitally concerned.

M. Clelland Milnor, President of the West Side Public Improvement Association; James D. McClelland, Dr. Hamilton Williams, and others spoke in the interest of lower Eighth Avenue.

Mr. Whitney said that he was not able to say whether or not the extension of the new motive power in Eighth Avenue below Fifty-ninth Street would be made this year or the next, and he did not think it would be honorable for him to make any definite agreement under the circumstances.

William H. Lawless, who said that he represented property owners in lower Eighth Avenue, declared that unless the Metropolitan Company agreed to make the improvement in that avenue continuous all the way through, he and his associates would oppose the whole scheme for a change of motive power. They would make any coalition that they could to defeat the company's petitions.

"Then you propose to take us by the throat in an unfair and dishonorable way," said Mr. Whitney. "Because we will not promise what we cannot see our way clearly to do, you will obstruct a great and imperative public improvement. If that is your position, then go ahead and try it. You may succeed, but I, for one, will not make any promises that I am not sure can be fulfilled."

Several of the Eighth Avenue people at once disclaimed any idea of pursuing a "dog in the manger policy," and speedily there was disclosed a lack of harmony between the two associations represented.

Mr. Whitney then said, in substance: "I hope and believe that we may be able to go down Eighth Avenue this Summer, but I cannot say so positively. I do say, however, that that part of the work will be done just as soon as we can reach it. If you gentlemen desire the formal assurance of the company, its Board of Directors, to that effect, you shall have it."

In this statement Mr. Crimmins concurred, and most of the property owners and merchants went away satisfied.

Mr. Miller and Mr. Lawless of the Real Estate and Business Men's Progressive Association, however, were not satisfied. They said that they had been living on general and indefinite assurances for a year.

Reformed Church Work.

Ministers representing the North Classis of Long Island of the Reformed Church in America met yesterday morning in the Reformed Church Building, 25 East Twenty-second Street, New York. About a dozen ministers were present, and regret was expressed that the attendance was not more general. The object of the meeting was to receive the report of the Committee on Church Extension concerning such work in Greater New York. This committee comprised the Rev. James S. N. Demarest of the Reformed Church at Queens, the Rev. Edgar Tilton of Jamaica, and Elder J. Vandewater of the Bradford Avenue Reformed Church, Brooklyn. No action was taken upon any of the numerous suggestions for church building in parts of Long Island and above the Harlem. A completed report will be made at the regular meeting of the general classis on April 20.

Funds for Charitable Institutions.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment met in executive session yesterday for the purpose of dividing and distributing the Theatrical and Concert License Fund, which accumulated during the last year, among charitable institutions. The total amount so distributed was $43,470.24. Of this the Actor's Fund received $13,570.24 as against $11,918.75 last year.

Charge Against Howell Dismissed.

Judge Tighe of Brooklyn yesterday dismissed the charge against William W. H. Howell of having secured a number of horse blankets from a firm in this city by fraudulent representations.

Sale of *Ladies' Shoes.*

Oxfords, in tan, black and patent leather

$2.50,

value $3.50 & $4.50.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

EhrichBros.

beg to announce that they will, commencing this afternoon and thereafter, serve in their Tea Room, (Annex,) from 3:30 to 5 o'clock, Pink Tea, complimentary to all their friends and patrons.

Sixth Avenue and 23d Street.

HEARING ON STREET BILLS

Mayor Strong Will Take Up the Finn and Leonard Measures This Afternoon.

THERE IS ACTIVE OPPOSITION.

Citizens Are Thoroughly Aroused and Intend to Make Their Protests So Emphatic as to be Effective—Sanitary as Well as Business Reasons.

Mayor Strong will begin the hearings in the street and sidewalk obstruction cases thirty minutes ahead of schedule time today. He announces that the Leonard bill will be taken up at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, with the hope that the discussion can be concluded before the Finn measure is called. The hearing on the latter is set for 3 o'clock, but as the other involves the same general principle, those who are taking an active interest in street obstruction will probably be on hand for both hearings.

The particular object of the Leonard bill is to authorize the erection of offices for truck and express men on the sidewalks, or so-called stooplines, while the Finn bill relates exclusively to stands for the display and sale of merchandise. It will be pointed out by their opponents to-day that either measure, if it becomes a law, will merely serve to annoy pedestrians and render the streets more unsightly and unhealthy than they are at present, without adding anything to public convenience.

Business men on Fulton Street and all having to pass along that thoroughfare were in a position yesterday to confirm the statements of THE NEW YORK TIMES, that the passage of the Finn and Leonard bills has already increased the nuisance of street obstruction. Pushcarts now line the curb almost from one end of the street to the other, and sidewalk stands appear to have dropped from the sky, as one merchant expressed it, so numerous have they become within the last two weeks.

The same description is true of most of the narrow down-town streets. The warm weather has multiplied the fruit and notion stands everywhere, and added to the army of street vendors. The condition of Vesey and Fulton Streets, especially in the vicinity of the public markets, has become dangerous to public health thus early. The rain of last week and the soft snow of Sunday served to fill those streets with slush. This, with the crowded condition of the walks, made them almost impassable as well as unsavory. Thus early the citizens are having an opportunity to judge of the dangers which lurk in many of the business thoughfares during the warm season. The prevailing opinion is that unless the Mayor takes means to check the growing evil of sidewalk traffic the coming Summer will be the worst, from a sanitary standpoint, ever known in New York.

If all attend the hearings to-day who have expressed the intention of doing so, the protest of business men against the Finn and Leonard bills will be emphatic enough to impress Mayor Strong with the importance and gravity of the issue.

People have been thoroughly aroused in all parts of the city. Secretary Gardner of the Board of Trade and Transportation stated yesterday that if the Finn bill is not killed it will not be because public sentiment sustains it. It has become the most execrated measure that has been passed by the present Legislature.

H. S. Dewey & Sons, the Fulton Street wine merchants, are leading an energetic fight against street obstructions in that part of the city. They said yesterday that the business men can get nothing done until the bills now before the Mayor are disposed of. It does no good at present to complain. They described a case where a woman customer in trying to drive to their place of business on Saturday was so hampered by the pushcarts that after a futile struggle to pass them, she was obliged to leave her carriage nearly a block distant. It was not the legitimate traffic of wagons and street cars, but simply a crowd of pushcarts that blocked the street.

The navigation and express companies generally, complain that their passengers and teams are thrust out of their course, time and time again, by the pushcarts and the street vendors who are allowed to blockade the down-town thoroughfares.

Three Bills Before the Mayor.

Three legislative bills were before Mayor Strong yesterday for public hearing. One of the bills provides that all persons bidding for city stocks and bonds shall deposit with the Controller a certified check for 2½ per cent. of the amount bid for when the bid is made. The idea of this is to prevent spurious bidding. Another of the bills authorizes the building of a bridge over Spuyten Duyvil Creek from King's Bridge Road to Broadway. The third bill provides for the annual issue of $2,000,000 in bonds for the repaving of city streets. There was no opposition to any of the bills, and they will probably go back to Albany with the approval of the Mayor.

Thirteenth Regiment Medals.

There was a distinguished military gathering in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, in Brooklyn, last night, to greet Adjt. Gen. C. Whitney Tillinghast on his first official visit to that city. He brought State long-service medals with him for presentation to members of the Thirteenth, and made use of the occasion to review the regiment in parade and to make the acquaintance of the officers of the Second Brigade. The reception which followed was attended by the officers in full uniform and ladies in evening dress.

Tugboat Captain Dies Suddenly.

Martin Kramer, a tugboat Captain, living at 13 St. Luke's Place, died suddenly yesterday from heart disease. He was thirty-five years old, and was married. The body will be sent to Kingston for burial.

If you're going to have a Spring overcoat at all, you might just as well get the full benefit of it.

Ours are right and ready.

Style is short; materials are covert cloths, black and oxford worsteds and cheviots.

Prices $10 to $30.

Your money back if you want it.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LINENS.

LINEN SHEETS.
Hemstitched.
2x2⅝ yards $4.25 and $4.75 per pair.
2½x2½ yards $3.75 per pair.
2½x2⅝ yards $4.75 and $6.00 per pair.

PILLOW CASES.
Hemstitched.
22½x36 at 70 cents and 75 cents per pair.
25x36 at $1.00 and $1.15 per pair.
27x36 at $1.30 and $1.50 per pair.

TABLE CLOTHS.
2x2 yards $1.50 Each.
2x2½ " $1.90 "
2x3 " $2.25 "

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

GRANT SARCOPHAGUS HERE.

Now Awaiting Transportation to the Tomb on the River.

The sarcophagus in which the body of Gen. U. S. Grant will permanently rest arrived here yesterday from Montello, Wis. It came through, and was brought across the river from Jersey City, on the same flat on which it was loaded at the quarry, and is now in the Pennsylvania Railroad yard, Thirty-seventh Street and North River. It will be conveyed to the tomb on Riverside Drive to-day or to-morrow, and placed in position on the Quincy granite courses, or foundations, already prepared for it.

The sarcophagus is 8 feet 6 inches long and 4 feet 3 inches wide at the top, sloping to a base 7 feet 9 inches long and 3 feet 7 inches wide. It is 27 inches high. The cavity in which the casket will be placed is 7 feet 2 inches long by 30 inches wide and 24 inches deep.

The sarcophagus, the two pillow blocks which will support it clear of the foundations, and the cap which will cover and seal it weigh together 17,000 pounds. They are all of Montello granite, a deep, rich red, taking a high polish. The polishing process failed to develop a flaw, stain, or spot in any of the pieces.

An exact duplicate of the sarcophagus will be made for Mrs. Grant, and will be placed beside that of the General. The stone for this is now being quarried at Montello.

THE PRESIDENT INVITED.

Mayor's Letter Respecting the Grant Ceremonies Next Month.

Mayor Strong has sent the following letter to President McKinley, inviting him to attend the Grant Monument ceremonies in this city:

Sir: On the 27th day of April the Grant Monument Association proposes formally to deliver into the perpetual custody of the City of New York the tomb of Gen. Grant, which, through the voluntary contributions of upward of 90,000 citizens, it has been enabled to erect in Riverside Park.

The day will be a legal holiday, and the ceremonies promise to be of that imposing character which befits such an event, the final entombment of our greatest soldier.

To carry out that purpose some 300 of our most distinguished citizens have been constituted the Grant Monument Municipal Inaugural Committee, and have elected me their Chairman.

In that capacity, in accordance with their instructions, I have the honor respectfully to request that you officially bring to the attention of all other nations the notable character of the event proposed to be celebrated in the City of New York on the 27th day of April, and that, on behalf of the United States of America, you invite all foreign Governments to cause themselves to be represented in the naval part of the ceremonies incidental to that occasion by sending a ship of war to attend and participate.

Permit me to add that invitations will presently be extended to all the diplomatic representatives at Washington to attend the ceremonies as guests of the City of New York. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant, W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

New York, March 13, 1897.

AN ABSCONDER ARRESTED.

Captured in Cape Town and Held for Extradition.

UTICA, N. Y., March 15.—J. Aubery Bennett, who until recently was manager of a shoe store here, went to Chicago Jan. 30, in the absence of his employer, and took about $600 of his employer's money with him. He had planned the trip some time, and had spoken of it, so that nothing was thought wrong about his absence for several days.

Then he wrote that he was going through to the coast to look after some property he had there. Suspicions were then aroused, and when investigation was made it was found that Bennett had sailed from New York for South Africa. He had been on his way some time before knowledge that he had left this country was secured. Legal steps were taken at once, and through the Federal Department of State request was made for Bennett's apprehension and detention upon his arrival at Cape Town.

To-day word is received that Bennett is in the hands of the English officials at Cape Town, his ship having reached there Saturday. As soon as the proper steps can be taken an Oneida County officer will go after the prisoner.

Joseph Waker Commits Suicide.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 15.—Joseph Walker, a wealthy butcher, and a member of the Board of Education of this city, while insane from an attack of the grip, shot himself to death this morning in the bathroom of his residence. Mr. Waker was fifty-five years old.

A Fresh Shipment of Table Cloths and Napkins,

Substantial and Durable Qualities, at "The Linen Store."

CLOTHS.

2 x 2 yds.	2 x 2½ yds.	2 x 3 yds.
$1.75	$2.25	$2.75
2.25	2.75	3.25
2.50	3.00	3.50
2.75	3.50	4.25

NAPKINS.

5-8 size, $1.75, $2.25, $2.50 and $3.00.
3-4 size, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00.

The finer grades in sizes to fit any table are to be found on our shelves in large variety.

James McCutcheon & Co.

14 West 23d Street, N. Y.

Opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Says Art to the House:—

"I like you best with fewer things and finer things, arranged in ordered, restful beauty."

"But," says the occupant, "really nice furniture is so expensive, and tasteful effects are so hard to contrive."

Taste, say we, is not a question of dollars and cents. Grace of contour, subtlety of line, fineness of proportion are conspicuous in the most inexpensive pieces of our Spring stock.

Moreover, we are ready to take any house in hand and secure the most delightful effects at the smallest possible cost.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST. NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

HE PAID OUTLAWED DEBTS

After Ten Years, Richard Healy Comes to New York to Discharge Some Old Obligations.

HE DISBURSES ABOUT $10,000.

Was Formerly Member of the Firm of Beechinor, Healy & Conway—His Case Almost Unprecedented, Says H. P. Sweetser of Sweetser, Pembrook & Co.

Richard Healy of Worcester came to New York week before last to discharge about $10,000 worth of debts, which had been outlawed.

In 1887, Mr. Healy, who had been in the cloak business in Worcester since 1882, associated himself with two New York acquaintances and formed the firm of Beechinor, Healy & Conway, dealers in dry goods, of 809 and 811 Broadway. The enterprise was not a success, and before the end of the year the firm assigned, and its creditors, who consisted of the leading dry goods jobbing houses of New York City, agreed to accept 50 cents on the dollar. The indebtedness amounted to a trifle over $60,000, and the obligation of $30,000 was discharged by the goods the firm had on hand. Mr. Healy's business in Worcester had become seriously embarrassed by the failure of the New York house, but, through the good will of his personal creditors, he was able to pull himself through, and soon had his affairs in Worcester on a firm basis.

When, after ten years, Mr. Healy came to New York, about two weeks ago, he brought memoranda of the outlawed obligations of the old firm, and a check-book. When he left town last Saturday the items on the memorandum had been crossed off and the stubs of his check-book showed that he had paid out over $10,000.

The principal creditors of the suspended firm were understood to be the H. B. Claflin Company of Church and Worth Streets and Sweetser, Pembrook & Co. of Broadway and White Street.

H. P. Sweetser, a member of the firm of Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., said of Mr. Healy's act: "About ten days ago a middle-aged gentleman, with grey hair and moustach and a kindly, honest face, approached me in my office and said that he had owned us money for some time, which he was then ready to pay. He said that he was Richard Healy of Worcester, but that meant nothing to me, until he added that he had formerly been a member of the firm of Beechinor, Healy & Conway. At the time of the assignment this firm owed us about $1,000; $500 of that was discharged by the agreement of creditors, and Mr. Healy now handed me his check for his 'moral share,' as he said, of the balance. I asked him if he wanted a receipt, but he said no, and went away. With the exception of the case of E. L. Dowell, who had a store in Grand Street, and who failed about three years ago, and who paid us up his obligations in full in the Spring of 1896, this is, in my remembrance, the only case of its kind on record. I recollect reading in THE NEW YORK TIMES then an excellent account of the Dowell affair."

Mr. Healy is well known to the editor of Crerand's Cloak Journal, at 460 West Broadway, where it was learned that he holds a prominent place among the merchants of Worcester, is President of a savings bank, and identified with several charitable enterprises. Mr. Healy has announced to The Cloak Journal that any creditor that, in his short visit to the metropolis, he may have overlooked, may communicate with him in Worcester and he will pay the debt for which the law no longer holds him amenable.

Bigamist Sent to Prison.

Timothy Manning of 327 West Thirty-eighth Street pleaded guilty to bigamy yesterday before Judge McMahon in General Sessions. He was sentenced to five years in State prison. Manning married Leona Riorden in 1885, and five years later married Kate Kelley of 328 West Thirty-seventh Street.

Underwear Dep't,

2nd Floor.

Cambric Gowns, trimmed with Embroidery and Point de Paris Lace, Empire design, high or V neck.

Colored and White Lawn Gowns, trimmed with Lace or Embroidery, $1.45.

Nainsook Gowns, round shirred Yoke—trimmed with Ribbon and Embroidery. Cambric Gowns—with square Yoke of Torchon Lace or Embroidery. Nainsook Empire Gowns, trimmed with Ribbon and Italian Valenciennes Lace, $1.95.

Skirts—Cambric or Muslin—Umbrella shape, trimmed with Embroidery, $1.25 and $1.45.

Skirts—Cambric or Muslin—Umbrella shape—with Torchon Lace Insertion.

Cambric Skirts, Umbrella Ruffle, trimmed with Insertion and Ruffle of Valenciennes Lace, $1.75.

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

Ladies' Gloves.

French Kid or Suède,—4 buttons,—New shades of Tan, Mode and Gray, $1.00 per pair.

French Kid Piqué,—finest quality, 2 clasps. Colors:—Tan, English Red, White, Cream and Black, $1.25 per pair.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated TRADE MARK Marque de XAVIER JOUVIN INVENTEUR BREVET D'INVENTION 1834 GANTS JOUVIN MEDAILLE D'OR. REGISTERED

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

MONITOR PURITAN'S MISHAP.

Two Breakdowns on the Way to New York—Splendid Sailing Qualities in Storms.

The monitor Puritan, in a partially disabled condition, on account of broken down engines, arrived off Sandy Hook yesterday morning, towed by the cruiser Columbia. It took her twelve days to return from Charleston, where she participated in the naval manoeuvres. The Columbia dropped her tow off Sandy Hook, and from there the Brooklyn Navy Yard tugs Nasheeta and Nina took her to the Navy Yard, where she arrived at about 2:30 o'clock.

The machinery of the monitor was put in in 1876, and naval officers have considered it entirely inadequate for the vessel's needs. When she was ordered to Charleston there were many prophecies of a breakdown.

She left New York on Feb. 14, commanded by Capt. Bartlett, and reached Charleston Feb. 21. Although the weather was not unusually rough for the season of the year, the engines worked very badly, and progress was necessarily slow. However, she took part in the Washington's Birthday exercises and the other manoeuvres until they were finished. The journey home was begun on March 3. From that time real difficulty was experienced. The seas were so high it was thought best to put in at Southport, N. C., until they abated. This was on March 6. After a slight delay the journey was resumed, and it was then the first breakdown happened. The exact nature is not made public. The first one, while impeding her speed, did not disable her, but a second one, which occurred while off Cape Hatteras on March 11, made it impossible for her to get on alone. The life saving station at Cape Hatteras was given notice, and word was sent thence to Hampton Roads.

The Columbia arrived on the day following and took the Puritan in tow. As she is of 6,000 tons burden the Columbia was able to make only about three to three and a half knots an hour. This was done in a heavy sea and with the use of the cruiser's main propelier only. So far as can be ascertained the officers of the Puritan are not at all cast down; the accidents to the engines were expected. The conduct of the monitor in the heavy seas, however, pleased them. It was said that during the fiercest storm the roll of the vessel was not more than ten to thirteen degrees, while the turrets and guns could be operated at any stage. The Puritan is of the low, free-board type, and as a result the sea has full sweep over her decks. Nine-foot seas washed over her, but despite that fact she did not ship a drop of water.

Commandant Sicard and a number of other officers went aboard the Puritan immediately upon her arrival. He ordered that she be put in the new dry dock No. 3 this morning. In the meantime a Court of Inquiry will be appointed to investigate the trouble. Neither the Commandant nor Capt. Bartlett would say anything about the matter.

Prisoner a Bone of Contention.

District Attorney Backus of Kings County and United States Marshal Hayden came into conflict yesterday over the right to a prisoner. Guitans Saviano was arrested in 1895, charged by Louis Ancella of 357 North Second Street, Brooklyn, with having written an indecent letter. After furnishing bail, he fled to Italy. A bench warrant for him has been held by the Marshal ever since. Recently Saviano returned to Brooklyn. A few days ago he was summoned by the District Attorney as a witness against Ancella, who is charged with murder. One of Marshal Hayden's deputies found Saviano among the District Attorney's witnesses yesterday and locked him up in the Raymond Street Jail, despite the protests of Mr. Backus.